NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, ASCERTAINED BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, ON THE MOST AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

WITH TWENTY-SIX WHOLE SHEET MAPS.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

THAT part of GEOGRAPHY which is peculiarly adapted to the compoſition of a work like the preſent, is, perhaps, one of the moſt generally pleaſing in the whole circle of human ſcience: few perſons, who read or hear of events, or hiſtorical occurrences, will be ſatisfied without knowing the ſituation, and other circumſtances relating to the countries or towns, in which the ſeveral tranſactions took place; the reader becomes intereſted in the event, and almoſt a party in the ſcene: all things appear in his mind's eye; and as it were a ſpectator, in full ſecurity he beholds actions of glory and ravages of war. Ancient Geography is not introduced; it was intended to deſcribe the world as it is; and in this reſpect the preſent Work affords a much greater degree of information than any other, at leaſt in the Engliſh language. In every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality, have been conſidered as fundamental principles, and invariably purſued; with an endeavour to give of every country, city, or town, an adequate or proportionate account, with only ſo much of their ſeveral hiſtories as might immediately concern their political revolutions. A Gazetteer that is merely an abridgement, will, at one time or other, be of little uſe: for who can predict what ſhall be the moſt important ſpots of the earth, to which public attention may be directed? Experience, ariſing from the preſent war, convinces us, that places of apparent inſignificance have grown into celebrity; while their name, ſituation, and connection with other places, were before almoſt unknown, or greatly ſubject to miſrepreſentation. New diſcoveries in the Pacific and Atlantic Seas have added largely to the nomenclature of a Geographical Dictionary, opened new ſources of commerce, and given great room for reflection to the philoſopher, the moraliſt, and the divine. The events of Europe and America have for the laſt twenty years been indeed important, producing changes in the political ſtate almoſt unheard of before. When the Work was begun, America was indeed independent; but France was at peace, and governed by a king. Every province has ſince been called by a new name, and a country which for ages was in the habit of almoſt idolizing its kings, has become a republic and a democracy; nay more, it ſeems to have increaſed in territory, in proportion to the endeavours of oppoſing powers to deſtroy it: the Rhine forming the boundary of its territory towards Germany, and Savoy being reduced to one of its departments. The new diviſions of France itſelf were made before the copy was ſent to the preſs, and are adopted in the Work; but many alterations in the political ſtate of ſeveral parts of its conqueſts have taken place, even towards the cloſe of the publication, ſuch as the Netherlands and Savoy; Auſtrian Lombardy formed into an independant ſtate, under the title of the *Ciſalpine Republic*; and Venice, a city which ſo long boaſted of her power, riches, and independence, rendered ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The reflections made in the courſe of the Work are few; every thing

of party has been avoided, and every religious opinion treated with reſpect. To trace the origin of nations and peoples in this Work has ſeldom been attempted. Our plan is to include every part of the known world, that is capable of deſignation or deſcription; pointing out its ſituation, particular character, its form of government, or a reference to the government to which it is ſubject; its commerce, and productions; and the manners, dreſs, and peculiarities of the people, where thoſe are diſtinguiſhable as a claſs. In laying down ſituations, the diſtances have been carefully meaſured, and the moſt approved maps and charts have been conſulted for the important articles, *latitude* and *longitude*. In the accompliſhment of theſe objects, which have engaged the editor's attention for ſome years, it was his aim to accumulate all that the preſent ſtate of knowledge affords. With this view, therefore, he had recourſe to the moſt approved and indiſputable authorities; to d'Anville, de Lille, Martiniere, Moreri, Robert de Vaugondy, Sanſon, Jaeger, Homann, Maier, Magini, de Wit, Muller, Viſcher, Camden, Buſching, Rennel, Bernouilli, Cook, Dalrymple, Berenger, Durens, Arrowſmith, the New Atlas of France, publiſhed by the Directory; the Grand Map of Ruſſia, publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, by order of the late empreſs, &c. &c. with all the principal modern Voyages and Travels. To theſe may be added the communications of many gentlemen who ſerved abroad, have been perſonally acquainted with places not generally known, or imperfectly deſcribed, and who have pointed out ſources of information, ſuch as are not often to be met with. For the farther illuſtration of the Work, equal pains have been taken to prepare a ſeries of Maps, executed at a very great expence, and upon a ſcale ſufficiently large to conſtitute a Complete Atlas. In the body of the Work, the longitude is fixed according to the maps from whence the names of the different places were reſpectively taken. Thus Engliſh maps, for the moſt part, fix their meridian at Greenwich, or London; Spain is calculated from the Peak of Teneriffe; while the geographers of France univerſally place their meridian at Ferro. In the Maps of our Atlas, the longitude is calculated from Greenwich. In England and Wales, the miles marked to denote the diſtances are Engliſh ſtatute miles, 69½ to a degree, Every where elſe, unleſs particularly expreſſed, geographical miles (60 to a degree) are to be underſtood. A league is ſuppoſed to contain three of theſe miles; and one German, of which fifteen make a degree, contains our geographical miles.

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE earth on which we dwell, is but a ſmall part of one ſyſtem, or portion of the univerſe. According to the diſcovery of Copernicus, approved by ſir Iſaac Newton, and now univerſally adopted, the ſun is the centre of the ſyſtem, round which planets and comets move in different periods, and at different diſtances. The diameter of the ſun, is computed to be 890000 miles, his ſuperficial content 2488461360000, and its ſolid content 369121768400000000 cubic miles. The revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty-five days ſix hours.

Planets are celeſtial bodies, which revolve round the ſun as a centre, continually changing their poſition, with reſpect to other ſtars; and ſuppoſed to be opaque bodies. Till lately, aſtronomers obſerved only ſix, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury. Mr. Herſchel, a few years ſince, diſcovered a ſeventh, which in compliment to his patron, the king of England, he named the Georgium Sidus: foreign aſtronomers, however, call it by the name of the Diſcoverer.

Theſe planets move in different orbits round the ſun; Saturn in about thirty years, Jupiter in about twelve: Mars in two: Venus, the brighteſt of the planets, is never farther diſtant from the ſun than 42 degrees, and performs its courſe in about ſeven months; when it precedes the ſun, it is a morning ſtar; when it follows, it appears only in the evening. Mercury is ſtill nearer to the ſun than Venus, being never diſtant more than 28 degrees. The revolution of the earth forms our year.

That the earth, and the reſt of the planets move round the ſun as a centre, is evident from obſervation and reaſon, nay, to mathematical demonſtration. Mercury is 3000 miles in diameter, and it contains 28274400 ſquare miles, the ſolid contents are eſtimated at 14137200000 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 36841468 miles, and its revolution round the ſun is performed in eighty-ſeven days twenty-three hours, moving at the rate of 109699 miles and a fraction in an hour. The diameter of Venus is computed to be 9330 miles, its ſurface to be equal to 273472824 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents to be 4252502416̄93 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 68891486 miles, and its courſe round the ſun is performed in 224 days, ſeventeen hours, moving at the rate of 80295 miles and a fraction in a hour, and turning round its own axis in twenty-four days eight hours. The form of the earth is nearly ſpherical, the courſe is elliptical, and the motion equal to 68243 miles and a fraction in an hour; its diſtance from the ſun is computed to be 95173000; the diameter is 7970 miles, its ſurface contains 199557259 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents are equal to 2650785596̄23 cubic miles. Mars is 5400 miles in diameter, its ſuperficies 91608956 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents 82448140400 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 145014184 miles. It moves round the ſun in one year, 321 days, ſeventeen hours, at the rate of 55287 miles in an hour; its revolution round its own axis, is performed in twenty-four hours forty minutes. Jupiter's diameter is 94000 miles, its ſuperficial content 2775907760̄0 ſquare miles, and its ſolid content 434893782400000 cubic miles; its diſtance from the ſun is 494990976 miles; its revolution round the ſun is performed in eleven years, 314 days, 18 hours, moving about 29083½ miles in an hour, and round its own axis in nine hours fifty-ſix minutes. Saturn's

diameter is 78000 miles, its ſuperficial content 19113494400 ſquare miles, and its ſolid content 2484754272000000 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun 907956130 miles. Its courſe round the ſun is performed in twenty-nine years, 167 days, and ſix hours, moving at the rate of 22101 miles and a fraction in an hour: its revolution round its own axis is unknown. The Georgium Sidus, or the Herſchel, is reckoned to be twice as large as Saturn, and is ſuppoſed to be rather more than eighty-three years in performing its revolution round the ſun, from which it is farther diſtant than any other planet yet diſcovered. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, becauſe they move within the earth's orbit, and are nearer the ſun. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, are called ſuperior planets, becauſe they move without the earth's orbit, and are farther from the ſun.

Beſides the ſeven primary planets, there are ſecondary planets, called ſatellites, which move round the primary planets, in the ſame manner as theſe do round the ſun. The principal of theſe is the moon, the ſatellite of the earth; Jupiter has four, Saturn ſeven, and the Georgium Sidus two. The diameter of the moon is 2180 miles, its diſtance from the earth's centre 240000 miles; its revolution round the earth is performed in twenty-ſeven days, ſeven hours, and forty-three minutes, moving at the rate of 2299 miles and near an half in an hour.

The fixed ſtars are diſtinguiſhed from the planets, by their continual twinkling. Theſe ſtars never change their ſituation with regard to each other, as the planets do. For though the revolutions of the earth occaſion an apparent motion of the heavens; yet, if any two fixed ſtars be obſerved at ſeveral intervals of time, they will always be found to preſerve the ſame poſition with reſpect to each other, during the whole courſe of the obſervation. Theſe ſtars are all ſuppoſed to be ſuns; each ſhining by its own light; and each ſituated in the centre of a ſyſtem, in which planets revolve round them, as round our ſun. The diſtance of the fixed ſtars from us is ſo great, that even the neareſt of them, which is Sirius, the dog-ſtar, never appears to vary in its dimenſions to our ſight, though the earth, in its annual revolution, is 195 millions of miles nearer to it, when in one part of its orbit, than when in that which is oppoſite.

Comets are ſuppoſed to be ſolid opaque bodies of various magnitudes, like the planets from which they are diſtinguiſhed, principally by long tranſparent tails, reſembling a pale flame, and iſſuing from the part of the comet fartheſt from the ſun; they are ſuppoſed to move round the ſun, and croſs the orbits of the planets, in all manner of directions.

Globes are either terreſtial or celeſtial; a terreſtial globe is an artifical ſphere, on whoſe ſurface is delineated the principal countries of the earth, cities, iſlands, rivers, &c. in their proper ſituation, with the circles imagined to be on the ſurface of the earth. A celeſtial globe is intended to ſhew the ſituation of the fixed ſtars in their proportionate diſtances, together with the principal circles of the ſphere.

The ecliptic is a line or circle in the ſphere of the ſtars, under which the ſun apparently moves, and deſcribes his yearly diſcourſe. It is called alſo, the ſun's orbit, or the *ſun's way* in the apparent motion from eaſt to weſt.

Pole, the point or extremity of the earth's axis: the two grand poles are the North or Arctic, and the South or Antarctic; each of theſe are 90 degrees from the equator. The altitude or elevation of the pole, is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon; this altitude or elevation is the ſame as the latitude; and the rule to diſcover it is to obſerve the greateſt and the leaſt meridian altitude of the Polar ſtar, with a quadrant: ſubtract the leaſt from the greateſt, the mean is the altitude required.

The *longitude* of a place, is an arch of the meridian, between one place and

and another, or the number of degrees eaſt or weſt, from the meridian or imaginary line drawn through a particular place from pole to pole.

The ſituation of the firſt meridian, or that point from which the longitude is taken, is arbitrary, and by different nations and different geographers fixed differently, ſometimes according to accidental circumſtances. It ſeems to have been a cuſtom among the ancient geographers to place it where they ſuppoſed was the moſt weſterly point of the habitable globe, and reckon the longitude only to the eaſt. But the places chiefly fixed on in maps and ſea journals, have been Greenwich by the Engliſh, Ferro by the French and many other nations, and the Peak of Teneriffe by the Dutch and Spaniards. Aſtronomers in general chooſe their place of obſervation for their firſt meridian.

In this GAZETTEER, the longitude is taken ſometimes from Greenwich, at others from Ferro and the Peak of Teneriffe, as found in the authors or maps ſtudied for the work, chooſing rather this method than run the riſk of the great number of miſtakes which might have been incurred in reducing every one to a common meridian.

The degrees of longitude are always gradually leſſening from the equator, as they approach to either of the poles.

Latitude—By latitude is underſtood the diſtance of any place from the equator, whether north or ſouth.

Zodiac—A faſcia, or band, of which the ecliptic forms the centre, and the extremes two parallel circles, which comprehend or bound the courſe of the ſun and planets. The ſun never deviates from the ecliptic: the planets do more or leſs: their greateſt deviations, called latitudes, are the meaſure of the breadth of the zodiac, according to ſome ſixteen, others eighteen, and others twenty degrees broad. The zodiac croſſing the equator obliquely, makes an angle of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, which is the ſun's greateſt declination. It is divided into twelve portions or ſigns, each containing thirty degrees.

Zones—Diviſions of the ſphere, with reſpect to the different degrees of heat found in different parts, contained between two parallel lines: they are termed torrid, temperate, and frigid. The torrid zone extends on each ſide the equator to the tropics, that is, as far as twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes of north and ſouth latitude. The temperate zone or zones, for there are two, north and ſouth, extend from *Lat.* 23. 29. to 66. 31. The frigid zones occupy the remaining part of the globe towards the north and ſouth poles.

Nadir—That point of the heavens or the ſphere which is immediately under our feet, drawing a ſtraight line through the centre of the earth. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon, being each ninety degrees from it.

Zenith—The vertical point of the heavens immediately over our head, diametrically oppoſite the nadir.

Horizon—A circle of the ſphere, which divides the world into two parts or hemiſpheres, the one upper, viſible; the other beneath, and hidden: horizon is called rational or ſenſible; the true or rational horizon is a circle whoſe plane paſſes through the centre of the earth, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir, and divides the earth into two hemiſpheres. The ſenſible or viſible horizon is a leſs circle of the ſphere, which divides the viſible part of the earth and heaven from that which is inviſible.

Climate—Among geographers, is ſuppoſed to contain ſuch a part of the ſurface of the globe as is bounded between two circles, parallel to the equinoctial line, that the longeſt day in that part nearer the polar circle ſhall exceed the longeſt day in that part nearer the equator by ſome certain ſpace, viz. half an hour: the beginning of the climate is reckoned when the day is ſhorteſt. Climate is uſed likewiſe to ſignify the temperature of the air. Later geographers have given a table of twenty.

Middle of	Longeſt day	Latitude
I. Climate	12 hours, 30 minutes	7. 18. N. or S.
II.	13	15. 36.
III.	13 30	23. 8.
IV.	14	29. 49.
V.	14 30	35. 55.
VI.	15	40. 32.
VII.	15 30	44. 42.
VIII.	16	48. 15.
IX.	17	53. 46.
X.	18	57. 44.
XI.	19	60. 39.
XII.	20	62. 44.
XIII.	22	65. 10.
XIV.	24	65. 54.

	N. Lat.	Cont. Day	Cont. Night	S. Lat.	Cont. Day	C. Night
XV.	66. 53.	31 days	27 days	66. 53.	30 days	28
XVI.	69. 30.	62	58	69. 30.	60	59
XVII.	73.	93	87	73.	89	88
XVIII.	78. 6.	124	117	78. 6.	120	118
XIX.	84.	156	148	84.	150	149
XX.	90.	188	180	90.	178	177

Equator—A great circle of the earth, which ſurrounds it in the centre, at an equal diſtance from the north and ſouth pole. It is ſo called, becauſe when the ſun is on it, the days and nights are equal, whence it is called the equinoctial line, and ſometimes ſimply the line. This line is ſuppoſed to divide the ſphere into two hemiſpheres, the north and the ſouth, from their reſpective ſituations, and is ninety degreees, called degrees of latitude, from each pole.

Tropics—Two circles of the ſphere ſo called, ſituated to the north and ſouth of the equator, each at the diſtance of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, being the ſun's greateſt declination. That to the north is called the tropic of cancer, and that to the ſouth the tropic of capricorn.

Ocean—The immenſe of body of ſalt warer which encompaſſes or bounds the whole globe of the earth. Sometimes it is applied to particular ſeas, as the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frozen Sea. Perhaps it is not ſynonomous with ſea, as it would appear aukward and uncouth to ſay, Mediterranean Ocean, Caſpian Ocean, &c.

Sea—In oppoſition to land, is applied indiſcriminately with ocean, to ſignify the whole immenſe body of ſalt water which ſurrounds the globe; but is more particularly, and perhaps more properly, applied to a diſtinct part, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, &c.

Strait, or *Straight*, or *Streight*—A narrow channel or arm, which affords a paſſage from one ſea to another, or one gulf to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean; the Straits of Magellan, between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Channel—A narrow ſea, which either ſeparates an iſland from the continent, two iſlands or two continents from each other, or forms a ſeparation between countty and country, as the Engliſh Channel, between England and France; the Briſtol Channel, between England and Wales, &c.

Road—A part of the ſea in which ſhips may anchor, at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, with different degrees of ſecurity, according to the different ſituations, and protection from the winds, which the neighbouring land may afford, as likewiſe from the ground on on which the anchor is caſt,

Gulf—

Gulf—A part of the ſea, bounded by projections of land: perhaps where the extremities of the projecting points approach nearer to each other than in a bay: or when ſhut in by iſlands, &c. as in the Gulf of Perſia, the Gulf of Mexico, and many others; though the rule does not always hold good, the diſtinction between gulf and bay does not otherwiſe ſeem to be accurately aſcertained.

Creek—A ſmall bay or inlet of the ſea in general, but perhaps more properly applied in ſuch as admit a capability of landing.

Bay—A part of the ſea or river, formed by a projection of two extremities of the land, and this without reſpect to form or ſize, ſome being very large, as the Bay of Biſcay, the Bay of Honduras, &c.

Lake—A collection of water, ſurrounded by land on all ſides, and having no communication with the ſea, except by rivers: of theſe, ſome are of vaſt extent, particularly in North America, ſuch as Lake Superior, the largeſt body of freſh water known. Some lakes are found filled with ſalt water, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea: ſome lakes are not known to have any rivers either to diſcharge their water or to ſupply more. Other lakes there are, which conſtantly diſcharge their water without any viſible ſupply, and others again receive, without any rivers being diſcovered through which their waters may be diſcharged.

Iſland—A tract of land ſurrounded by water, in the ſea, a lake, or river, as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Madagaſcar, &c. New Holland is the largeſt iſland known.

Iſthmus—A narrow tract of land which connects two continents: the moſt celebrated of which are that of Suez, which unites Africa to the continent of Aſia, and that of Darien, between North and South America.

Peninſula—A tract of land joined to a continent, or larger extent of country, by a narrow ſtrait. Thus Africa, joined to the reſt of the vaſt continent by the Iſthmus of Suez, is a peninſula, ſo likewiſe is South America: and the Morea, or ancient Peloponneſus, united to the reſt of Europe by the Iſthmus of Corinth, is a peninſula. This term has been applied to the country of Hindooſtan, without the characteriſtic mark of Iſthmus as the union with the continent is nearly equal in extent to any other ſide of the triangle.

Cape—A projection extending farther into the ſea than the reſt of the land, with which it is immediately connected. Capes are in general places of note to navigators.

Promontory—An elevated point of land, projecting into the ſea, ſynonomous with headland.

Mole—A large embankment in the ſea, extended to break off the force of the waves, and give ſecurity to veſſels at anchor in a harbour or road: ſometimes it has been applied to the harbour itſelf.

AN

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A

Aa, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near the town of Gruninghen in the Turgow; and runs into the lake of Greiffen.

Aa, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near the abby of Engelberg, in the canton of Underwald, croſſes that canton in its whole extent, and runs into the lake of the four cantons, near Bucks, oppoſite Gerſau.

Aa, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in a mountain NW. of the city of Lucern, takes a northen direction forming two ſmall lakes, paſſes by Lenzburg, and loſes itſelf in the Aar, about a league SW. Brugg.

Aa, a river of France, which riſes near Bourthe, a village in the department of Calais, paſſes by St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches; the middle one of which preſerves its name, ſeparating the department of the ſtraits of Calais from the department of the North, and falls into the ſea below Gravelines; that which runs to the left falls into the canal of Calais; the other to the right is called the Colme, and empties itſelf into the canals of Dunkirk and Mardick.

Aa, a river of Brabant, which joins the Dommel, at Bois le Duc.

Aa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Baltick, near Riga.

Aa, or *Steenwycker Aa*, a river which riſes in the province of Overiſſel, and paſſing by Steenwycker divides into two branches, the ſouthern called the *Old Aa*, the other on the north called the *Niew Diep* or *New Ditch*; both of theſe ſtreams run into the Gieter lake, which diſcharges itſelf into the Zuyder ſea near Blockzyl.

A A C

Aa, or *Walt Aa*, or *Hawelte Aa*, riſes near a ſmall village called Weſterborg, in the province of Overiſſel, paſſes by Hawelte, a village from whence it receives its name; Meppel, &c. and runs into the Vecht at Swartſluys.

Aa, *Muſſel Aa*, } Both theſe rivers riſe in
Ruten Aa, } the marſh of Bourtang, in the province of Overiſſel, on the borders of Munſter; after a ſeparate courſe of about four German miles, they unite in one ſtream, which takes the name of *Weſterwold Aa*, about five miles S. from Winſchotten, in the province of Groningen; the Weſterwold receives the Renſel near a place named Ulſten, and, after a farther courſe of two miles, loſes itſelf in the Dollart bay.

Aa, *Vellicer Aa*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Velen in the biſhopric of Munſter, paſſes by Bockolt, and runs into the Iſſel between Anholt and Ulſt, in the country of Zutphen.

Aa, is a name applied to a great many other rivers in Germany, but none of any great conſequence.

Aach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, near a river of the ſame name; 32 miles NW. Conſtance, *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Aach, a river of Germany, which riſes not a great way from the town of Aach, in the cir-

cle of Swabia, and loſes itſelf in the lake of Zell, about two miles SW. from Radolfszell.

Aag-Holm, i. e. *Aag Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Norway, *Lat.* 58. N.

Aaggi-Dagi, a mountain of Amaſia, in Turkey, on the frontiers of Perſia, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan.

Aahus, a diſtrict of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter and circle of Weſtphalia; bounded on the north by the country of Twente; on the eaſt by the countries of Horſtmar and Dulmen; on the ſouth by the river Lippe, and on the weſt by the county of Zutphen.

Aahus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river *Aa*, from which it receives its name; it is the capital of the country or diſtrict of Aahus, twelve miles NW. Coesfeld. *Long.* 24. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Aain-Charin, a village of Paleſtine, 2 leagues from Jeruſalem.

Aakirke, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm; in it is held the tribunal of juſtice.

Aaland, ſee *Aland*.

Aalborg, or *Aalbourg*, or *Alburg*, a city of Denmark, ſituated in North Jutland, about two Daniſh miles from the Schager Rack, on the South ſide of the gulf of Lymfort: It is the ſee of a biſhop, large and populous, and next to Copenhagen the moſt opulent town in the kingdom, the harbour is ſafe and deep; the principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Aalborg, a dioceſe of Denmark and moſt northern of Jutland, being a peninſula nearly ſeparated from the reſt of the kingdom by the gulf of Lymfort, about 30 leagues ſquare. It contains 13 bailiwicks and 177 pariſhes. The principal towns are Aalborg, the capital, Tyſted and Venſuſſel.

Aalen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in a valley on the river Kocher, forty miles NW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Aalholm, a diſtrict or bailiwick of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland.

Aals, or *Als*, a town of Norway, in the diſtrict of Aggerhus, ſixty-four miles NW. Chriſtiana.

Aar, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Comté of Blanckenheim, paſſes by Aremberg, Aldenaar, &c. and runs into the Rhine oppoſite Lintz.

Aar, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Alps not far from the ſource of the Rhine, and after paſſing through the lakes of Brientz and Thun, runs into the Rhine near Zurzac.

Aar, or *Arr*, or *Arrge*, ſee *Arrge*.

Aarau, ſee *Arawo*.

Aarberg, or *Aarberc*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on an iſland formed by two branches of the Aar. The principal town of a diſtrict which is called The County of Aarberg, though only a bailiwick, 4 leagues NW. Berne. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Aarburg, or *Arbourg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern on the Aar. It is fortified and defended by a ſtrong caſtle ſituated on a rock, in which is a ſmall garriſon, commanded by the bailiff of the diſtrict, 9 leagues S. Baſle. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Aardalsfiord, a gulf on the weſt coaſt of Norway, in the province of Stavanger, and a little to the north of that town. It is ſometimes called *Buckenfiord*.

Aaret, a town of Norway, eight miles S. Stavanger.

Aarhus, or *Harhus*, or *Arhuſen*, a city and ſeaport of Denmark, the ſee of a biſhop, erected firſt in the year 950. It is ſituated on a canal between the ſea and a large lake, which canal forms a harbour not deep but ſafe and commodious. The town is large and well peopled, with a conſiderable trade. The dioceſe contains ſeveral towns, the principal of which, beſides the capital, are Randers, Ebeltoft, Horſens, and Scanderborg, with 304 pariſhes: forty-eight miles S. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Aaron, a ſmall iſland or peninſula, on the NW. coaſt of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

Aarvangen, ſee *Arwangen*.

Aas, a fortreſs of Norway, in the country of Aggerhus, twenty miles WSW. Chriſtianſand.

Aatter, a diſtrict or country of Arabia Felix, ſituated about the 18th degree of north latitude in the country of Yemen.

Aba, a city of Aſia, ſee *Awa*.

Aback, a town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, the birth place of the emperor Henry II. Here is a medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are ſaid to have the ſmell and taſte of rotten eggs; four miles ENE. Kelheim. *Long.* 29. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Abaco, one of the Bahama iſlands. *Long.* 77. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Abadan, a town ſituated on the Perſian gulf, 15 leagues SSE. Baſſora.

Abahaner, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls near the Chineſe wall.

Abak, a river of Siberia, which joins the Iſchim at Abatzkaia.

Abakan, a river which riſes in the mountains between China and Ruſſia, in *Long.* 105. 40. E. Ferro. and *Lat.* 51. 15. N. It joins the Eniſei, ſixteen miles S. from Abakanſk.

Abakanſk,

Abakanſk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Kolivan, on the river Abakan: 340 miles E. Kolivan, 792 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro *Lat.* 54. N.

Abalak, a town of Siberia, ſixteen miles from Tobolſk.

Abançay, a river of Peru, in America, which runs into the Maragnon, 7 leagues and a half above its junction with the Apurima. *Long.* 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 8. S.

Abançay, a town of Peru, on the river Abançay and principal place of a juriſdiction about 35 leagues in circumference: the country is fertile, and in ſome parts abundant in mines.

Abancourt, a town of France in the department of the North, and principal place of a canton: 1 league N. Cambray.

Abanga, a town of Africa on the ſlave coaſt, in the country of Whidah.

Abanjwar, or *Abawiwar*, a province of Upper Hungary, which takes its name from a caſtle about four German miles from Caſſovia, or Caſkau, the chief town.

Abano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 Miles SW. Padua.

Abaraner, or *Abrener*, a town of Armenia, in Aſia, 28 leagues SE. Erivan.

Abaſa, a town of Turkey, in the province of Romania, in the road between Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

Abaſcia, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Mingrelia, and loſes itſelf in the Phaſis, in the country of Abaſcie.

Abaſcie, a country of Aſia, bounded on the ſouth by the Black Sea, on the weſt by Circaſſia, on the north by the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, and on the eaſt by Mingrelia. *Long.* 56. to 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. to 40. N.

Abatzkaia, a town of Siberia, ſituated on the Iſchim: 128 miles SSE. Tobolſk.

Abb, a town of Arabia, in the country of Temana, ſituated on a mountain of the ſame name: 63 miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Abbenſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen: five miles SW. Buxtehude.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, ſituated on the river Somme; formerly the capital of the county of Ponthieu in Picardy. It was fortified in the year 980, by Hugh Capet. It was the birth place of Nicolas Sanſon, Pierre du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers: 41½ leagues NNW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Abbeville, a county of South Carolina, in North America.

Abbitibbe, a lake of North America, in Canada, ſituated 110 leagues WNW. Quebec. *Long.* 79. to 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 40. to 48. 50. N.

Abbitibbe, a river of North America, which runs from the Abbitibbe lake to Hudſon's bay.

Abbitibbes, Indians of North America, which take their name from the lake, near which they principally dwell.

Abbots Bromley, ſee *Bromley Abby*.

Abbots Langley, a village of England, in the county of Hertford, the birth place of Nich. Brakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. 4 miles SW. from S. Albans.

Abbotſbury, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the ſea, it received its name from a celebrated abby there, before the Reformation; 7½ miles from Dorcheſter, and 127½ W. London.

Abcas, ſee *Abaſcie*.

Abcoude, a town of the United Dutch States, between Amſterdam and Utrecht.

Abda, a province of the Empire of Morocco, on the weſt coaſt towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

Abdulina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, ſixty miles NE. Orenburg.

Abeghern, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, 10 leagues N. Schiras.

Abeile, a river of Grand Tartary, in the province of Zagathai, which joins the Sihun, and runs with it into the Caſpian Sea.

Abella, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 leagues N. Balaguer.

Abenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, twenty-two miles N. Aichſtatt.

Abenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, four miles NW. Worms.

Abenoja, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 20 miles SW. Civdad Real.

Abenrade, ſee *Apenrade*.

Abenſperg, or *Abenſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Abents: twenty miles E. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Abents, or *Ambs*, or *Abſt*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, not far from Neuſtadt, in the circle of Bavaria.

Aberavon, a ſeaport town of Glamorganſhire, South Wales, ſituated in Swanſea bay, 5½ miles S. Neath, 195 W. London.

Aberbrothwick, a town of Scotland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt near the German Ocean, in the county of Angus, 7 miles S. Montroſe.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, with a good harbour at the mouth of the river Conway; 23 miles NE. Carnarvon, 235 W. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Abercoub, or *Abercoueh*, a town of Perſia, 80 miles from Iſpahan.

Abercorn, a town of Georgia, in North America, on the river Savanna.

Aberdeen, a county or ſhire of Scotland,

bounded on the south by the river Dee, which divides it from Kincardineshire, also Forfarshire and Perthshire; on the west by Invernessshire; on the north-west by Bamffshire; on the north by the frith of Murray; and on the east by the British or German Ocean, extending near 70 miles long from north-east to south-west, and near 30 in breadth, from south-east to north-west. Its chief rivers are the Don, Dee, Yethan, Uggie. Its herring and salmon fisheries are considerable. The chief towns are Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Peterhead, Kintore, Inverarie, Strathbogie, and Old Meldrum.

Aberdeen, a seaport town of Scotland, on the east coast, and on the north side of the river Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean; the harbour is secured, or rather formed, by a strong stone pier, but is only fit to receive small vessels. It carries on a very considerable trade; is well built, and populous: there are three churches, besides episcopal places of worship; and a college, which with the college at Old Aberdeen, is termed an University, well frequented by students. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 20,000: 136 miles NNE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 1. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Aberdeen (Old), a town to the north of New Aberdeen, but almost joined to it by modern buildings, situated on the South side of the river Don: It has a market, distinct from New Aberdeen. It was once a bishop's see; it has a college. Both these towns form one university; in other respects they are totally independent of each other.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, 7 miles E. Dumferling.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire; its principal trade is making of pins; it has a market on Wednesday: 184 miles N. London, 7½ S. Weatherby.

Aberfraw, or *Aberfrow*, a town of North Wales, in the island of Anglesea, near the sea, on a river which is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the residence of the princes of Wales; the chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing: 13 miles ESE. Holy Head, 263 WNW. London.

Abergavenny, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, situated on the river Gavenny, at its union with the Usk. Its principal trade is in flannels, manufactured by the people of the neighbourhood. It was once defended by walls and a castle, some ruins of which yet remain. The mountains near it, abound in iron ore, coal, and limestones; several iron works have been lately erected; the market is kept on Tuesday: 143 miles W. London, 43 W. Gloucester. *Long.* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It was formerly the capital of the country of the Picts, and erected into a bishopric, transferred to S. Andrew. 6 miles SE. Perth.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, 24 miles S. Forres.

Abernethy Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Spey near Abernethy, in Murrayshire.

Aberystwith, a seaport town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, situated at the mouth of the Ystwith, in the bay of Cardigan; principally supported by fishing, and the coasting trade: 202¾ miles W. London, 91 W. Worcester. *Long.* 4. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Abex, a country of Africa, situated in Upper Ethiopia, and from its situation, bordering on the Red Sea, called The Coast of Abex. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by Abyssinia, on the west by Abyssinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which separate it from Egypt. It extends by the west side of the Red Sea, from the 17 to the 24 degree nearly, N. *Lat.*

Abiagrasso, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 12 miles SW. Milan.

Abin, a town and fortress of Arabia; sixty miles NE. Aden.

Abingdon, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Thames, containing two parish churches. It is a borough town, and sends one member to the British Parliament; the lent assizes for the county are held here: there are two markets held here weekly, on Wednesday and Friday, toll free for corn; considerable quantities of malt are sent from hence to London; and a number of hands are employed in manufacturing sacking and sailcloth: 6 miles S. Oxford. 56 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Abingdon, a town of North America, in the state of Maryland.

Abira, a town of Persia, in the province of Kirman: 23 leagues ESE. Sirgian.

Abiscas, or *Abyscas*, Indians of S. America, eastward of the audience of Lima.

Abiso, or *Abisso*, a river of Sicily, which rises near Palazzuola, in the vally of Noto, where it is called *Atellara*, or *Atellari*, taking the name of Abiso, a little before it falls into the sea, between Syracuse and Cape Passaro.

Abiverd, a town of Tartary, situated in the desert of Kivac.

Abiwerd, or *Baverd*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 35 leagues N. Meshid.

Ablac, or *Ablach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer, in the circle of Swabia.

Ablaket, a town of Russian Tartary, in a

ſtate of decay, on a river of the ſame name: 180 German miles SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 100. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Ablaket, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Kamenogorſka.

Ablis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, the principal place of a canton: 2½ leagues W. Dourdan.

Ablitas, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, 3 leagues from Tudello.

Albon, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 3½ leagues SSE. Paris.

Abo, a ſeaport town of South Finland, and capital of the province, with a college and univerſity; the principal trade is in timber. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Aboarg, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about 2 leagues from Anta.

Abondance, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, ſituated on the river Drance, 3 miles from Geneva.

Abono, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea, in the government of Kutaiah.

Abono, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Paduan: 5 miles WSW. Padua.

Aboro, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where is a grand market for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Aborrow, a country or diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Aboſi, a fortified town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

Aboucais, a mountain of Arabia, 3 miles from Mecca.

Abouillona, a lake with a town and iſland of Aſiatic Turkey, at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Natolia.

Aboukir, an iſland of Egypt at the mouth of the Nile, Eaſt of Alexandria: it is uſually called *Biker*, or *Bike*.

Abowra, a town of Africa on the Gold Coaſt, ſubject to the king of Aquambo.

Aboufaid, a town of Egypt, 105 miles WSW. Girgé. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Aboutig, or *Aboutiche*, or *Abutich*, a town of Egypt in the Thebais: 32 miles S. Manfalout.

Abowſir, or *Aboukir*, a town and caſtle of Egypt, 4 leagues W. from Alexandria.

Abra, a town of Arabia; 49 German miles NW. Jamama.

Abrambo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: 9 leagues from the ſea.

Abrantes, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; containing four pariſh churches, beſides convents: 22 leagues NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Abrega, a town of Iſtria: 10 miles N. Rovigno.

Abrenar, ſee *Abaraner*.

Abrets (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, the chief place of a canton: 1 league W. from Pont de Beauvoiſin.

Abrobania, or *Abrugbania*, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county or diſtrict of the ſame name: 5 German miles WNW. Weiſenburg.

Abroko, a town of Africa, in the country of Soke, on the Gold Coaſt.

Abrolhos, a ſhoal or bank in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Brazil, in South America. *Long.* 38. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. S

Abron, a river of France, which runs into the Acolin, a little before its conflux with the Loire.

Abruzzo, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, anciently inhabited by the Sabines and the Samnites. It is now divided into Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Peſcara being the boundaries between them.

Abruzzo Citra, or *Abruzzo on this ſide the Peſcara*, a province of Italy, in the dominions of the king of Naples. It is bounded on the north-weſt and weſt by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Moliſe, and on the ſouth-weſt by the country of Lavora. The principal towns, Cheti, Lanciano, both archbiſhoprics; Salmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, biſhoprics; Peſcara, Francaville, &c.; beſides the Appenine, there two other mountains called Monta Maiella and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Peſcara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Aſinella, and Trigno. The air is cold but ſalubrious, the tops of the mountains are always covered with ſnow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of ſaffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

Abruzzo Ultra, or *Abruzzo beyond the Peſcara*, is bounded on the north-weſt by the Marquiſate of Ancona and the duchy of Spoleto, on the ſouth-weſt by the Sabine and the Campana di Roma on the ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Citra, and on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, the capital, Atri, Campli, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Cali, or Civita Ducale. The five firſt are biſhops' ſees. The country is cold and mountainous, being croſſed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, ſaffron, and hemp; and nouriſhes a great number of animals both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Peſcara.

Abs, an ancient town of France, formerly the capital of the Vivarais, and the ſee of a biſhop; now there is little beſides ruins remain of its ancient grandeur.

Abſtorff, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 2 German miles ESE. Leutmiſchl.

Abſteinach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ſeven miles NNE. Heidelberg.

Abſtorff, a town of Germany, in Auſtria; ſeven miles S. Sonneberg.

Abſtorff, a town of Germany in Auſtria, on the Zeya, five miles E. Ziſtertzdorff.

Abſtotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Tuln.

Abſwangen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twelve miles S Konigſberg.

Abtenau, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: twenty miles SSE. Saltzburg.

Abtſgmund, or *Abtſgemund*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 1½ German miles SW. Elwangen.

Abu Ariſch, a principality of Arabia, in the county of Tehama, by the ſide of the Red Sea; it is every where barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Abu-Ariſch, the capital, and Gezan, a ſea-port.

Abu-Ariſch, a city of Arabia, in a principality of the ſame name; it is ſurrounded with walls, and is the ſeat of a ſheriffe: twenty leagues N. Loheia. *Long.* 42. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Abu Girge, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: eighty-two miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 33. N.

Abud, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 4 German miles E. Dsjebi.

Abur, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen; 4 German miles WSW. Kataba.

Aburena, a country of North America, in New Spain, ſouth of the province of Veragua.

Abuſchureia, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 3 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Abutcha, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Yana. *Long.* 150. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

Abydos, a town of Turkey, on the Aſiatic ſide of the Dardanelles, with a caſtle to defend the ſtrait between the Archipelago and the Propontis; 10 miles SSW. Gallipoli. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Abyſſinia, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about three hundred leagues long, and 280 broad; bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the north by Nubia, on the weſt by Nigritia, and on the ſouth by Cafraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Maſuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitſha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara; the principal towns or cities are Gondar, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, Dixan, Axum, and Maſuah. Among the rivers, the principal is the Nile. The country is exceeding mountainous, but fertile wherever land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues ſix months, from April to September, after which is an uninterrupted ſeries of fine weather; no country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame; of the tame, the principal are of the cow kind and ſheep; the wild ſort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa or camelopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, faſſa, feeho, madequa, and many others; the crocodile, and hippopotamos, are found in all their large rivers. Among the birds, are reckoned ſeveral ſpecies of the eagle and hawk, the golden gooſe, or gooſe of the Nile, and a vaſt number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the inſects, the moſt remarkable is a fly, called zimb or tſaltſalya, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even deſtructive to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can eſcape only by flying from the rich lands to the deſarts, during the whole of the rainy ſeaſon. Among the vegetable productions, may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was firſt made by the Egyptians, after the diſuſe of hieroglyphics; the baleſſan, or balm, called alſo balm of Gilead, the faſſa, the myrrh tree, the enſete, ſeveral ſpecies of the mimoſa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the woogino, cuſſo, teff, of which bread is generally made, and wheat. To prevent rebellion, the children of the kings, at a certain age, are confined to a mountain as a priſon, the mountain of Wechne having of late years been ſet apart for that purpoſe: the crown of Abyſſinia is hereditary as to family, but elective as to perſon, and it has ſometimes happened, that an infant has been elected, under the age of impriſonment, inſtead of ſending for an elder prince from the mountain. The profeſſed religion of the country is Chriſtianity, but mixed with many pagan and Jewiſh ceremonies. The capital punihments are crucifixion, flaying alive, ſtoning, and plucking out the eyes. *Long.* 26. to 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. to 20. N.

Aca, or *Acha*, a diſtrict or country of Africa, on the confines of Lybia, conſiſting of three towns near each other. It was formerly populous and rich, but much impoveriſhed by wars; the principal produce is dates.

Acadia, ſee *Nova Scotia*.

Acalzikè, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey: ſituated in *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Acam, or *Akam*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, near the ſource of the Volta.

Acambou, or *Aquambou*, a country of Africa, and one of the moſt powerful kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea. The country is populous,

pulous, and the commerce considerable; the people are brave and fond of war, inclined to rapine, and cruel. *Long.* about 20 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. N.

Acapala, a town of N. America, in New Spain: 5 leagues NW. from Chiapa.

Acapam, or *Acaparami*, a town of Asia, on the coast of the Euxine Sea.

Acapulca, a sea-port town of America, in the Pacific Ocean, with an excellent bay, and the best harbour on the western coast of Spanish America, free and open for vessels of any burthen. A large ship sails every year from this port to Manilla, the principal of the Phillippine Islands, carrying cochineal, quicksilver, cocoa, but chiefly silver; and returning loaded with spices, muslins, china, silk, and other products and manufactures of Asia: 80 leagues S. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Acaraga, a river of S. America, which joins the Uraguay, at the town of Assumption.

Acari, a cape and port of S. America, on the coast of Peru. The harbour is good, but little frequented. *Long.* 74. 40. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Acariez, a small island in the Turkish Archipelago: 1 league E. Naxia.

Acarna, a town of Turkey in Livadia: 16 leagues NW. Lepanto.

Acasabastlan, or *Acasabatlan*, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and province of Guatimala, near the source of a river of the same name. The neighbourhood produces sarsaparilla, cocoa, cassia, and excellent fruit: 30 leagues NE. Guatimala.

Acasabastlan, a river of N. America, which runs into the Golfo Dolce.

Acaxulta, a sea-port town of N. America, in New Spain, in the province of Guatimala.

Acboulac, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 30 leagues N. Amadan.

Accadia, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, 20 miles N. Conza.

Accetura, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 19 miles SSE. Acerenza.

Accoloretto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 7 miles SW. Todi.

Accomac, the name of a county in the state of Virginia, in N. America.

Acerenza, or *Cirenza*, a city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, the see of an archbishop, and capital of the Basilicata. *Long.* 33. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Acerno, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and jurisdiction of the Principato Citra, situated in a valley, surrounded with mountains, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno, 14 miles ENE. Salerno. *Long.* 32. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Acerra, a city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples, 8 miles NNE. Naples. *Long.* 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Ach, or *Aach*, a town of Germany, see *Aach*.

Acha, a river of Germany, which rises about 2 German miles S. from Kitzbuhl, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and, after forming a considerable lake called the *Aichen Sea* or *Chien Sea*, it takes the name of *Altza*, and empties itself into the Iser, 2 German miles S. of Tolz, in Bavaria.

Acha, a river of Germany, which rises near Fridberg, in the circle of Bavaria, passes by Rain, and runs into the Danube 2 German miles below Donauwert.

Achasses, a river of France which runs into the Rhone, near Viviers.

Acheen, *Achen*, or *Achem*, a kingdom of Asia, in the northern part of Sumatra, extending over more than half the island; it contains several considerable towns.

Acheen, the capital of the country so called, and residence of the king, situated on the north-west part of the island of Sumatra; it is said, to be a league in circumference, and is situated about ½ a league from the sea, on a large river, with a safe harbour, very commodious for commerce, which the inhabitants carry on with the English, Dutch, Danes, and Chinese. *Long.* 95. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

Achere le Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 1 league NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

Achilbeg, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Ireland, a little to the south of Achill.

Achil-head, a cape or promontory on the western coast of the island of Achill. *Long.* 10. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Achill, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Ireland, 33 miles S. W. from Killala.

Achleitten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, on the Danube, 4 leagues, ESE. Ens.

Achmim, a town of Egypt on the east side of the Nile, 205 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles WSW. Sligo. It gives name to a diocese, which extends about 30 miles square, and contains 27 parishes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

Achstede, or *Akstede*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 2 leagues N. Bremen.

Achstetten, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, 2 leagues NW. Augsburg.

Achtirka, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov, 10 German miles WSW. Charkov.

Achtuba, a river of Ruſſia, which takes its courſe from the Volga, about 4 leagues above the town of Tzaritzin, and runs parallel with that river to Kraſnoijar, near which place it joins it again and runs with it into the Caſpian Sea.

Ackemin, or *Akmin*, or *Aguemin*, or *Achemin*, ſee *Achmim*.

Acken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, 2 leagues W. Deſſau.

Aco, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the juriſdiction of Guanuco.

Acolaſtre, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 leagues above Nevers.

Acolin, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 leagues below Decize.

Acoma, or *St. Eſtevan de Acoma*, a town of N. America, in New Mexico, ſituated on a mountain. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 7. N.

Aconcagua, a river of Chili, in S. America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 75. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. S.

Aconcagua, a village or town of Chili, in S. America, which gives name to a juriſdiction, in a fertile country, ſituated at the foot of the Cordeleires, on a river of the ſame name.

Açopas, or *Aſoupas*, a town of Perſia, in the road from Schiras to Iſpahan, 23 leagues N. Schiras.

Acqua della Fico, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, 15 miles W. Squillace.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Mantuan, on the frontiers of Breſſan, 2 miles NNE. Caneto.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Cremoneſe, near the conflux of the Adda, and the Po, 3 miles W. Cremona.

Acqua Sparta, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of the church in Umbria, 10 miles W. Spoleto.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, 8 miles NNW. Rome.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Bari, 9 miles SSE. Bittetto.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the country of Moliſe, 19 miles W. Moliſe.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy in the marquiſate of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a ſmall river which runs into the Gulf of Venice, 10 miles NE. Aſcoli.

Acquapendente, a town of Italy in the eſtates of the church, and territory of Orvieto, the ſee of a biſhop: ſituated on an eminence, near the river Paglia, 9 miles W. Orvieto.

Acquara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra, 13 miles SW. Cingiano.

Acquarica, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſituated on a mountain, on the ſouth ſide of the river Panaro; celebrated for its medicinal waters, 18 miles SW. Modena.

Acqui, a town or city of Italy, in the Montferrat, ſituated on the north bank of the Bormia: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, and celebrated for its hot baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1745; and retaken by the Piedmonteſe, in the year 1746; 10 leagues NW. Genoa. *Long.* 26. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Acra, or *Acara*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the kingdom of Acambou, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

Acraga, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Girgenti.

Acre, or *S. John d'Acre*, a ſea-port town of Paleſtine, and ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Tyre. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars of the cruſades, but finally remained in the poſſeſſion of the Turks: 8 leagues S. Tyre, and 15 N. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Acri, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra: 5 miles E. Scalea.

Aciſtia, a town of Sicily: 23 miles WNW. Mazara.

Acroteri, a town of Turkey, in the iſland of Santorin: 1 mile WSW. Scaro.

Acſu, or *Akſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 5 leagues W. Iſnick.

Acſu, or *Akzu*, a town of Turkeſtan: 40 leagues from Yarkan, the capital of Caſchgar.

Acul, a ſmall port on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo.

Acumuli, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the weſt ſide of the Tronto: 17 miles NW. Aquila. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Acy, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 1 league SE. Soiſſons.

Ada, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Natolia, about a league from the river Sakkaria, or Zacarat, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan.

Adagueſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Vero: 4 leagues from Balbaſtro.

Adaja, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Simancas and Tordeſillas.

Adam, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 10 miles NNW. Galatz.

Adamas, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 7 leagues from Cordova.

Adamſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 1 league E. Lippehne.

Adana, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Caramania, the reſidence of a pacha;

cha; not far from the Mediteranean Sea: 7 leagues E. Tarsus; 30 NW. Aleppo. *Long.* 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Adaous, a people of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Adda, a river which rises in the Mount Braulis, in the country of the Grisons, and county of Bormio, and runs into the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, the name of a county in the state of Vermont, in N. America.

Adegem, a town of Flanders: 5 leagues E. Bruges.

Adel, a country of Africa, once a part of Abyssinia, but now a separate kingdom, on the east coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Red Sea, about 200 leagues in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auça Gurella, and Barbera. The chief traffic consists in gold-dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves.

Adelberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 2 leagues SE. Schorndorff.

Adelberg, or *Adelsperg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Carniola, situated on a mountain, near the river Alben: 4 leagues ENE. Trieste.

Adelmansfelden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 2 leagues W. Elwangen.

Adelnau, or *Odelno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish: 7 leagues SW. Kalish.

Adelphi, a small island, in the Grecian Archipelago, about a league ESE. Scopelo.

Aden, a small state of Arabia Felix, bounded on the south by the Indian Ocean, on the west and north by the dominions of the imam, and on the east by the country of Jafa. It was formerly subject to the imam, but, from the year 1730, it has been governed by an independent schiech.

Aden, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, with a good harbour, but little commerce. It gives name to a country of which it is the capital. *Long.* 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Adenda, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Temsena.

Aderborgh, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 3 leagues NW. Stetin.

Adercan, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: 20 leagues NE. Laar.

Aderkan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: 45 leagues S. Schiras.

Aderno, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, in the valley of Demona: 17 miles WNW. Catania.

Aderspleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt: sixteen miles SE. Halberstadt.

Adgadna, a town on the island of Guan, one of the Mariana Isles, in the South Sea.

Adhergat, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

Adiazzo, or *Ajazzo*, a town on the west coast of Corsica, and north side of a gulf, to which it gives name. The town is populous, and, by some, considered as the capital of the island: 11 leagues SW. Corte. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Adige, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trente, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic sea 8 leagues S. Venice.

Adji, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Hoogly, 6 miles W. from Kishenagur, in the province of Bengal.

Adinseik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 3 leagues SE. Artaki.

Adjodin, a town of Hindoostan, in the Subah of Moultan: 95 miles E. Moultan, 68 S. Lahore.

Adirbeitzan, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Georgia, on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the south by the province of Gilan and the Irak-Agemi, and on the west by Armenia. The chief towns are Tauris and Schamachia.

Adlwang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, 3 leagues SW. Steyr.

Admiral's Cove, a creek in the bay of Fermosa, on the east side of Newfoundland.

Admiralty Bay, in the southernmost island of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty Islands, a number of small islands, at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, in New Zealand.

Admont, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 2 leagues NE. Rottenmann.

Adolfseck, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 8 miles W. Idstein.

Adom, or *Theten*, a town of Hungary, situated on the Danube: 4 leagues SW. Offen.

Adom, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coast, on the river Sama.

Adoni, a district of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda.

Adoni, a town of Hindoostan, which gives name to a district in the country of Golconda: 188 miles N. Seringapatam, 16 SSW. Rachore. *Long.* 77. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 37. N.

Adonis, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains, SW. of Tetuan, and runs into the sea, between Arzilla and Tangier.

Adour, a river of France, which discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay at Bayonne.

Adra, a sea-port town of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Grenada, defended by a strong citadel: 15 leagues SE. Grenada. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. N.

Adragno, a town of Sicily: 20 miles ENE. Mazaro.

Adramiti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

tolia: 21 leagues N. Smyrna, on the eaſt coaſt of a gulf, to which it gives name. *Long.* 44. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Adroud, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ten leagues E. Amadan.

Adria, a town of Italy, in the Poleſin de Rovigno on the Tartaro, in the Venetian ſtates. It gives name to the gulf or ſea, called the *Adriatic*. It was formerly a place of conſiderable grandeur and conſequence: it is yet the ſee of a biſhop, but much reduced by frequent inundations, and the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen, five leagues E. Rovigno.

Adrianople, or *Andrinople*, a city of European Turkey in Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, under the patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſituated on the river Mariſa; it was taken from the Chriſtians in the year 1362, by Amurath I: thirty-eight leagues WNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Adriatic Sea, a gulf of the Mediterranean ſea, between Greece and Italy, extending from *Lat.* 40. to 45. 55. N. There are many iſlands in it, and many bays or ſmall gulfs on each coaſt. It is alſo called the Gulf of Venice.

Adventure Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 5. S.

Adventure Bay, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 23. S.

Adur, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, on the coaſt of Suſſex.

Adzeneta, a town of Spain in Valencia, ſituated on a mountain on the frontiers of Aragon.

Adzud, a town of European Turkey in Moldavia, nine miles WSW. Birlat.

Aedlholzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths: four miles S. Traunſtein.

Aegean Sea, now generally called the Archipelago.

Aerding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeven leagues S. Landſhut.

Aeſchy, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: two leagues SE. Spiek.

Aeſkaia, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, ſituated on the Irtiſch: twenty leagues NW. Tara.

Affanz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three leagues W. Steyr.

Affar, a town of Arabia Felix: fourteen German miles E. Loheia.

Affenk, a town of Germany, in Stiria, two leagues N. Pruck.

Africa, a ſea-port town of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary: thirty leagues SE. from Tunis. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Africa, one of the four principal diviſions of the globe, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Sea; on the ſouth, by the ſouthern Pacific Ocean; and on the weſt, by the Atlantic. It extends from 37. 4. S. *Latitude*, to *Lat.* 37. N. about 4300 miles; the greateſt breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, 3500 miles. Its form has been compared to a pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope being ſuppoſed the ſummit, and the northern coaſt along the Mediterranean its baſe. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts, firſt, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the ſtates of Barbary, and Sahara or the deſart; ſecondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is ſubdivided into upper, or Abyſſinia, and lower, which contains the countries of Congo, Monomotapa, and Zanquebar; and, fourthly, the iſlands round the coaſt of Africa (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verd Iſlands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagaſcar and Socotara in the Indian Ocean. Though ſituated for the moſt part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coaſts are well peopled, and divers parts of the interior country not leſs ſo; the heat, which is inſupportable to a ſtranger, a native bears without inconvenience; ſome diſtricts are exceedingly abundant, where ſingular plants are found, and where numerous flocks feed in rich paſtures; while under the ſame latitude, are vaſt deſarts covered with burning ſand. Among the animals found there, are the lion, the elephant, the tyger, the panther, the rhinoceros, the giraffa, or camelopard, the camel, the zebra, the antelope, the wild horſe, the jerboa, the ſea-horſe, the civet cat, &c. divers kinds of apes, crocodiles, oſtriches, ſerpents, ſome of an enormous ſize. Eagles, with an infinite variety of other birds, inſects, and fiſh; they have mines of ſalt, white, grey, and red; antimony is found in their lead mines; divers mountains produce ſulphur, but the riches moſt ſought for by other nations, are their mines of gold and ſilver; the principal objects of commerce with Africa, are wheat, dates, fruit, ſome medicinal plants, the wines of the Canaries, and Cape Verd Iſlands, gum, gold-duſt, ivory, ſpices, and pepper, to which may be added, the traffic for ſlaves for the Weſt Indies. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Laira, the Coanza, and the Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leona.

Afweſtad, a mine-town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia.

Agadak, one of the Fox Iſlands in the northern

northern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 195. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Agades, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia, S. of Sahara.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, an iſland of Africa, in the Southern ocean, near the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Agaphonowa, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 55. N.

Agathoniſi, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S. from the Iſle of Samos.

Agatten, or *Gatten*, or *Goto*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea: 80 miles S. Benin.

Agatu, one of the Fox iſlands, in the northern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Agau, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, dependent on the emperor of Abyſſinia.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault, about one leage and a half from the mouth of the Herault: ſeven leagues NE. Narbonne, 198 S. Paris. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 8. N.

Agea, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five leagues E. Iſpahan.

Agen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; ſituated on the Garonne in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called Agenois: thirty-ſix leagues E. Bourdeaux; 156 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Ager, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, about a league N. from Schwannaſtatt.

Ager, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the Noguera: four leagues and a half from Balaguer.

Agerhuus, a bailiwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a caſtle ſituated on a bay about a league W. from Anſlo, or Chriſtiana. This caſtle is the general reſidence of the governor.

Agerſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Greater Belt: two leagues S. Corſoer.

Aggi, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Aras, near Chambe, in the province of Adirbeitzan.

Aggile, a town of Pruſſia, thirteen leagues ENE. Konigſberg.

Aggſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve leagues W. Vienna.

Aghadoe, a village of Ireland, anciently a biſhop's ſee, now united with Ardfert: an archdeaconry, and the ruined walls of a church in this place, with a round tower, are all the memorial of the biſhopric which which now remain.

Aghaniſh, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon: ſixteen miles below Limerick.

Aghris Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and northern coaſt of the county of Sligo: eleven miles W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Agia Laura, a town of European Turky, in the province of Macedonia: nineteen miles SE. Saloniki.

Agiaſoluk, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-one miles SSE. Smyrna.

Agigenſalon, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan, a day's journey from Tocat.

Agimere, a country of Hindooſtan; bounded on the eaſt by Agra, on the north by Delhi, on the ſouth by Guzerat, and on the weſt by the ſandy deſerts which are between it and the Indus: It is of a conſideral extent, and contains many ſmaller ſtates or governments; as Agimere proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banſwaleh, Nagore, and Bickaneer.

Agimere, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a ſubah of the ſame name; ſituated in a pleaſant vally, ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. It is ſix miles in circumference, and defended by walls, towers, and a ſtrong fortreſs: 170 miles WSW. Agra; 178 SW. Dehli. *Long.* 75. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 24. N.

Agincourt, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V, king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loſs on the ſide of the French, beſides 120 lords, carrying banners, and ſeveral princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 priſoners. This battle was fought the 25th of Oct. 1415: 7 miles N. Heſdin, and 11 E. Montreuil.

Aginſka, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Uda. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Agioi Saranta, a town of Turkey, in the iſland of Candy, 16 miles S. Settia.

Agilymba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Agla, or *Aguila*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated near the river Guarga.

Aglaſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: eight miles SW. Iſbarteh.

Aglia, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquiſate of Ivrea: ſeven miles S. Ivrea.

Aglone, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Minnie, near Proeculs.

Agmet, or *Agmat*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the weſtern declivity

declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the same name: six leagues S. from Morocco.

Agmondesham, or *Amersham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, in the road from London to Aylesbury, with manufactures of lace, sacking, and cotton. It sends two members to the British parliament: the market on Tuesdays: twenty-six miles NW. London.

Agnadello, or *Aignadello*, a village of Italy, in the Milanese, near which Louis XII, king of France, defeated the Venetians, commanded by the Comte de Peteliane, in May 1509. In August 1706, another battle was fought in the same place, when the duke of Vendôme defeated prince Eugene. It is situated on a canal between the Adda and Serio, four leagues N. Lodi.

Agnano, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about three miles in circumference; on the verge of which, are warm baths, called the baths of Agano, or more usually the baths of S. Germain, and the grotto del Cane; the vapours of which, prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

Agnetten, a town of Transilvania, on the river Herpach, or Horpach: ten miles WNW. Fogaras.

Agno, or *Patria*, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, about seven or eight miles N. from Puzzuoli.

Agnon, a town of Sicily, between Leontini and Catania, now in ruins.

Agnona, or *Anglona*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra: nine miles SSE. Civita Borella.

Agoas Bellas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: three leagues and a half NE. Thomar.

Agoas de Moura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: four leagues and a half NE. Setuval.

Agoas Ouentas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura: seven leagues ENE. Abrantes.

Agobel, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

Agobel, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen: four leagues from Oran.

Agoga, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Agogliostro, or *Aguilastro*, a small island in the Mediterranean: three miles N. from Cape Barboraſſa, in the island of Sardinia.

Agon, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Long.* 18. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Agoro, a town of Italy, situated on the river Cordevol, part in the Trevisane, and part in the Belluneſe, on the frontiers of the Tyrolese: 21 miles WNW. Belluno.

Agosta, a town of Sicily, situated near the east coast of the island, on a peninsula, which serves as a mole for an excellent harbour. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, but has since been rebuilt: six leagues N. Syracusa. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Agosta, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, about eighteen miles in circumference: three leagues SW. from the island of Curzola. *Long.* 35. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Agouna, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about fifteen leagues in extent from Mount Diabola to the kingdom of Aquambo.

Agout, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn near Rabasteins.

Agra, a soubah or province of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the east by Oude, on the south by Malwa, and on the west by Agimere; about 175 miles in length, and not much less in breadth.

Agra, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a province of the same name, situated on the south side of the river Jumnah. It began to increase in the 16th century, under the auspices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad; and in the last century, and beginning of this, was one of the largest and most celebrated cities of India, being fourteen miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red free stone; it is now going fast to ruins. *Long.* 78. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

Agrado-Ilhea, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea.

Agrakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated on the coast of the White Sea, seventeen German miles W. Archangel.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza, on the frontier of Cilley and Carniola: twenty leagues NW. Gradisca.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on a mountain near a small river, and capital of a district: ten leagues from Lerida.

Agratulco, a seaport town of North America, in Mexico, near the Southern Ocean, in the province of Guaxaca, with a large and convenient harbour. *Long.* 81. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon: three leagues SW. from Taracona.

Agreda, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: thirty-five leagues from the South Sea, and forty N. from Quito.

Agrigan, or *Island of Xavier*, one of the Ladrones or Mariana islands, in the North Pacific Ocean: sixteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Agrimonte, or *Agromento*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: eight miles W. Tursi.

Agro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tigré.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the east side of the gulf of Salerno: twenty-six miles WSW. Cangiano: twenty-two miles SSE. Salerno. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Agveb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 leagues NE. Izmid.

Aguada, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, a little to the east of Lamego.

Aguada de Saldana, a gulf on the coast of Africa: 15 leagues N. from Table Bay.

Aguadir-Toma, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, in the province of Sus, 13 leagues S. Santa Cruz.

Aguelaon, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 73. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

Agueperse, or *Aigueperse*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, chief place of a Canton, in the district of Riom: seven leagues NNE. Riom.

Aguigan, a small island in the Pacific Ocean: four leagues SW. Tinian.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in the south part of Navarre, on the frontiers of Biscay: four leagues SW. Estella.

Aguilar del Campo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of Navarre, situated on the Alhama: three leagues from Calahorra.

Agul, a river of Russian Siberia, which runs into the Kan. *Long.* 113. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Aguna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

Aboni, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Benin.

Abouas, a town of Persia, in the province of Kuzistan: 58 leagues WSW. Ispahan.

Abr, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: eleven leagues N. Ardevil.

Arraban, a town of Asia, in the province of Diarbekir: thirty leagues S. Diarbekir.

Abrensbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein: twelve miles NNW. Lubeck.

Abrensdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles SSE. Potzdam.

Abrweiler, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: eight leagues NW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Absa, or *Abasa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Kuzistan, on the Tigris: fifty-seven leagues W. Ispahan: 30. N. Bassora.

Abun, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, chief place of a canton, in the district of Gueret: three leagues SE. Gueret.

Abus, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schoren, south Gothland, situated on the river Helge: two leagues SSE. Christianstadt.

Aia, or *Allia*, a river of Italy, which unites with the Tiber, nineteen miles above Rome.

Ajabire, or *Ajavira*, a town of South America, in Peru: thirty-five leagues S. Cusco.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxo, to Cape Guardafui, 1500 leagues. *Lat.* 2. to 12. N. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel or Zeila, and Magadoxa. All the eastern coast of Ajan is said to be sandy and barren, but to the north, the country becomes more fertile, producing great plenty of all sorts of provisions, in which it drives a great commerce, and more particularly in an excellent breed of horses, in great request; which foreign merchants take in great numbers in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

Aiandun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight leagues WSW. Sinope.

Aiash, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight leagues W. Angura.

Ajazzo, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on the borders of Syria; situated on an eminence; near it is a warm medicinal spring: ten leagues N. Antioch.

Aicha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situated on the Paar: four leagues ENE. Augsburg. *Long.* 28. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Aichberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria: four miles SSE. Fridberg.

Aichberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles NW. Efferding.

Aichkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles WNW. Schwannastat.

Aichlberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia: four leagues WSW. Willach.

Aichstadt, a city of Germany, situated on the Altmuhl, in the circle of Franconia, the see of a bishop, who is a sovereign prince; the diocese extends about fourteen leagues in length, and seven in breadth: ten leagues NNE. Augsburg, *Long.* 28. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Aichstadt Ober, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Altmuhl: one league W. Aichstadt.

Aidhab, or *Gaidhab*, a town of Africa, and seaport of Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 53. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

Aidona, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, four miles NE. Piazza.

Aiello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, with a considerable signiory, which has the title of Duchy: nine miles SSW. Cosenza.

Aieta, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra: seven miles NNW. Scalea.

Aigen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy

duchy of Auſtria, on the confines of Bohemia: eight leagues NW. Steyregg; 35 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Aiglande, a town of France, in the department of the channel, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: four leagues NE. Coutances.

Aigle (L'), a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict, in the department of Orne: ſeven leagues NE. Sees: 10½ NE. Alençon. *Long.* 18. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Aigle, a town of Swiſſerland, with a caſtle, in the canton of Berne, formerly a lordſhip, but at preſent under the juriſdiction of the canton; ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Rhone, about a league below it: twelve leagues ENE. Geneva. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Aigle, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, between Chateaudun and Cloye.

Aign, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, near which is a medicinal ſpring: two miles SE. Saltzburg.

Aignan, a town of France, in the department of Gers, principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: ſeven leagues W. Auch.

Aigney le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and diſtrict of Chatillon: four leagues and a half SSE. Chatillon.

Aigre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: five leagues and a half N. Angouleſme.

Aigrefeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: three leagues and a half S. Nantes.

Aigues, a river of France, which empties itſelf into the Rhone, near Orange.

Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nimes: four leagues and a half ESE. Montpellier.

Aigues Vives, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommieres: five leagues NE. Montpellier.

Aiguebelle, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: two leagues SE. Montelimart.

Aiguebello, a town of Savoy, ſituated on the river Arc, in Savoy Proper, on the confines of Maurienne: five leagues E. from Chamberry.

Aiguillon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: four leagues NW. Agen.

Aiguines, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: five leagues and a half NE. Barjols.

Aigurande, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chatre: 8½ leagues S. Chateauroux.

Aikes, a town of Tranſilvania, ſix leagues NE. Clauſenburg.

Ailah, a town of Arabia, in ruins, on the NW. coaſt of the gulf of Akaba: thirty-ſix leagues E. Suez.

Ailan, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia gulf, near Oklanſk.

Aillant-ſur-Tholon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ivigny: 3½ leagues NW. Auxerre.

Aillas, a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: two leagues NE. Bazas.

Ailly, a village of France, in the department of the Somme, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: five leagues WNW. Amiens.

Ailly, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: three leagues SSE. Amiens.

Ailſa, a rocky iſland, near the iſland of Bute, in Scotland, about two miles in circumference, only the reſort of the ſea fowl.

Aimakan, a river of Siberia, which runs into the ſea of Ochotſkoi. *Long.* 157. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Aimo, or *Aymo*, a town of Savoy, ſix leagues ENE. Mouſtier.

Aimoutier, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard, ſeven leagues SE. Limoges.

Ain, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It riſes in Mount Jura, near Nozeroi, and runs into the Rhone five leagues above Lyons.

Ain, a town of Aſia in the Arabian Irak, thirty leagues W. Baſſora.

Ain Gebel, a town of Aſia in the province of Diarbekir, ſixteen leagues SW. Moſul.

Ainad, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut.

Ainay-le-Chateau, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and principal place of a canton in the diſtrict of Cerilly, eight leagues NW. Moulins.

Aincreville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay, one league SW. Dun.

Aineb-gul, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, forty miles NW. Degnizlu.

Ainod, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, eight miles N. Cilley.

Ainſa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, ſituated on the river Ara, near its conflux with the Cinca, ſix leagues N. Balbaſtro.

Aiomama,

Aiomama, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romelia: fourteen leagues SE. Saloniki.

Airano, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ten leagues SE. Como.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever, ſituated on the Adour: five leagues SE. Mont de Marſan.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer, ſituated on the Lis: ſeven poſts SE. Calais.

Airola, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: ſix leagues N. Altorff.

Airon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire near Deciſe.

Airvault, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars, four leagues NNE. Partenay.

Aiſa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, two leagues and a half N. Jaca.

Aiſe, or *Laiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, three leagues above Caen.

Aiſeau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a ſigniory in the biſhopric of Liege, three miles ESE. Chaſtelet.

Aiſerey, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne, three leagues SSE. Dijon.

Aiſey-le-Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon, two leagues and a half S. Chatillon.

Ajſedabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, twenty-two leagues NNE. Amadan.

Aiſne, a river of France, which gives name to a department; it riſes in Champagne, and joins the Oiſe near Compiegne.

Aitterbach, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, two miles above Wels.

Aix, a city of France, and capital of the department of the mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution, it was the capital of Provence, the ſeat of a parliament, and ſee of an archbiſhop; it is ſituated on a plain, near the river Arc: ſixteen leagues SE. Avignon, 190 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Aix, a town of Savoy, ſituated on the lake of Bourget, with a ſmall diſtrict, to which the title of Marquiſate is annexed: its medicinal waters are in much repute; the baths are ſaid to have been erected by the Romans: four leagues N. Chambery. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

Aix, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of France, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Iſle of Oleron and the continent. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1751, but ſoon after abandoned: four leagues SSW. Rochelle. *Long.* 1. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Aix en Othe, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: five leagues W. Troyes.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: the emperor Charlemagne made it the ſeat of his empire, and is buried in the church of Notre Dame. It is a free city, with a juriſdiction about a league in circumference; the mineral waters are much in repute. It was taken by the French in 1792, who were driven from it by the prince of Saxe Cobourg, on the 3d of March, 1793, after a battle, in which they loſt 4000 killed, and 1600 priſoners. In the year 1794, they took it again: ten leagues W. Cologn, ſix E. Maeſtricht, nine NE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Aix d'Angillon, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: three leagues NE. Bourges.

Aix, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges on the Vienne: two leagues WSW. Limoges.

Aixenay, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur Yonne: ten leagues S. Nantes.

Aizu, a town of Japan, and capital of a ſmall kingdom, or country of the ſame name.

Akaba, a gulf, or arm of the Red-Sea, formed by a tongue of land, part of Arabia, which ſeparates this gulf from the gulf of Suez: about thirty leagues long, and three wide.

Akabar, or *Calaat el Akaba*, a town of Arabia, on the gulf to which it gives name: fifty-ſeven leagues S. Jeruſalem, fifty-three leagues E. Suez.

Akachan, a river of Siberia, which joins the Judoma. *Long.* 157. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Akalziika, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Satabago, a country of Georgia: 130 miles SW. Teflis, and 120 NNW. Erivan.

Akanimima, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt, near Cape Apollonia.

Akaot, a town of Hindooſtan, in the diſtrict of Berar: twenty-five miles W. Ellichpour, ſeventy-four E. Burhampour. *Long.* 77. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 13. N.

Akaſaki, a town of Japan, in the province of Mikava.

Akaſi, a town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

Akaſſeh-Aſſelam, a town of Egypt, which forms the boundaries of the two great quarters of the world, Aſia and Africa.

Akaſt,

Akaſt, a town of Arabia, twenty-five leagues E. Jeruſalem.

Akbeik-baba, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: twelve leagues N. Kutaja.

Akecaradi, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Akerman, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieſter: thirty-ſix leagues SW. Otchakoc, thirty-one WSW. Kerſon, twenty-two SE. Bender. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Akerſund, a bay on the coaſt of Norway: ten leagues WNW. Frederichſtadt.

Ak-biſſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: thirteen leagues ESE. Pergamo.

Aki, a province of Japan, in the weſtern part of the iſland of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name.

Akim, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Akiareck, a town of Aſiatick Turkey, in Natolia: eight leagues ESE. Kaſtamoni.

Akkia, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Akkiali, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: eight miles E. Burgas.

Akquedan, a town of Africa, with a Dutch factory, on the Gold Coaſt.

Akrida, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on the Drino, 124 leagues W. Conſtantinople, forty-five leagues SE. Raguſa. *Long.* 38. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Akſchinſka, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia: ſixteen leagues S. Doroninſk.

Akſerai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, twenty leagues ENE. Konieh, or Cogni. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

Akſhehr, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-three leagues W. Konieh. *Long.* 49. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

Akſchehſhar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: nine leagues SW. Eregli.

Akſu, a province of Aſia, in Tartary, north of Kaſkgar: 120 leagues long, and twenty-five wide.

Ala, a town of Japan, in the province of Satzuma.

Ala, *Al*, a town of Arabia, twenty-one leagues NE. Hagiaz.

Alaba, or *Alava*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north and weſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by a part of Old Caſtile, Rioja, and Navarre, and on the eaſt by Guipuſcoa; the principal towns are Vittoria, Salviaterra, and Trevigno.

Alada, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 27. N.

Aladulia, a country of Aſia, called by the Turks *Dulgadir*, or *Dulcadir*, bounded on the north by Armenia, on the eaſt by Perſia, on the ſouth by Syria, and on the weſt by Caramania; the principal city is Maraſch. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now a province of Turkey.

Alagoa, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, where the Portugueſe have an eſtabliſhment.

Alagoa, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuc.

Alagon, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountain of Leon, near Monleon, and runs into the Tagus, a little above Alcantara.

Alagon, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Xalon, four leagues from Saragoſſa.

Alaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: two leagues NW. Limoux.

Alais, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard; large, and well peopled, ſituated on the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. Near it are vitriolic mines; ſeven poſts N. Montpellier, and ſeventy-nine SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Alaman, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: three leagues NE. Nion.

Alambay, one of the Sonda Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean: thirty leagues S. Borneo.

Alameh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-three leagues S. Kutaja. *Long.* 49 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 35. N.

Alampou, a kingdom of Japan, otherwiſe called *Ningo*.

Alan, a town of Perſia, in Turkeſtan.

Alan, or *Camel*, a river of England, which riſes a little to the north of Camelford, and runs into the ſea, two miles below Padſtow in Cornwall.

Alanch, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone: four leagues S. Aix, two NE. Marſeilles.

Aland, or *Alandt*, an iſland belonging to Sweden, in the Baltick, about forty leagues in circumference, encompaſſed with ſmall iſlands and rocks; it was anciently independent, but now makes part of Finland: Caſtelholm is the principal place. *Long.* 37. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.

Aland, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Snackenburg, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Alandſbay, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay: eight miles S. Waterford.

Alandſhage, a cape, at the ſouth extremity of

of the iſland of Amack: eight miles S. Copenhagen.

Alapaev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the river Tagil, eighty miles NNE. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: ten leagues S. from Cuença.

Alaro, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea near Cape Stilo in Calabria Ultra.

Alaſcha, a peninſula on the weſt coaſt of North America, extending into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196. to 202. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. to 57. N.

Alaſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 2½ leagues NNW. Brive, four W. Tulle.

Alatamaha, or *Oltamawhaw*, a river of North America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, twenty leagues S. of the river Savannah.

Alativ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, eighty miles WNW. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Alator, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sura, near Alativ, in the government of Simbirſk.

Alatri, or *Alatro*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the church and Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: four miles NW. Veroli. *Long.* 31. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 14. N.

Alauſi, or *Atuaſi*, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Cuença, in Terra Firma.

Alaut, or *Alt*, a river which riſes in the NE. part of Tranſilvania, on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Danube, oppoſite Nicopolis in Bulgaria.

Alazeia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 160. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 40. N.

Alazeiſkoi, a ſettlement in Siberia, on the river Alazeia, thirty leagues WNW. Niznei Kovinſkoi. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Alb, a river of Germany, which riſes three miles WNW. Wildbad, in the circle of Swabia, and runs into the Rhine, about five miles WNW. Durlach.

Alba, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat and principality of Piedmont, ſituated on the Tanaro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan; the dioceſe is of conſiderable extent. Beſides the cathedral, it has three parochial, and three other churches, with ſeveral convents; eighteen miles SE. Turin. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Albacete, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſituated in a fertile country; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing of wares of iron and ſteel: eighty miles SW. Valencia eight NW. Chinchilla. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Albach, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: fifty-five leagues SW. Tauris.

Albachſen, or *Albaſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, three miles N. Corvey.

Alban, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: five leagues ESE. Alby.

Albaneſa, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra: twenty miles SE. Salerno.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic, bound on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the eaſt by Macedonia, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by the Adriatic. Its length is about eighty leagues, and its breadth about twenty. It was formerly an independent kingdom, and the laſt prince, John Caſtriot, called Scanderbeg, who at his death bequeathed his kingdom to the Venetians; but they being unable, or unwilling, to defend it, it has from that time been under the dominion of the Turks, except a ſmall part on the coaſt, which yet belongs to the Venetians, and is divided by them into ſangiacks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are, in general, excellent horſemen, and form ſome of the beſt troops in the grand ſignior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Drivaſto, Dulcigno, Croya, Cataro, Antivari, &c.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of the Baſilicata: thirteen miles SSE. Acerenza.

Albany, a county of the ſtate of New York, in North America.

Albany, a city of North America, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river; firſt ſettled by the Dutch. It contains about 600 houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants: 160 miles N. from New York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Albarazin, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, ſituated on the Guadalaviar, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saragoſſa, and celebrated for the excellent wool of the ſheep bred in the vicinity: five leagues W. Teruel; forty E. Madrid. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 32. N.

Albas, a town in France, in the department of Lot: three leagues W. Cahors.

Albaſano, a town of European Turkey, in Albania; 132 leagues W. Conſtantinople,

fifteen E. Durazzo. *Long.* 38. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Albec, a river of Swifferland, which runs into the Rhine, near Fuſtenau.

Albeck, or *Albeg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Floz, in the territory of Ulm: five miles NE. Ulm, eight WNW. Augſburgh. *Long.* 27. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Albegna, a river of Tuſcany, which runs into the ſea near Orbitella.

Albekirk, a town of Holland, one league and a half SW. Medemblick.

Albel, a river which riſes near Bormio, and runs into the Rhine near Bergun.

Albella, a town of Spain, on the river Iregua, in the country of Rioxa.

Albemarle, a county of the ſtate of Virginia, in North America.

Albemarle ſound, an inlet of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of North America, in North Caroline, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherring, Nottaway, or Wianoke, &c.

Alben, a town of Germany, in the province of Inner Carniola: two miles NW. Cikniz.

Alben-See, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: thirteen miles W. Windiſh-Garten.

Albenga, or *Albenzna*, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Genoa. This town was burnt by the Piſans, in the year 1175, but ſoon rebuilt, the environs are fertile, but the air is unwholeſome: ten leagues SW. Genoa, and four NE. Oneglia. *Long.* 25. 48. E Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

Albenga, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Genoa, oppoſite the town of Albenga; it is alſo called *Gallinara*.

Albenque (L') a town of France, in the department of Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: two leagues and a half SSE. Cahors, and ſix and three quarters NNE. Montauban.

Alberche, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, a little above Talavera.

Alberdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Bulckau: ſeven miles E. Schrattental.

Alberone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Capitanata: eight miles SSE. Volturara.

Albert, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: five leagues NE. Amiens, four NW. Peronne.

Alberton, or *Port Albert*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca, on the confines of Tripoli: fifty leagues from Alexandria.

Albeſtroff, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: three leagues NNE. Deuze.

Albetroſs Point, a craggy projection, on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 184. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 4. S.

Albi, or *Albie*, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: nine miles NNE. Aix.

Albi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſix miles W. Celano.

Albiani, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Albin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: ſix leagues NW. Rhodez.

Albinen, or *Alpen*, a town of Swifferland, in the Valais: twenty-two miles E. Sion.

Albion, a name ſometimes given to the iſland of Great Britain.

Albion (New), a name given by ſir Francis Drake to California.

Albis, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich: three miles SW. Zurich.

Albiſola, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles NE. Savona.

Albo, a river of Africa, on the eaſtern boundary of the Gold Coaſt.

Albona, a town of Iſtria, belonging to Venice, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of Carnero: ſixteen miles E. Rovigno.

Albona, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po: nine miles ESE. Lumello.

Albonnal, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſix leagues ENE. Motril.

Albor, or *Alvor*, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, with an old caſtle, where John II, king of Portugal, died in the year 1495: one league W. Lagos.

Alboran, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Fez. *Long.* 2. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

Alborough. See *Aldborough*.

Albouzeme, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary. *Long.* 2. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Albrechtſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. from S. Polten.

Albreda, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Albufera, a lake on the eaſtern coaſt of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean: three leagues from Valentia.

Albunuelos, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: four leagues E. Alhama.

Albuola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles S. Potenza.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and province of Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a mountain; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth: ſeven leagues N. Badajoz.

Alby,

Alby, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn; before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country in Upper Languedoc, called *The Albigeois*, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and a royal tribunal of juſtice: it is ſituated on the Tarn, ſeven leagues N. from Caſtres, thirteen NE. Thouloufe. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Alcaçar Ceguer, or *Zeguer*, or *Seguar*, a town and fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Fez, built by Almonſor II, between Tangiers and Ceuta. It was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, in the year 1458, but abandoned ſoon after. *Long.* 12. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Alcaçàr de Gurte, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſeven leagues from Cuença.

Alcaçar do Sal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the river Caldaon, ſix leagues from the ſea, on the confines of Alentejo; defended with walls and a caſtle, which paſſes for impregnable; it contains about 400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making ſalt: thirty-eight miles SE. Liſbon, and twenty-ſix E. Setuval.

Alcaçar-quiber, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Garb, ſituated on the river Lucos. It was beſieged by the Portugueſe in 1503, without ſucceſs; near it Don Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, loſt his life, in a battle againſt the Moors, in the year 1578: twelve leagues S. Tangier.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a mountain, ſurrounded on all ſides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient caſtle: ten miles ENE. Medina Sidonia.

Alcala de Guadaira, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadaira: four leagues NE. Seville.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Henares, celebrated for its univerſity, founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbiſhop of Toledo. Without the town is a fountain, the water of which is ſo excellent, as to be inconſtant uſe at the king's table: four leagues E. Madrid, fourteen NE. Toledo. *Long.* 14. 35 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Jaen: twelve leagues SE. from Cordova, ſix leagues SW. Jaen.

Alcala del Rio, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquiver: two leagues above Seville.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, near the gulf of Caſtel-a-Mare: three miles from the ſea coaſt, and twenty SW. from Palermo.

Alcandro, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Ebro: four leagues from Calahorra.

Alcani, or *Alkan*, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the weſtern branch of the Nile: thirty miles NNW. Cairo.

Alcanitz, or *Alcaniz*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the river Gaudaloupe, near the frontiers of Catalonia: fifteen leagues SE. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Alcanizos, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, on the frontiers, of Portugal: nine leagues W. Zamora.

Alcantara, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Tagus: the knights of Alcantara take the title of their order from this town: forty-five leagues WSW. Madrid, thirty-eight W. Toledo. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Alcantara, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the Guadalquiver: five leagues from Seville.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the river Guardamena, and ſurrounded with mountains, called Sierra de Alcaraz, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: eighteen leagues E. Civdad Real. *Long.* 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Alcariz, a town of Spain, in the province of Gallicia, on the river Arnoya: eight miles S. Orenſe.

Alcatraſes, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, twenty-one leagues from Acapulco. *Long.* 102. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Alcaudete, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Cordova, in the road from Cordova to Jaen: eighteen miles W. Jaen.

Alceſter, or *Alncester*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow; the principal manufacture is making needles, the market is on Tueſday, and conſiderable for corn: eight miles NW. Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW. London.

Alcmaer, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Holland, ſituated near Schermeer, one of the largeſt lakes of North Holland, not much above a league from the ſea, with a canal into the Ye, and thence to Amſterdam. The land about the town was formerly full of moraſſes, but being now drained, is become exceeding good meadow land: eight leagues NNW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Alcobaca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura; with a celebrated ciſtertian abbey, built by Alphonſo I, the general ſepulchre of the kings of that country: ſix leagues and a half NE. Peniche.

Alcolea, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Cinca: fifteen miles S. from Barbaſtro.

Alcolea, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the Guadalquivir: ſix miles N. Carmona.

Alconchel, a fortreſs of Spain, in Eſtramadura, taken from the Portugueſe, in the year 1709: ſixteen miles N. Xeres de los Caballieros.

Alcouchete, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth coaſt of the Tagus, in the province of Eſtramadura: ten miles E. Liſbon.

Alcoutin, or *Alcoytin*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, ſituated on a ſmall iſland in the Guadiana: it is ſmall, but defended by one of the beſt caſtles in the kingdom: ſix leagues and half NNE. Tavira.

Alcoy, a river of Spain, which runs into the Gulf of Valentia: three miles NE. Gandia.

Alcoy, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty miles N. Alicant.

Alcudia, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: eight miles NW. St. Felipe.

Alcudia, a town of the iſland of Majorca, on the north-eaſt coaſt, with a conſiderable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in four, five, and ſix fathoms water. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Alcueſar, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: four leagues N. Barbaſtro.

Aldan, a river of Siberia, which riſes on the borders of China. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N. taking a north-eaſt courſe to *Lat.* 63. when it changes its courſe to WNW. and at *Long.* 146. 10. E. *Lat.* 63. 25. N. it joins the Lena.

Alborough, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fiſhermen. The ſea has heretofore made conſiderable encroachments on the town: it is a corporation, and returns two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a market on Saturday: ninety-three miles and a half NE. London, forty-eight NE. Colcheſter.

Aldborough, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ouſe, formerly a Roman ſtation, and a magnificent town, little veſtiges of which are now viſible; it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: two miles SW. Boroughbridge, fifteen NW. York, and 205 N. London.

Alde, or *Olde*, a ſmall iſland, on the weſt coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 22. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 25. N.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated in a creek on the ſouth coaſt of the Tagus: three leagues SE. Liſbon.

Aldea el Muro, or *Aldea del Poco*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon: two leagues E. from Soria.

Aldea del Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Cordova, ſituated on an eminence, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalquiver: four leagues WSW. Andujar, eight NW. Cordova.

Aldego, a river of Italy, which riſes near Montebello, in the Vicentin, and loſes itſelf in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

Aldenahr, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: nine leagues WNW. Coblentz, eight S. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Aldenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: ten leagues S. Cologn, ſeven W. Andernach. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Aldenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berf: four leagues NE. Cologn.

Aldenburgh, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: two miles N. Bernburg.

Aldenhoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: three miles WSW. Juliers.

Alderburgh, a town, or conſiderable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts: two miles and a half SE. Saliſbury.

Alderholm, an iſland of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Geſle, in the gulf of Bothnia: eighty miles N. Sockholm

Alderney, a ſmall iſland, in the Engliſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of France only by a narrow channel of the ſea, called the Race of Alderney; about four miles long from eaſt to weſt. It has a harbour for ſmall veſſels only, on the ſouth ſide. There are many rocks near the iſland, and the paſſage of the Race is particularly dangerous in ſtormy weather: ſeven leagues and a half NE. Guernſey, three and a half WNW. La Hogue. *Long.* 2. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Aldſtatt, a town of Pruſſia, near Preuſchmark.

Aldſtone, or *Alſton-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a hill, near the river Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland. The pariſh is ſmall; but on account of the lead mines, exceedingly populous. The lands are held on leaſe, granted in the beginning of the laſt century for one thouſand years, at preſent under the governors of Greenwich hoſpital; being part of the forfeited eſtates of the earl of Derwentwater; more than a thouſand hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday: nineteen miles from Penrith, and 304. N. London.

Alduides, mountains, part of the Pyrenées, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pié de Port.

Ale, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia.

Ale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot: three miles NNW. Jedburg.

Aled, a river of Wales, which runs into the Elwy, in Denbighſhire.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: five leagues SE. Brioude, four NE. Le Puy-en-Velay.

Alegrete,

Alegrete, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the river Caia: two leagues and a half SE. Pont-Alegre.

Alekſandrov, ſee *Alexandrov*.

Alekſevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: thirty leagues SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Alekſiepſkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: thirty-ſeven leagues NE. Saratov.

Alekſin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula on the Occa: nine leagues NE. Kaluga. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Alen, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, four miles from Wrexham.

Alen, or *Ahlen*, or *Alem*, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: thirteen miles SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Alenby, a town of Norway: fifty miles S. Drontheim.

Alençon, a city of France, and capital of the department of Orne, on the river Satre: two poſts and a half S. Seez, and twenty-three and a half WSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Alendin, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

Alenſteig, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Bonmiſh Waidhoven.

Alent, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles WNW. Baden.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, ſituated between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana; bordering on Spain, about thirty-ſix leagues long, and thirty-four broad. It is from its fertility, called the granary of Portugal. The principal towns are Evora, Elvas, Campo-Mayor, Olivença, Villa-Viciosa, Eſtremos, Moura, Caſtello-do-Vide, Mouraon, Serpa, and Aronches.

Aleppo, a town or city of Syria, in the dominions of the Grand Signior, called by the Turks, *Haleb*; the capital of a province, and reſidence of a pacha, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Berrœa. It was taken by the Saracens, from the emperor Heraclius, in the year 637. It is ſituated on a vaſt plain, by the ſide of a ſmall river. As a place of commerce, it is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; ſends caravans to Bagdat and Perſia; communicates with the Perſian gulf and India, by Baſſora; with Egypt and Mecca, by Damaſcus; with Europe, by Alexandretta and Latakia: commerce is principally tranſacted by barter. The French, Engliſh, Venetian, Leghorn, and Dutch merchants, have their conſuls reſiding there. The number of inhabitants, about a hundred thouſand. The pechalic of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean; its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greateſt part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient regiſters, they enumerated three thouſand two hundred villages; while at preſent, they ſcarcely find four hundred: ninety leagues N. Jeruſalem; fifty N. Damaſcus. *Long.* 54. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 40 N.

Aler, a river of Siberia, which joins the Atiga at Aleuriſka.

Alerta, a town of Corſica. It was formerly a conſiderable city, and the ſee of a biſhop. ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Piſa; but has been abandoned on account of its unhealthy ſituation, and is reduced to about ten houſes and a church: ſeven leagues and a half SE. Corte.

Aleſbury, ſee *Aylesbury*.

Aleſham, or *Aylesham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the river Thyrn: twelve miles N. Norwich; thirty-five E. Lynn, and 121 NNE. London.

Aleſone, a town of European Turkey, twenty miles NW. Lariſſa.

Aleſſano, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop. ſuffragan of Otranto: twelve miles SSW. Otranto, and 199 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Aleſſio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the mouth of the Drin; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo: thirty-two leagues SE. Raguſa; twelve N. Durazzo; 142 W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 37. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Alet, a city of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux, near the Pyrenées, on the river Aude. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Narbonne: one league and a quarter S. Limoux; eleven WSW. Narbonne. *Long.* 19 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

Alevaia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkoi Sea. *Long.* 175. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62 N.

Aleuriſka, a town of Siberia, at the conflux of the Agila and Aler: ſixty-four miles NE. Nertchinſck.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a ſeaport of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, and particularly connected with that city; rather a village than a town, in which, ſays a traveller, tombs are more numerous than houſes. The only inducement which merchants have to trade there, is the goodneſs of the anchorage, the beſt on the coaſt, for the air is exceedingly unwholeſome, and inhabitants are every year viſited with an intermitting fever, of a moſt malignant kind, principally from May to September; but the town is never

wholly exempt from this dreadful peſtilence: twenty-eight leagues W. Aleppo. *Long.* 54. E Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Alexandria, a famous city and ſeaport of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Chriſt. It was taken from the Chriſtians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the Calif, in the middle of the ſixth century, after a ſiege of fourteen months, in which he loſt 23,000 men. It then contained four thouſand baths, twelve thouſand venders of vegetables, four thouſand Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is ſtill more to be regretted in its loſs, the library, in which ſucceſſive kings had collected more than four hundred thouſand manuſcripts, all of which were ordered to be deſtroyed by this ignorant Arabian. In its modern ſtate, it is the emporium of a very conſiderable commerce, the harbour for all the commodities of Egypt, by the Mediterranean, except the rice of Damietta. The Europeans have eſtabliſhments there, where factors diſpoſe of the merchandize by barter. Veſſels are conſtantly to be met with from Marſeilles, Leghorn, Venice, Raguſa, and the dominions of the Grand Signior; but it is not ſafe to winter there. The town is ſupplied by means of a canal from Faoua, which brings the water of the Nile to reſervoirs in the time of its inundation, to ſerve the year. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt, for from its ſituation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. The Turks call it *Scanderia*, or *Eſcandria*: eleven leagues SW. Roſetta: thirty-two NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 47. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 11. N.

Alexandria de la Paglia, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Alexandrin, with a caſtle, built in the year 1178, in honour of Pope Alexander III. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. Prince Eugene took it, in October 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745, but retaken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, to whom it had been aſſigned by the peace of Utrecht: thirty-eight miles E. Turin: thirty-ſeven SSW. Milan. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Alexandria, a town of New Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the borders of Poland: ſeventy miles W. Ekaterinoſlav, 150 SW. Kiov. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Alexandria, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty miles ENE. Lucko.

Alexandrin, a ſmall country of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the environs of Alexandria de la Paglia, to which it owes its name.

Alexandrow, a town of Kuban Tartary, in the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus: ſixteen leagues WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Alexandrow, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: ſixteen leagues E. Moſcow. *Long.* 56. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Alexandrovſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: forty miles below Ekaterinoſlav: thirty-eight leagues NE. Cherſon: thirty-ſix NNE. Perecop: 152 WNW. Azoph. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Alexandrovſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: twenty-eight leagues NW. Cherſon: twenty-one NNW. Otchakov, and 153 W. Ekaterinoſlav.

Alexinta, a town of European Turkey, in Servia: ſix leagues NNE. Niſſa.

Alfacar, a town of Spain: five miles NE. Grenada.

Alfachs, or *Alfaques*, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Ebro: three leagues S. Tortoſa.

Alfaques, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Alfaro, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre: ſeven miles E. Calahorra, and nine NW. Tudela.

Alfayates, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on an eminence, on the confines of Spain; though walled and defended with a caſtle, it contains only one pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants: 150 miles NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 12. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: four miles N. Neidenau.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Leine: thirty miles S. Hanover, and fifteen S. Hildeſheim.

Alfeldba, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: twelve leagues S. Sirgian.

Alfere, a town of Arabia: twenty-four leagues S. Medina.

Alfidena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, fifteen miles SSE. Sulmona.

Alford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, about ſix miles from the ſea. It has a market on Tueſday: twenty-three miles and a half NNE. Boſton: thirty miles E. Lincoln, and 138½ miles N. London.

Alfreton, a town of England, in the county of Derby. It has a conſiderable corn market held on Friday, though in the charter granted for Monday: nine miles SW. Mansfield; fifteen N. Derby; and 141¼ N. London.

Algaira, or *Aliara*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before it conflux with the Xucar.

Algarva, the moſt ſouthern province of Portugal, anciently a kingdom; bounded on the

the west and south by the Atlantic; on the east, by the Guadiana, which separates it from Spain; and on the north, by Alentejo. It is mountainous, but fertile: the principal townsare Sylves, Tavira, Lagos, and Faro, &c.

Algas, a river of Spain, which runs into the Matarana, near Nonaspe, in Aragon.

Algaviola, or *Argogliola*, a seaport town of Corsica, on the west coast, at the mouth of the river Aregno: six miles NNE. Calvi; thirty-eight SW. Bastia.

Algemisi, a town of Spain, in the country of Valencia, near which grow great quantities of what the people there call Pita; of which they make cordage, and the Catalans spin a thread fine enough for lace. It is situated not far from the river Xucar: six leagues S. Valencia, and five NNW. Candia.

Algeo, or *Carbon*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the sea, eight miles WSW. Olimpia, a town in the Morea.

Algeri, or *Algher*, or *Algieri*, a populous city of Sardinia, situated on a mountain, near the western coast; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Saffari: eighteen miles S. Saffari; seventy-nine NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

Algesheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: fourteen miles W. Mentz.

Algezira, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the coast in the Straits of Gibraltar, formerly a considerable port, but now gone to decay: five miles W. Gibraltar.

Algezira, or *Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on a small island, in the river Xucar: twenty miles S. Valencia.

Algezur, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at the mouth of a small river, near the Atlantic Ocean: seventeen miles NW. Lagos.

Alghemi, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Algiers, a country of Africa, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, forming a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Tunis, on the west by Morocco, and on the south by the Atlas: about 460 miles in length, from east to west, and from forty to 100 in breadth. The principal town or city is Algiers. The country is fertile, but ill cultivated.

Algiers, a city of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name; situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, and built on the side of a mountain, on which are erected forts for its defence. The town is supposed to contain about 150 thousand inhabitants, and fifteen thousand houses. It was taken from the Christians by the Corsair Barbarossa, in the year 1516. It was burned by the English, in the year 1655, and in 1670; Charles V, besieged it without success in 1688. *Long.* 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Algonquins, Indians of North America, inhabiting about lake Ontario.

Algow, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Leck, on the west by the Hegow, and the Lake of Constance, and on the south by the county of Tyrol. It includes the marquisate of Burgaw; the counties of Bregents and Montfort; the territory of the bishop of Augsburg; the abby of Kempten; of the counts of Fugger, Waldburg, Konigseck, and Mindleheim; with the cities of Augsburg, Kempten, Memmingen, Isny, Lindaw, Biberac, and Wangen.

Alguel, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, situated on the river Motril, in a valley, surrounded with mountains; near it are celebrated warm baths, much frequented: twenty-five miles SW. Grenada, and twenty-eight NE. Malaga.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova, near the Sierra Morena: nine leagues N. Cordova.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths: eight miles S. Calatairud.

Alhama, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, near Alfaro.

Alhama la Seca, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada, situated on the river Almoria: ten miles NNW. Almeria.

Alhambra, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon: seven miles N. Teruel.

Alhambra, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalaviar, at Teruel.

Alhanga, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura: three leagues N. Merida.

Alhaur, a river of Asia, which runs into the Sakkaria, eight miles S. Ameria.

Alhaus, a town of Prussia: four miles S. Culm.

Ali, a town of Asia, in the country of Georgia: fifty miles W. Teflis.

Ali, a town of Asia, in the country of Georgia, and province of Satabago: twenty-two miles SW. Akalzika.

Aliabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Taberistan: ten leagues SSE. Ferabad.

Aljuki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty miles SE. Czerkasy.

Aliannelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty-seven miles E. Potenza.

Aliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty-three miles SE. Potenza.

Aliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the country of Lavora: two miles W. Gaeta.

Alianſkoi, a fort of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: 120 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 97. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Alibouni, or *Alibinali*, a town of Arabia: 140 miles SE. Amaurirſidin.

Alibeg Reci, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: eight leagues E. Siliſtria.

Alica, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: twenty-nine miles WSW. Florence.

Alicant, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Valencia, at the bottom of the gulph, to which it gives name. It is well built and populous. The bay is ſheltered on the eaſt by Cape de la Huerta, and to the weſt by Cape Saint Paul, and the iſland of Tabarca. Veſſels anchor about a mile from the mole, in ſix, ſeven, eight, and ten fathom water, and may enter and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. One of the circumſtances which has moſt contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, is the duties of entry being leſs there than at Valencia and Carthagena. This diminiſhed the commerce of theſe two cities, in favour of the former, from which all the veſſels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy, are fitted out. The commerce conſiſts in barilla, antimony, alum, aniſeed, cum-inſeed, dried fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent, or Alicant. Of nine hundred and ſixty-one veſſels which arrived at this port in the year 1782, ſix hundred were Spaniſh; the greater part Catalonians. Linens from France, Switzerland, and Sileſia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the caſtle is built, and at the foot of which the city ſtands, is formed of white earth, and being viſible a great way at ſea, ſerves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is ſaid to have been the famous Gulf of Ilici, ſo called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining ſtate of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape Palos: twenty-ſix leagues S. Valencia, and ſeventeen NE Carthagena. *Long.* 16. 10. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Alicata, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: nineteen miles ESE. Girgenti, and ſixty SW. Catania.

Alicun, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths: four leagues from Grenada.

Alicuri, one of the Lipari iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Sicily; it is ſmall, and chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: fifteen miles W. Lipari.

Aliſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: five miles N. Capua.

Alingrabs, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland: five miles S. Bahus.

Aliſe, or *Aliſe Ste. Reyne*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, eight miles NE. Semur-en-Auxois.

Aljubarota, or *Alubaroca*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, near which Juan I, king of Portugal, obtained a ſignal victory over the king of Caſtile, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1385. They report that twelve thouſand Caſtilians were left dead on the field, beſides a great number of priſoners: three leagues and a half S. Leyria.

Aljucen, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, not far from Montanchet, in Leon.

Aljuſtrel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: ſixteen miles WSW. Beja.

Alixen, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: two leagues ENE. Valence.

Alkaiſar, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak: 106 miles W. Bagdat.

Alkamare, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi. twenty-eight leagues E. Bagdat.

Alkith, one of the Pelew Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Alkmar, a ſmall iſland near the iſland of Java, within ſight of Batavia.

Alla, a river of Poland, in Ducal Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, about five leagues above Koniſberg.

Alla Habad, a province of Hindooſtan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by the province of Bahar, on the north by Oude, on the ſouth by Berar, and on the weſt by Malwa and Agra. The principal cities are Alla-Habad, Benares, and Jionpour.

Allahabad, a city of Hindooſtan, between the Ganges and the Jumna, at their conflux, compoſed of two towns, the old and new; the latter about a mile long, and half a mile wide, ſituated nearer the Jumna than the Ganges. The old town, with a magnificent citadel, is near the Ganges: 300 miles S. Dehli: 222 SE. Agra. *Long.* 82. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 27. N.

Allaknandara, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, about twenty miles S. Sirinagur.

Allamp, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: three leagues S. Toul.

Allan, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, near Stirling.

Allan Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, about a mile NW. Melroſs.

Allanche, a town of France, in the department

ment of Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Murat: two leagues and a half N. Murat, and four and a half NNW. St. Flour.

Allegany, the name given to one of the counties in the state of Pennsilvania, North America. Pittsberg is the capital town.

Allegany, or *Ohio*, a river of North America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in the state of New York, and runs into the Mississippi. See *Ohio*.

Allegany, mountains of North America, which extends from Hudson's river to Georgia, in broken ridges, under different names.

Allenbourg, a town of Prussia: eight leagues E. E. Konigsberg.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse: eight leagues W. Mulhausen, and fifteen WNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Upper Hesse: six miles NE. Giessen, and eight S. Marburg.

Allenstein, or *Olschnech*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland: eighteen leagues S. Konigsberg.

Allenrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia, on the Sorbeck: three leagues S. Arensburg.

Aller, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg; passes by Luneburg, Gifhorn, Zell, &c. and joins the Weser a little below Verden.

Allerburg, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the Alla, near its conflux with the Pregel.

Allersheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a bailiwick, in the principality of Oettingen: five miles S. Oettingen.

Allersperg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: six leagues S. Nuremberg.

Allertsperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles N. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Allesani, a town of Corsica: thirteen miles ENE. Corte.

Allevard, a town of France, in the department of Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: six leagues NNE. Grenoble.

Allex, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Crest, on the north side of the Drome: ten miles S. Valence.

Allier, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It rises near Chateau Neuf de Randon, in the department of Lozere, and joins the Loire; three miles W. Nevers.

Allos, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barcelonette: four miles N. Colmars, and nine S. Barcelonette.

Alloway Creek, a river or bay of North America, in the county of Salem, in the state of New Jersey, which empties itself into the Delaware.

Alloué, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Confolens, on the Charente: two leagues W. Confolens.

Allow, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, between Hexham and Newcastle.

Allsaints, a bay of South America, on the coast of Brazil, secure and large enough for a fleet of ships. *Long.* 38. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

Allstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach: twenty-six miles N. Weimar, and five SSE. Sangerhausen.

Alludsje, a town of Arabia: fourteen miles ENE. Beit el Fakih.

Allumbaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Mysore: sixty-three miles E. Seringapatam; fifty S. Bangalore.

Almaçaran, a town and fortress of Spain, in the province of Murcia, situated on the Mediterranean: there are some rich alum mines in the neighbourhood: six leagues W. Carthagena, eight S. Murcia.

Almaden, a town of Spain in the province of la Mancha, celebrated for the mines of quicksilver in its neighbourhood: thirteen leagues SW. Civdad-Real.

Almadia, a fortress of Asia, in the province of Kurdestan: fifty miles SW. Beths.

Almadronis, a town or village of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, not far from Cape Spartel.

Almagro, a town of Spain, in New Castile: three leagues ESE. Civdad Real.

Almaguer, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan.

Almanfor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, situated on the river Guir.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the frontiers of Valencia, near which the mareschal duke of Berwick obtained a victory over the English and Portugueze, under the command of the earl of Galway, 25th April, 1707: five leagues NNW. Villena, and seventeen SW. Valencia.

Almaraz, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, situated on the north side of the Tagus: six leagues SSE. Plaiencia, and eight ESE. Coria.

Almazan, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; remarkable for being the place where the treaty of peace was settled between Henry, king of Castile, and Peter IV, king of Aragon, in the year 1375: six leagues S. Soria.

Almo,

Alme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lippe, near Elfen, in the bifhopric of Paderburo.

Almedina, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas: thirty leagues from Morocco, now in ruins.

Almeloo, a town of the United Netherlands, in the country of Overiffel; fituated on a branch of the Regge: eight leagues ENE. Deventer.

Almen, a town of the United Netherlands in the country of Zutphen, fituated on the Berckel: two leagues E. Zutphen.

Almendro, a town of Spain in the country of Seville: fix leagues NNE. Ayamonte.

Almendrolejo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eftramadura: four leagues S. Merida.

Almenhauſen, a town of Pruffia, in the province of Natangen: five leagues SSE. Konigſberg.

Almeria, a fea-port town of Spain, in the country of Grenada, commodiouſly fituated at the mouth of the river Almoria; the fee of a bifhop, fuffragan of Grenada: eighteen leagues SE. Grenada, fifteen S. Baza. *Long.* 14. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Almeria, a town of North America, in New Spain, fituated on the coaft of Mexico: fixty leagues E. Mexico; twenty N. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 97. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Almeyda, or *Almeda*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 113 Miles E. Lifbon. *Long.* 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Almeyrim, or *Almerin*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eftramadura: one league SE. Santaren.

Almiron, a town of European Turkey, in the Ifle of Candy: fix miles NW. Retimo.

Almiſſa, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: fixteen miles S. Spalatro.

Almodavar, a town of Spain, in Aragon: three leagues SW. from Huefca.

Almodavar del Campo, a town of Spain, in the province of la Mancha, New Caftile, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, with a caftle: fix leagues S. Civdad Real.

Almoi, a town of Pruffia, in the province of Natangen: eight leagues SW. Raſtenburg.

Almonacid, a town of Spain, in Old Caftile: three leagues SE. Toledo.

Almond, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, five miles W. from Leith.

Almonte, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, not far from Truxillo.

Almonte, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: thirteen miles SE. Moguer.

Almora, a country of Afia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindooſtan, north of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Coſſipour.

Almoria, a river of Spain, which rifes in the Sierra Nevada: about two leagues S. Guadix, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Almeria; called at firft, *Boledny*, but changes its name a little above Alhama le Seca.

Almont, a town of Perfia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 32 leagues SW. Ferebad.

Almſhaden, a town of Arabia: eighty miles NE. Hagiaz.

Almſtad, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: three miles from the Baltic, and four E. from Chriſtianſtadt.

Almunecar, a fea-port town of Spain, in the country of Grenada; with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, defended by a ſtrong citadel: eleven leagues E. Malaga; twelve SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Almunha, or *Almunia*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, near the Xiloca: four leagues NE. Calataiud.

Almapeſt, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: nineteen miles NNE. Balyſhannon.

Alne, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, in Warwickſhire, on the borders of Worceſterſhire: four miles NE. Eveſham.

Alne, a river of England, which runs into the North Sea, at Alnemouth.

Alnemouth, or *Alemouth*, a feaport town of England, for ſmall veſſels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland: four miles SE. Alnewick, and fifteen N. Morpeth. *Long.* 1. 35. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

Alnewick, or *Alnwick*, a town of England, and county town of Northumberland, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Alne. In 1448, the town was burned by the Scots. Near the town was an abby, and a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland. It has a market weekly, on Saturday: eighteen miles S. Morpeth; thirty S. Berwick, and 305 ½ N. London.

Alney, an iſland of England, in the river Severn, and county of Glouceſter, remarkable for an interview between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironſide, near the city of Glouceſter.

Aloa, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan: one mile and a half NW. Clackmannan.

Alomayo, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Guamalies.

Aloſt, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Dender: ten leagues S. Antwerp.

Alpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: eight miles SW. Weſel, and fifty NNW. Cologn.

Alpahano, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: three leagues NNW. Pontalegre.

Alpignan,

Alpignan, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Dora: five miles W. Turin.

Alpnach, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Underwalden: fix miles S. Lucerne.

Alpon Vecchio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige, a little above Albaredo.

Alps, a ridge of mountains, which divide Italy from France and Germany. They commence on the coaft of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the ftate of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They are called by different names in different parts. Two departments of France, Upper and Lower Alps, take their name from thefe mountains. They are formed out of what was heretofore called Dauphiny, and a part of P[illegible]nce. Gap is the capital of the departme[illegible] of the Higher Alps; and Digne, the capital of the department of the Lower Alps.

Alpfee, a lake of Swifferland, being a continuation of the lake of Lucern.

Alpuxaras (*Los*), mountains of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada; extending from Velez to Almeira, being about feventeen leagues in length from eaft to weft, and eleven in breadth from north to fouth; and fo high, fays Vairac, that their fummits are vifible, not only from Gibraltar, but likewife from the coaft of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangier.

Alresford, a town of England, in the county of Hants, fituated on a fmall ftream, which was, by means of a large pond as a refervoir, with locks and aqueducts, formerly made navigable for barges and lighters to Southampton; but for feveral centuries, the navigation has reached no farther than Winchefter. It holds a weekly market on Thurfday: fifty-feven miles and a half SW. London; feven and a half NE. Winchefter; thirty-one S. Reading; and thirty-one W. Guildford.

Alface, before the late revolution, was a province of France; bounded on the eaft by the Rhine, on the fouth by Swifferland, and part of Franche Comté, on the weft by Lorraine, and on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine, and is accounted one of the moft fertile countries in Europe. It was divided into Upper and Lower Alface. Strafburg was confidered as the capital of the whole. It anciently belonged to the kings of France, till the time of the emperor Otho I. Otho the III, erected it into a landgraviate, and it was veſted in the houſe of Auſtria. By the treaty of Munſter, in 1648, it was reſtored to France, and farther confirmed by the peace of Ryſwick. By the late diviſion of France, this country forms two departments, the Upper and the Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, and Straſburg, of latter.

Alſchauſen, or *Aleſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Wehringen: three leagues S. Buchau.

Alſen, an iſland belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, to which it belongs: ſeparated from the main land by a narrow channel, called Alſen-Sund, or Alſund-Sund: ſix leagues long, and two wide. *Long.* 9. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Alſens, a river of Germany which runs into the Ill, near Pludenrz.

Alſens, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: twenty-eight miles W. Worms, and ſix ENE. Meiſſenheim.

Alſenz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: ſeven miles S. Creutznach, and forty NW. Manheim.

Alsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Upper Heſſe: eighteen miles E. Marburg: fifty NE. Francfort on the Main. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Alſheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

Alſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ten miles N. Worms.

Alſind-Sund, or *Alſend-Sound*, a narrow channel of the ſea, which ſeparates the iſland of Alſen from the main land of Denmark.

Alſitz, a river of the Netherlands, which paſſes by the city of Luxemburg, and runs into the Sour, near Dicrich.

Alſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt-Deſſau: nine miles SSW. Bernburg. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Alſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twenty-two miles S. Magdeburg.

Alſtadt, a town of Pruſſia, in the Oberland, near Preuſchmark.

Alſter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Hamburg.

Alſton Moor, ſee *Aldſtone*.

Alſwangen, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland: four leagues W. Goldingen.

Alt, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh ſea, ſeven miles W. Ormſkirk, in Lancaſhire.

Alt-Cloſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twelve miles SE. Stade.

Alt Ranſtadt, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, remarkable for a treaty between Charles XII, of Sweden, and Auguſtus II, king of Poland, in 1706: two leagues from Leipſic.

Alta, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland, on the frontiers of Geſtricia.

Altamira, a village of Spain, in Gallicia,

on

on the river Tamara. It gives a title of comte and grandee of Spain: five leagues W. St Jago de Compoſtella.

Altamura, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines: ſix miles NE. from Gravina.

Altavella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſeven miles S. Benevento.

Altavilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eighteen miles SE. Salerno.

Altbirck, ſee *Altkirk*.

Altdorff, ſee *Altorff*.

Alte-Fehr, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſle of Rugen: three miles WSW. Bergen.

Altea, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Valencia: eight leagues NE. Alicant, and ſeventeen S. Valencia. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Alten, or *Altenboten*, a gulf of Norway, on the coaſt of Finmark, in the government of Wardhus.

Altena, or *Altona*, a ſeaport of Germany, in Holſtein, on the Elbe, in a ſituation favourable for commerce. It was burned down by the Swedes, under the command of count Steinbock, in 1712. It has been rebuilt, and ſurrounded with walls. It is the port of the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company: half a league W. Hamburg.

Altena, a town of Flanders: five leagues NE. Dendermond.

Altenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, near the ſource of the Ocker, in the Hartz Foreſt: eight miles S. Goſlar.

Altenbecken, or *Alten Beiken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: three miles E. Lipſpring.

Altenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles S. Weitſburg.

Altenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: ſix leagues S. Dreſden.

Altenburg, or *Ovar*, a town of Hungary, ſeventeen miles S. Preſburg, forty SE. Vienna. *Long.* 41. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Sann: eight miles SSW. Windiſh Gratz.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on a river, which runs into the Baltic, about three leagues to the eaſt, nineteen leagues north-eaſt Hamburg, and fourteen eaſt Renſburg. *Long.* 10. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of a principality: twenty miles S. Leipſic, fifty-two W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: two miles NW. Bruchſal, and nine SSE. Spire.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: two miles NW. Wetzlar, and two NE. Braunfels.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: nine miles NE. Glurns.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SW. Horn.

Altenburg, *Teutſch*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near Hainburg.

Altenhafen, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a citadel on the Gurck: four miles N. from S. Veit.

Altenhoven, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: four leagues E. Lintz.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, fifteen miles NNE. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: ſixteen miles N. Bergen.

Altenmarckt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles NE. Rottenmann.

Altenmarckt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Baden.

Altenmarckt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-four miles E. Steyregg, and fifty-eight W. Vienna.

Altenmarckt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, near Radſtadt.

Altenmarckt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twenty-ſix miles NW. Saltzburg, and nine NNW. Traunſtein.

Altenriff, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: ſix miles S. Gruyeres.

Altenſtaig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wertemberg: twenty-four miles SW. Stuttgart, thirty-two E. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

Altenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: ſeven miles E. Weiden.

Altenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: two miles NW. Feldkirch.

Altenwied, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologn: fifteen miles N. Coblentz, five E. Lintz, and twenty-ſix SE. Cologn.

Alter do Chaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, twelve miles W. Pontalegre, and eighty-four ENE. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Altere, a town of Flanders: four leagues W. Ghent.

Alterio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles ENE. Cozenza.

Alteſſan, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: three miles N. Turin.

Althée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: four leagues SSW. Laval.

Altheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: eight miles E. Branau, and ſeventeen SSW. Paſſau.

Altilia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles S. Cozenza.

Altin, a mountain of Ruſſian Siberia: 140 miles SSE. Biiſk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Altin, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nine miles S. Langiano.

Altkirch, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Ill: five leagues W. Bâle, nine S. Colmar. *Long.* 24. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Altmanſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twelve miles NE. Ingoldſtadt.

Altmuhlmunſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: ſeventeen miles NNE. Ingoldſtadt.

Altmuhl, a river of Germany, which riſes near Burg-Bernheim, in the margraviate of Culmbach, and runs into the Danube at Kelheim, in the circle of Bavaria.

Altmunſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: eight miles SE. Aicha, twenty NW. Munich.

Alto Rhætia, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, near the town of Toſſano.

Altomonte, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Calabria Citra: ten miles SW. from Caſſano.

Alton, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Wye, in the road from London to Southampton. It has a market on Saturday: ſeventeen miles and a half ENE. Winchester, and forty-ſeven and a half WSW. London.

Altona, ſee *Altena*.

Altorff, or *Alidorff*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is the chief place, ſituated on the river Ruſs, where it empties itſelf into the lake of the Four Cantons; in this town, the tyrant Geſler expoſed his hat to be ſaluted, which, with other enormities, laid the foundation of the liberties of Swiſſerland; and near this town, the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, agreed to a perpetual alliance, that ſerved as a baſe for the illuſtrious confederation which enſued: twenty miles SE. Lucerne, and thirty-three S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 10. E Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Altorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, five miles ENE. Henneburg.

Altorff, or *Altdorff*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: twelve miles ESE. Nuremberg, thirty-four ENE. Anſpach. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Altringham, or *Altrincham*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a canal, which runs from Manchester to Runcorn, Lynn, Warrington, &c. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: ſeven miles SE. Manchester, 180½ NW. London.

Altſol, a town of Hungary, ſix miles SSW. Neuſol, and 100 E. Vienna.

Altſtatt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meſſein, near Stolpen.

Altſtad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: five miles NW. Ahus.

Altſtetten, or *Alſtetten*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Rhinthal: ſeven miles E. Appenzel.

Altun Sou, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Tigris, ten miles above Tecrit, in the province of Kurdiſtan.

Altun-taſh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles NW. Kutaja.

Altzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: five miles SE. Hanau.

Altzey, or *Alzey*, or *Altzheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the Lower Palatinate, on a ſmall brook, which runs into the Saltz: three miles SW. Odernheim, and fourteen NW. Worms.

Alva de Aliſta, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, not far from Zamora.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, and province of Salamanca, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura: eight leagues SSE. Salamanca.

Alvanna, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: three leagues E. Trevigno.

Alvar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: ſixty miles SSW. Delhi.

Alvarado, a town of North America, in the province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: forty miles SE. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 78. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Alverd,

Alverd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: twenty leagues SSW. Ferabad.

Alverno, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: ten miles N. Borgo San Sepulcro.

Alvidona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and principality of Calabria Citra: nine miles NE. Caſſano.

Alvignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: ten miles and a half E. Capua.

Alvito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: ſix miles E. Sora.

Alvoredo, an iſland of South America, near the coaſt of Paraguay. *Long.* 49. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 43. S.

Alunkan, or *Avrenkage*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Zabuliſtan: 100 miles S. Candahar.

Alwil, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeven miles long, and one and a half wide: ſeven miles SE. Arau.

Alwen, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee: ſeven miles NNE. Bala, in Merionethſhire.

Alymohan, a town of Hindoſtan, in the country of Guzerat, and Circar of Champaneer: 100 miles NE. Surat, and thirty-two ESE. Champaneer.

Alza, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, ſix miles E. New Oeting, in the circle of Bavaria.

Alzate, a town of Italy, in the territory of Coma, in the Milaneſe: four miles S. Coma.

Alzbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Schwanmaſtatt.

Alzey, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the Lower Palatinate: twenty-eight miles NW. Worms, and ten NE. Lautreck.

Alzira, ſee *Algezira*.

Alzon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vigan: fifteen miles NNE. Lodeve.

Alzon, a river of France, which runs into the Gard, about a league below Uzes.

Alzonne, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues and a half W. Carcaſſonne, three and a half E. Caſtelnaudary.

Ama, or *Aman*, a town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, now almoſt in ruins, ninety-two miles N. Damaſcus. *Long.* 54. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. N.

Ama, or *Hama*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: eight miles SW. Liege.

Amack, an iſland of Denmark, divided from Seeland, by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges, which form a communication with the city of Copenhagen. It contains ſeveral villages, and about 800 inhabitants.

Amacuſa, an iſland and principality of Japan, with a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 147. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

Amadan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, eighty-five miles NE. Iſpahan. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

Amadia, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the province of Kurdiſtan: fifty miles SW. Betlis.

Amagor, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

Amaillou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: three leagues SE. Breſſoire.

Amal, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Thalland on the Wener lake, with a good harbour. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

Amalneva, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 146. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

Amalagan, or *Iſland of Conception*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, about ſix leagues in circumference. *Long.* 145. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. N.

Amalfi, or *Amalphi*, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Salerno, the ſee of an archbiſhop: ten miles SW. Salerno, and thirty-five S. Benevento. *Long.* 32. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Aman, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the Atlantic, between Cape Ger and Cape Cantin, in the kingdom of Morocco.

Aman, a country in the iſland of Sumatra, about the centre of the iſland.

Amance, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy: three leagues SW. Chateau-Salins, and 1¼ NE. Nancy.

Amance, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: four leagues W. Luxeuil, and two E. Juſſey.

Amanguchi, a town of Japan, the capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richeſt towns in Japan.

Amantea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra: twelve miles SW. Coſenza. *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Amanzirifdin, a town of Arabia, 440 miles E. Mecca, and 584 NE. Mocha. *Long.* 67. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 25. N.

Amapalla,

Amapalla, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on an iſland, at the north ſide of the entrance into the gulf of Amapalla, or Fonſeca. *Long.* 91. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Amapalla, a large bay or gulf, on the weſt coaſt of America, between the provinces Guatimala and Nicaragua, communicating with the Pacific Ocean, by a large opening or mouth. It is nearly twenty leagues in length, and from three to ten in breadth. It is called the *Gulf of Amapalla*, from the town and iſland of that name. It is alſo called the *Gulf of Fonſeca*.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the river Tamaga: twenty-three miles SE. Braga, thirty ENE. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Amarumaye, a river of America, which riſes in the Cordeliere Mountains, and after a courſe of four hundred leagues, joins the river of the Amazons, in *Lat.* 5. S.

Amaſia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on a river, which empties itſelf into the Black Sea, ſaid to be the native place of the geographer Strabo: 200 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 50. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Amatique, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and Dolce Gulf. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Amatillan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala: ten miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 74. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Amato, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, on a river of the ſame name: ſeven miles SE. Nicaſtro.

Amato, a river of Italy, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea: three miles S. St. Eufemia, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra.

Amatta do Brazil, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuca.

Amatta-foa, or *Toofooa-Ama*, or *Kama*, an iſland in the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook in 1774, about five leagues in circumference, and eleven from Anamocka.

Amaya, a town of Spain, at the foot of a rocky mountain, in the country of Leon: four leagues from Aquilar del Campo.

Amazon, a river of South America, one of the largeſt in the world. It runs a courſe from weſt to eaſt, of about 3000 miles, and receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of five or 600 leagues, and ſome of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile. The breadth of this river at its mouth, where it diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral channels into the ocean, almoſt under the equator, is 150 miles; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is thirty or forty fathoms deep. In the rainy ſeaſon, it overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of South America, bounded on the north by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, on the ſouth by La Plata, and on the weſt by Peru, 400 leagues in length, and 320 in breadth; inhabited by numerous Indian nations.

Ambares, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: five miles NE. Bourdeaux.

Ambazac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: ten miles NE. Limoges.

Amberzes, or *Amboiſes*, or *Ambozes*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Benin. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Amberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty-two miles N. Ratiſbon, thirty-two E. Nuremberg, and ninety-two N. Munich. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Amberieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: eight leagues NE. Lyons, one and a quarter W. St. Rambert. *Long.* 23. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Ambert, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy-de-dome, ſituated on the river Dore: ſeven leagues E. Iſſoire, ten and a half SE. Clermont. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Ambierle, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: eight miles NW. Roanne.

Ambil, one of the ſmaller Phillippine Iſlands, with a volcano, near the iſland of Luban.

Amblauw, or *Belauw*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, about four leagues in circumference: two leagues S. Bourro.

Ambleſide, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, near the lake called Winander Meer. It has a market weekly, held on Wedneſday; thirteen miles and a half N. Kendal, and 271 N. London.

Ambleteuſe, a ſea-port town of France, in the Engliſh Channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais: one league and a half N. Boulogne.

Amboes, or *Ambous*, a people of Africa, in Lower Guinea.

Amboiſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the

Indre and Loire: four leagues E. Tours, six S.W. Blois. *Long.* 18. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Ambon, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: three leagues SE. Vannes.

Ambote, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, on the river Wardana: twenty-eight miles NNW. Mednik.

Amboten, a town of the duchy of Courland: eight leagues S. Goldingen.

Ambournay, a town of France, in the department of the Ain and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Rambert: nine leagues NE. Lyons, one and a half NW St. Rambert. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 1. N.

Amboy, or *Perth Amboy*, a city of North America, in the state of New York, and county of Middlesex, situated on a neck of land, between Rariton river, and Arthur Kull Sound; it lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours in the United States of America: 168 miles from New York, and 168 from Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40 35. N.

Amboyna, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, twenty-four leagues in circumference. The chief produce for commerce is cloves. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Ambras, or *Ombras*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: four miles E. Inspruck.

Ambravetty, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Cauvery: eight miles ENE. Carroor.

Ambresbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, built on a place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered by Hengist the Saxon; it has a weekly market on Friday: near it is the celebrated monument of antiquity, called Stonehenge: eight miles N. Salisbury, and seventy-eight WSW. London.

Ambrieres, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mayenne: two leagues N. Mayenne, and one and three quarters WSW. Lassay. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides islands. in the South Pacific Ocean, about fifty miles in circumference. *Long.* 168. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

Amchitche, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Am-Eis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave: five miles WSW. Lavamund.

Amedabad, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Mahratta country of Guzerat: 108 miles N. Surat, 260 SSW. Agimere. *Long.* 72. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. N.

Amedan, a town of Persia, in the province of Taberistan: twenty leagues SSW. Amol.

Amednagur, a country or soubah of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Candeish and Malwa, on the west by the Gatte or Balagat Mountains, on the south by Bijapour or Visiapour, and Tellingana, and on the east by the province of Berar.

Amednagur, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a soubah of the same name, situated at the foot of the Balagat Mountains: 105 miles NNW. Visiapour, sixty-three NE. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 6. N.

Ameenabad, or *Aminabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore: thirty miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Amelandt, an island in the German Ocean, about two leagues N. from the main land of Friesland, four leagues long, and one wide. *Long.* 6. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Amelhuren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: six miles S. Munster.

Amelia, a county of Virginia, in North America, which furnished 1125 men to the national militia.

Amelia, a town of Italy, belonging to the states of the church, and duchy of Spoleto: fourteen miles S. Todi.

Amendolare, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fourteen miles NE. Cassano.

Ameneburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: five miles ESE. Marpurg, forty-eight NNE. Mentz.

Ameney, one of the Laccadive Islands, situated in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 37. N.

Amer, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar: one mile and a half E. Tubingen.

Amga, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Amiria, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia: seventy-two miles E. Kutaja. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

America, the largest grand division of the known world, is bounded, as far as yet has been discovered, on all sides by the ocean, and extends from the eightieth degree of north latitude, to the fifty-sixth south, and from the thirty-fifth, to the 136th west longitude from Greenwich. It is divided into North and South America, united by an isthmus, called the Isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is scarcely sixty miles across, about the seventh degree of north latitude.

North

North America comprehends the countries of Labrador, or New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, the United States, Louiſiana, Mexico, New Mexico, and California, with the iſlands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, the Bermudas, the Bahama, and the Weſt India iſlands: South America is divided into the countries of Terra Firma, Guiana, Amazonia, Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, Chili, and Peru. To Chriſtopher Columbus, Europe is indebted for a diſcovery, which has been the ſource of ſo much riches and commerce. His firſt voyage was in 1491. Nevertheleſs, it received its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who diſcovered the continent, ſouth of the line, in 1497. Under the ſame latitude, the cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe; it is almoſt inſupportable in Labrador, though under the ſame latitude as England; it is much greater in Canada than France, which is not farther from the Pole; and the winter of Pennſilvania, is much more ſevere than that of Portugal, though under the ſame climate. North America contains few mountains; in the countries beſt known, the Apalachian, or Allegany, are the chief; but in South America, the mountains called Andes, or Cordelieres, ſurpaſs, both in extent and height, thoſe of the other parts of the globe; their length, from the Iſthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, is not leſs than 1500 leagues, dividing the whole of South America into eaſt and weſt, and the greateſt height, 20,608 feet above the level of the ſea. The rivers Miſſiſippi, Ohio, Ouabache, Hudſon, Delawar, Penobſcot, St. Lawrence, and others equal to the Danube or the Rhine, have their ſource in North America. In South America, are two of the largeſt rivers in the world, the Amazon, and La Plata, beſides the Oronoco, Para, Uraguay, and many others. Some of the lakes of North America, may be called ſeas of freſh water. A continent ſo vaſt, muſt naturally be various in its ſoil and productions. In the moſt northern and moſt ſouthern parts, the countries are cold, ſterile, and deſert; while in the centre, nature ſeems to have amaſſed her treaſures; here are found the richeſt metals, minerals, medicinal plants, fruits, and trees, known no where elſe; diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethiſts, and other precious ſtones, are produced in ſuch abundance, as to leſſen their value; with other articles of inferior price, but more utility, as cochineal, indigo, ſalt-petre, logwood, mahogany, and other valuable woods, pimento, rice, ginger, cotton, medicinal balſams, Peruvian bark, mechoacan, ſaſſafras, tamarinds, caſſia, tobacco, furs, amber, and many roots and plants, unknown before the diſcovery of this new world. In the midſt of this abundance, America wanted a great many things uſeful and neceſſary; the Europeans found neither corn, wine, or oil; the inhabitants, for the moſt part, ate only roots and fruits; their only drink water; they had neither ſheep, goats, cows, aſſes, or horſes. The inſects are numerous and offenſive; their reptiles, many of them venomous, and their bite mortal. The birds of America are ſaid to be leſs beautiful than thoſe of Aſia and Africa, but their notes are more melodious and more varied. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, are remarkable for the variety and number of their fiſh. The native Americans, in general, are of a copper colour, their hair black, thick, long, and without curl; in ſtature tall, ſtraight, and well proportioned; their viſage broad, and features regular, but often diſfigured by the means they uſe to appear more beautiful or more terrible; their vices are inſenſibility, hardneſs of heart, and love of revenge; their virtues are courage, attachment to their country, and a conſtant ſentiment, which renders them always contented with their condition: their principal enjoyments ſeem to be dancing, gaming, and drinking. Subordination ſeems very imperfect, their chiefs have little authority, eſpecially in peace; wars are frequent, and their ſpirit of revenge makes them often commit atrocious actions. From this general deſcription of the American natives, we muſt, however, except the two empires of Mexico and Peru. As to their religion, they all ſeem more or leſs to have an idea of a ſuperior and inviſible being, and a future ſtate. If this, however, be the character of the uneducated Indians, Europe has, from her cities, furniſhed colonies, ſome of which have, and the reſt in time will, become independent ſtates, and rival, if not excell the old world in commerce and in arts, but theſe times cannot probably be near.

Amerpour, a town of Aſia, in the country of Morung: 110 miles NE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

Amersfort, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Ems: eleven leagues ESE. Amſterdam, and five and a half NE. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Amerſham, ſee *Agmondeſham*.

Ametz, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: three leagues WNW. Thionville, and three SE. Longwy.

Amewille, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Aoſta, near the Doria: two miles W. Aoſta.

Amginſkcia, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Amga: 100 miles SE. Yakutſk.

Ambara, a country of Abyſſinia, divided in thirty-ſix diſtricts. In it are diſcovered mines of copper, tin, and lead.

Amherſt, one of the Magdalen iſlands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Amherſt, one of the counties of Virginia, in North America. It ſent 896 men to the national militia.

Amid, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixty miles from Tocat, and fourteen from Amaſia.

Amiens, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Somme; before the revolution, it was the capital of Picardy, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Rheims. It is ſituated on the Somme, ſeveral branches of which run through the town: thirty-ſix leagues S. from Calais; thirty-one N. from Paris. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Amirante Bay, a gulf or bay on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

Amiſlowes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles WSW. Biezow.

Amiterno, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, in ruins: two miles N. Aquila.

Ammano, a town of Japan, in the province of Fida.

Ammercot, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated in a ſandy deſert: 128 miles NE. Nuſſerpour; 256 S. Moultan. *Long.* 70. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Ammeren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers: ſix miles ENE. from Ruremond.

Ammerſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twelve miles long, and from two to three broad: eighty miles W. Salzburg.

Ammerſpach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Erlebach, near the Erlaph ſee, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the borders of Stiria.

Amoer, or *Amour*, ſee *Amur*.

Amol, a city of Aſia, in the country of the Uſbecks, ſituated on the Gihon: 295 miles N. Herat; 115 W. Samarcand. *Long.* 60. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Amona, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic: three miles S. of the Po.

Amond, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Llwghor.

Amood, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: fifty-one miles N. Surat: fifty-eight S. Amedabad.

Amora, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irack, ſituated on the Tigris: 120 miles SE. Bagdat.

Amorbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: twelve miles NE. Heidelberg.

Amorgo, one of the iſlands belonging to Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Amotape, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, near the ſea coaſt.

Amou, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of S. Sever: five leagues S. Tartas, and four and a half SW. S. Sever.

Amoy, an iſland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of China. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Ampezo, a town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol; it was ceded to Auſtria by the Venetians, in the year 1505: twelve miles S. Bruneck.

Amplepius, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: four leagues ESE. Roanne; five W. Villefranche.

Ampoſta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated on the Ebro, three leagues from its mouth: ſeven miles S. Tortoſa.

Ampthill, a town of England, in the county of Bedford: twelve miles N. Dunſtable, and forty-five and a half N. London.

Ampudia, a ſmall place of Spain, in the country of Leon. In the time of the Goths, a conſiderable city, and ſee of a biſhop: ten miles N. Valladolid.

Ampurias, a ſeaport town of Spain, and capital of a diſtrict, called Ampurdan, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia. It was anciently the ſee of a biſhop: fifteen miles E. Gerona; fifty-eight NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Ampuxitza, a town of Beſſarabia: twenty-ſix miles WNW. Iſmael.

Amran, a town of Arabia: twenty miles NW. Sana.

Amras, a caſtle or palace of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated at the foot of a mountain: two miles SE. Innſpruck.

Amſberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: ſeven miles S. Altorff.

Amſomoe, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Denmark. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Amſtel, a river of Holland, which joins the Ye at Amſterdam.

Amſtelveen, a town of Holland, two leagues S. from Amſterdam.

Amſterdam, the capital of Holland, and of all the United Dutch States; is ſituated on the river Amſtel, at its conflux with the river Ye or Wye, which forms a port, capable of receiving a thouſand large veſſels, about two leagues from the Zuyder ſea. It takes its name from Amſtel and Dam, being as it were the dam or dyke of the Amſtel. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was the reſidence only of a few fiſhermen; but ſoon after growing populous, the earls of Holland gave it the title and privileges of a city;

city; and in the year 1490, it was surrounded by a wall of brick, by order of Mary of Burgundy, to defend it from the incursions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who had quarrelled with the Hollanders. It has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1650, and 1675, at which last date it was extended to its present size, and surrounded by a wall and a large ditch, eighty feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with twenty-six bastions: there are eight gates towards the land, and one toward the water. The city at present is supposed to contain 250,000 inhabitants: forty-four leagues from Brussels, forty-nine from Liege, and 112 from Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Amsterdam, an uninhabited island in the Frozen Sea, near the west coast of Spitzbergen.

Amsterdam, an island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 75. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 55. S.

Amsterdam, or *Tongataboo*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

Amstols, a place of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzell, on the frontiers of Rhinthal, where the Appenzellois vanquished Frederick, duke of Austria, in the year 1405. A chapel was built on the spot, to preserve the memory of this glorious event, and they have an anniversary sermon on the occasion, on the third of May, old style: four miles SW. Reineck.

Amstotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles SW. Ips.

Amtzell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: eight miles E. Ravensburg.

Amul, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tuba: forty-eight miles ESE. Abakansk.

Amur, a river, which rises in Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N. It passes by Nertchinsk, where it takes the name of Schilka; it is joined by the Argun, at *Long.* 139. and by the Songari Oula, at *Long.* 149. *Lat.* 48. and runs into the N. Pacific Ocean, opposite the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 160. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Amwell, a village of England, in the county of Herts, in which is the spring that supplies the New River with water, assisted by a cut from the river Lee: this new river or canal, was designed by Sir Hugh Middleton, in the year 1606, to supply a part of the city of London with water. The undertaking was highly beneficial to the public, and is now become exceedingly so to the proprietors: twenty-one miles N. London, and one SW. Ware.

Ana, or *Anna*, a town of Arabia Deserta, situated on the Euphrates, in a mountainous but fertile country, which produces abundance of corn, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, &c. It contains about four thousand houses, few above one story, and is a general resort of the Arabian robbers, who watch the caravans which pass to and from Bagdat, Damascus, Aleppo, &c. 260 miles E. Damascus, and 300 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which rises in a lake. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 20. N. and runs into the Anadirskaia gulf, in *Long.* 195. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. N.

Anadirskaia Gulf, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Siberia, extending from Cape Apostola Thadeia, *Long.* 196. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 68. to the island of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 205. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Anadirskoi, a town of Siberia, on the river Anadir. *Long.* 183. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. N.

Anafa, or *Dar Beyda*, a town of Africa, on the western coast of Morocco, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and was then very populous, and situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom. It has a small port, but the whole is now a heap of ruins: thirty miles SSW. Salee.

Anagada, an island in the West Indies, so low, as to be almost covered with high tides. *Long.* 64. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 38. N.

Analativa, a small island, near the north-west point of the island of Ceylon.

Anamaboa, or *Jamissia*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the English have a fort; the country about is fertile, and produces plenty of corn, but the principal trade is in gold and slaves.

Anamba, an island in the Indian Sea, west of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 106. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 58. N.

Anamooka, or *Rotterdam*, one of the new islands, called the *Friendly Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

Anamsagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapoor: fifty-one miles E. Baddammy, and seventy-one SE. Galgala.

Ananes, three small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about three leagues SW. of the island of Milo.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: eighty-five miles NE. Chitteldroog: 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

Anapes, a town of Flanders, one league from Lille.

Anastamia, a considerable sea-port town of Japan, the principal commerce is in wood.

Anatakan, one of the uninhabited Ladrone Islands: twenty-five leagues N. of Tinian.

Long. 145. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Anatolia, a province of Turkey, in Aſia. See *Natolia*.

Anattom, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and the moſt ſouthern of thoſe called New Hebrides. *Long.* 170. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 3. S.

Anbord, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: fifty leagues NE. Meſhid.

Ancarano, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on the Tronto: ſix miles E. Aſcoli.

Ancaſter, a village of England, in the county of Lincoln, which was formerly a Roman ſtation, many veſtiges of which are now viſible: five miles W. Sleaford, and ſeven NNE. Grantham.

Ancenis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire. It was one of the nine ancient baronies of Bretagne, belonging to the noble houſe of Bethune-Chabot. It is ſituated on the Loire: four poſts and a half NE. Nantes, and forty-eight three quarters SW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Ancerville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-duc: one league E. St. Dizier, and three SSW. Bar-le-duc.

Ancerville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: three leagues and a half WNW. Morhange, and three and a half ESE. Metz.

Ancha, a town of Aſia, in Mingrelia, 120 miles NE. Trebiſond.

Ancha, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia, and province of Satabago: ſixty-eight miles SW. Akalzika.

Anchedia, an iſland near the weſtern coaſt of India. *Long.* 17. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

Ancigné, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: five leagues and a half SSE. Niort.

Ancinale, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles SSE. Squillace.

Ancizan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe de Neſſe: five leagues SSE. Bagneres.

Anclam, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Higher Pomerania, which was formerly ranked among the Anſeatic towns; the country about it is exceedingly fertile: fourteen leagues NW. Stettin. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Ancober, or *Ankobar*, or *Gold River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Gold Coaſt and the country of Axim; there is a good harbour at its mouth *Long.* about forty minutes W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 48. N.

Ancober, or *Ankobar*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, ſituated at the mouth of the river ſo called.

Ancona, a country of Italy, with the title of Marquiſate, in the eſtates of the church, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by Umbria and Abruzzo Ultra, and on the weſt by the duchy of Urbino. The air is groſs, but the land fertile; about twenty-two leagues long, and ſixteen wide; along the coaſts, towers are built with cannon, to keep off corſairs. The chief rivers are the Fiumelino, Aſpido, Tingo, or Tenna, Ragnola, and Tronto. The principal towns are Ancona, Aſcoli, Camerino, Fermo, Jeſi, Loretto, Macerata, Monte Alto, Oſimo, &c.

Ancona, a city and ſea-port of Italy, in the Adriatic, and capital of a country, with the title of marquiſate, in the eſtates of the church, ſaid to have been built by ſome Syracuſans, who fled from the tyranny of Dionyſius. It is a free port, with a convenient harbour: the chief exports are grain, wool, and ſilk. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 107 miles NNE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Ancy le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire: one league N. Marcigny les Nonains.

Ancy le Franc, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: eight leagues E. Auxerre, and three SE. Tonnerre.

Andagayles, a country of South America, in Peru; the territory is large, and abounds in cows, and is fertile in corn, fruit, and ſugar.

Andagiri, or *Andigri*, a diſtrict of the iſland of Sumatra, with a populous town of the ſame name, ſituated on a river commodious for trade; the chief article is pepper, with which this diſtrict abounds.

Andaluſia, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andaluſia comprehends the kingdom of Grenada; Lower Andaluſia comprehends three kingdoms, Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. Conſidered as a particular province, it is moſt weſterly of the ſouthern part of Spain, and is bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and La Mancha, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by the ſea and the Straits of Gibraltar, and on the weſt by Portugal; ninety leagues in its utmoſt length from Ubeda to Ayamonte, and about ſixty wide. Lower Andaluſia is, without doubt, one of the fineſt countries of Spain, the richeſt and moſt fertile; a large extent of ſea coaſt, and including

ing the very flouriſhing cities, Seville and Cadiz. The principal rivers are the Guadalquivir, Xenil, Odier, or Odiel, and Rio Tinto. For *Upper Andaluſia*, ſee *Grenada*.

Andaluſia (New), a country of South America, in the eaſt part of Terra Firma, the boundaries of which are indefinite, but according to the moſt moderate limits, extends 500 miles from north to ſouth, and about 270 from eaſt to weſt. The interior country is woody and mountainous, variegated with fine vallies, that yield corn and paſturage. The produce of this country conſiſts chiefly in dying drugs, gums, medicinal roots, brazil-wood, ſugar, tobacco, and ſome valuable timber. To theſe commodities we may add pearls, for which the Spaniards uſed to fiſh along this coaſt to Carthagena. Comana, Cumana, or as ſome writers call it, New Corduba, is the capital of New Andaluſia, ſituated in nine degrees, fifty-five minutes of north latitude, about nine miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Andaman, two iſlands ſo called in the Gulf of Bengal, the Great and Little. The Great Andaman is about fifty leagues long and eight wide. The Little Andaman is about eight leagues in length, and five in breadth; the inhabitants are of a gentle harmleſs diſpoſition, they eat no fleſh, and employ themſelves in cultivating their lands, and raiſe great plenty of rice and fruit, which they ſell to European veſſels, that paſs that way. The Great Andaman lies in *Long.* 92. 40. to 93. 15. E. Greenwich, and *Lat.* 11. 22. to 13. 55. N. The Little Adaman lies about ten leagues S. of the other.

Andamas, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan: forty-five leagues W. Iſpahan.

Andance, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the Rhone: twenty miles N. Valence, and twelve N. Tournon.

Andarax, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada: ſix leagues NW. Almeria.

Andaye, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, near the mouth of the Bidaſſoa, on the borders of Spain, with ſtrong fortifications: five miles SW. St. Jean de Luz.

Andeah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bilſah: thirty miles ENE. Bilſah, 120. S. Agra.

Andel, a town of France, in the department of the Northern Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: ſeven miles E. St. Brieuc.

Andelingen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: ſeventeen miles NNE. Zurich.

Andelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, about ten miles above Rouen.

Andelot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont, on the river Rougnon: ten miles NNE. Chaumont.

Andelſpach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer.

Andelys le Grand, a town of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Eure: ſeventeen miles NNE. Evreux. *Long.* 19. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Andenes, a ſmall iſland of Norway, in the North Sea, with a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

Andera, a beautiful village of Egypt, on the Nile, near which are found ſeveral monuments and ruins, veſtiges of former grandeur and magnificence.

Anderab, a town of Usbeck Tartary, ſituated at the foot of the mountains which ſeparate India and Perſia from Great Bucharia: merchants who travel from Bukkaria to India, muſt paſs by this town, the countries being every where elſe ſeparated by inacceſſible mountains.

Andereb, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: twenty-eight leagues NW. Amadan.

Ander-Eſch, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: two leagues and a half S. Luxemburg.

Anderlech, a town of Brabant, three miles SW. from Bruſſels.

Andernach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly a free and imperial city; it belongs now to the elector of Cologn, and a toll is levied on travellers to ſupport the walls; the trade is principally in tiles, timber, and mill-ſtones, conveyed by the Rhine, near which the town ſtands. In its neighbourhood, are three medicinal ſprings: two leagues NW. Coblentz, and eight and a half SSE. Cologn. *Long.* 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Anderſkow, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: one mile SE. Slagelſe.

Anderſon's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Andes, mountains of South America. This ridge begins in the Terra Magellanica, the ſouthernmoſt country of South America, traverſes the kingdom of Chili, the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Quito; where contracting themſelves as it were for a paſſage through the Iſthmus of Darien, they again expand their ample dominions, and continue their courſe through the provinces and kingdoms of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Coſta Rica, St. Miguel, Mexico, &c. with ſeveral arms for ſtrengthening, as it were, the conjunction between the northern continents of America. In the province of

Quito, the Andes form a double chain, and between theſe two ridges, the city of Quito, and a large extent of fertile land, are ſituated. The mountains which form the Andes, extend above 5000 Engliſh miles in length: nor is their height leſs remarkable than their extent; their ſummits are always covered with ſnow, even in the midſt of the torrid zone. In many of them are volcanoes, and the greater part of them mines of the moſt precious metals.

Andeſage, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: ten miles NE. Agen.

Andezeiow, or *Dederzeiow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: fifty-two miles SSW. Cracow.

Andilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ſix leagues from Alicant.

Andlau, a river of France, which riſes near the town ſo called, and runs into the Ill, near Fegerſheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle: eighteen miles SSW. Strasburg, eight NW. Schlettſtatt. *Long.* 25. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Andora, a town of Italy, in the country of Genoa: two miles NE. Oneglia.

Andorno, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and lordſhip of Vercelli: fifteen miles NNE. Ivrae, and twenty-five NW. Vercelli.

Andorra, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated in a valley, to which it gives name, in the county of Cerdagne; the valley is ſurrounded with the Pyrenées, and made formerly a part of the county of Foix, to which it joins; it is fertile and watered by a ſmall river, called Balira, which runs into the Segra: three leagues N. Urgel.

Andoſilla, a town of Spain, in Navarre: two leagues from Calahorra.

Andover, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on a ſmall river called the Ande. It has a market weekly held on Saturday; there is a manufacture of ſhalloons, and a conſiderable trade carried on in malting. A navigable canal is making from this town to Southampton: eighteen miles ENE. Saliſbury, and ſixty-five W. London.

Andouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval, near the river Ernée: ſix miles N. Laval.

Andrarum, or *Anderum*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen; fourteen miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

Andrea, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, about a quarter of a mile from the river Meſurado, and eight miles from its mouth; it contains about forty or fifty houſes, its principal riches are palm wine and rice; they trade alſo in ivory and ſlaves.

Andreasberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen; in its environs are ſome conſiderable iron mines: twelve miles from Goſlar, and twelve from Northauſen.

Andreevna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: forty-eight miles SSE. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Andres, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſixty miles E. from Angura.

Andretta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: ſix miles N. Conza.

Andrewſkaia, a bay on the coaſt of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 20. N.

Andria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Trani. It is ſituated in a valley, about four miles from the coaſt of the Adriatic: five miles WSW. Trani. *Long.* 34. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Andrinople. See *Adrianople*.

Andripoura, or *Indrapour*, a country of the iſland of Sumatra, with a town of the ſame name, beſides ſeveral others; the principal commerce is pepper.

Andripoura, or *Indripoura*, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, and capital of a country of the ſame name, ſituated on a rapid river: ſixty miles NW. Bencoolen. *Long.* 101. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 15. S.

Andros, an iſland of Turkey, and one of the moſt beautiful and fertile of the Greek Archipelago. It produces oranges, citrons, grapes, olives, jujebs, pomegranates, figs, &c. but its principal riches ariſe from ſilk. The iſland pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the port; it is governed by an Aga, who reſides in the iſland; beſides Andros, the capital, there are twenty-ſix ſmall towns and villages. It is about eight leagues long, and two broad. *Long.* 42. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Andros, the capital of the iſland ſo called, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 42. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Andruſa, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea; twenty miles NE. Navarin.

Andujar, or *Anduxar*, a town or city of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſituated in a plain, on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge; on the confines of Jaen and Cordova; it is built on the ruins of the ancient town called Andujar el Viejo, which was the Illurgis, or Illiturgis,

Illiturgis, or Forum Julium, of the Romans. It is large and rich, defended with a caſtle, and adorned with ſome beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, divers ſorts of fruit and game, ſeven leagues NW. Jaen. *Long.* 12. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Anduze, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: ſeven leagues NW. Niſmes, and two and a half SW. Alais.

Aneio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eight miles SW. Brindiſi.

Anet, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux, near the Eure: eight miles NNE. Dreux.

Anfant, a town of Perſia, thirty miles NW. Zareng.

Angad, a barren deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, twenty-eight leagues long, and eighteen wide, formerly the weſt part of the province of Tremecen, in the road to Fez: there are a few villages or towns, inhabited by Arabs, the chief of which are Guagida, Tenzegzet, and Zezil.

Angara, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, not far from the town of Eniſeiſk.

Angara Verch, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Baikal Lake. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Angareas, a diſtrict of South America, in Peru, the air is good, and the ſoil fertile in grain and fruit, and the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle.

Angaſu, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, eaſtward of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. S.

Angell, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Douye.

Angelos, a town of Mexico. See *Peubla de los Angelos*.

Angely (L'), a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Leige: four miles SW. Charleroy.

Anger, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Striria: twelve miles NNE. Graz.

Anger, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Angerap, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, near Georgenburg.

Angerbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Havel, near Potzdam.

Angerburg, a town of Pruſſia, on a lake, to which it gives name; ſixteen leagues SE. Konigsberg.

Angermanland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Bothnia and Lapland, on the eaſt by the gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Medelpal, and on the weſt by Jempterland, and a ſmall part of Norway: it is full of mountains and foreſts, about eighty miles ſquare.

Angermann-Fleet, a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia.

Angermund, a town of the duchy of Courland: ſixteen miles NE. Piltyn.

Angermund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: ſeven miles N. Duſſeldorp.

Angermund (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: thirty-ſix miles NE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

Angero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Citra: eleven miles WNW. Salerno.

Angerot, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: nine miles N. Duſſeldorp.

Angers, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayne and Loire, ſituated on the Mayne: before the revolution, it was the capital of Anjou, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours; an univerſity was founded in the year 1246, and an academy of the belles lettres in 1685. The firſt walls of this city were built by John, king of England, who was count of Anjou, which were deſtroyed by Louis VIII, whoſe ſon rebuilt them in their preſent form, in the year 1232; the city contained ſixteen pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes; the cathredal is a beautiful pile of building; the caſtle is built on a rock, and was originally deſigned as a defence againſt the Engliſh, after Anjou was ſurrendered to France; the houſes are all covered with ſlate, furniſhed by quarries in the neighbourhood. They compute 30,000 inhabitants in Angers: ten poſts and a half ENE. Nantes, eleven and a half SW. Mans, and thirty-five SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Angerville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes, two poſts S. Eſtampes, and eight and a half S. Paris.

Angerville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: two leagues and a half NE. Montivilliers.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, erected into a comté by the emperor Wenceſlaus, in 1397, and had formerly powerful lords of its own, which, beſides the town of Anghiera, were poſſeſſed of Arona, Domo d'Oſcella, Margozzo, and ſome others, with a diſtrict, fertile and well peopled: twenty-eight miles NW. Milan. *Long.* 26. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

Angle, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sables d'Olonne: ten miles WSW. Luçon.

Angle, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmorillon, on the Creuse: twenty-five miles E. Poitiers.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, from sixteen to twenty miles in length, and little less in breadth, situated between Flensburg and Slesvick; it belongs for the most part to the duke of Slesvick-Gottorp. Many authors suppose, that from the people of this small country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

Angles, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pons: three leagues WNW. St. Pons.

Anglesea, a county and island of North Wales, in the Irish sea, separated from the main land by a strait or narrow channel, called *The Menai*. It is about twenty-four miles long, and fourteen broad; the principal towns are Beamaris, Newburg, and Holyhead; memorials of the ancient Druids are now to be seen. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle and sheep; a rich copper mine is worked in a mountain, called *Paris Mountain*, which is said to yield vast quantities of ore.

Anlesqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe: sixteen miles N. Rouen.

Anglure, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne: three leagues SSE. Sezanne.

Angoi, a province of Africa, between the river Zaira, and the country of Loango. The people are savage, and the land little cultivated; the coasts abound with fish, and the forests with apes and other animals. The principal town is Bamankoi.

Angola, a country of Africa, formerly called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, and afterwards *Dongo*, but now generally *Angola*, a name given to it by the Portuguese. It is situated to the south of Congo, between the eighth and sixteenth degree of south latitude, including Benguela, fixing the south extremity at Cape Negro. The Portuguese have considerable possessions in this country, and in some of the provinces are great numbers who profess Christianity, the rest are idolaters. The country produces millet, beans, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; the animals are similar to those of the other parts of Africa. The chief traffic with the Europeans is for slaves.

Angote, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Pango.

Angoulesme, a city of France, and capital of the department of Charente; before the revolution, the capital of Angoumois, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourdeaux. It is situated on a rock, near the river Charente. It contains twelve parishes, and about 8000 souls; the cathedral was destroyed in the civil wars about the year 1562, and was rebuilt in the year 1628: seventeen posts and a half NNE. Bourdeaux, and fifty-eight and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

Angoumois, before the revolution, a country of France, bounded on the east by Limosin and Marche, on the north by Poitou, on the west by Saintonge, and on the south by Périgord, from fifteen to eighteen leagues in length, and about fifteen or sixteen broad. Its principal rivers are the Charente and the Touire; there are many iron mines in the province, and the ore is easily wrought, and the land is fertile in corn, saffron, wine, and fruits; besides the capital, Angoulême, the principal towns are Cognac, Jarnac, Châteauneuf, and Rochefoucaut.

Angoustrina, a town of France, in the department of the eastern Pyrenées, and chief place in the district of Prades, on the frontiers of Spain: four miles NE. Puycerda, and eight W. Mont Louis.

Angra, a seaport town on the south side of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital, situated in a bay between two mountains, each defended by a castle. *Long.* 27. 12. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Angra dos Reyes, a town of South America, in Brasil, situated at the bottom of a large bay, to which it gives name: twelve leagues W. from Rio Janerio.

Angra, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic: five leagues S. from Cape St. John.

Angrogna, a parish of Piedmont, watered by a river, to which it gives name, for the most part mountainous, but producing excellent fruit, particularly chesnuts. It is a valley surrounded by immense mountains, to which access is only by two passes. At the village called *La Tour*, the old barde or valley preachers used to officiate, and fit youths for the ministry before the reformation, without obstruction.

Anguilara, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian states in the Paduan: twelve miles S. Padua.

Anguilla, an island of the West Indies, with anchorage on the south side: twenty leagues N. St. Christopher's. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Anguillara,

Anguillara, a town of Italy, in the eſtates of the church, and the province of Patrimonio, ſituated on a ſmall river near the lake of Bracciano: twelve miles NW. Rome.

Angura, or *Enguri*, or *Ankeria*, or *Ankeria*, or *Ankora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly the celebrated Ancyra, and at preſent one of the chief towns of Natolia. It was beſieged and taken by Timur Beck, in 1402, after defeating Bajazet, and taking him priſoner in a battle fought near it: 212 miles ESE Conſtantinople. *Long.* 51. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Angus, or *Forfar*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the north-eaſt by Kincardineſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Tay, which divides it from the county of Fife, and on the weſt by the county of Perth. It is about forty miles in length from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt. In it are mines of lead and iron, but its chief exports are corn, linen, freeſtone, and ſlate; the principal towns are Forfar, Montroſe, and Dundee.

Anhalt, a principality of Gemany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about twenty leagues long, and five broad; bounded on the north by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the eaſt by the electorate of Saxony, on the ſouth by the county of Mansfield, and on the weſt by the principality of Halberſtadt. The ſoil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, ſilver, iron, coals, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſalrpetre, and other minerals; beer forms a conſiderable article of trade. It takes its name from an old caſtle, now gone to decay. The houſe of Anhalt, one of the moſt illuſtrious of Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Deſſau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen, and Anhalt Zerbſt. The religion of the three former is Calviniſm; the inhabitants of the latter are chiefly Lutherans. The principal towns are Deſſau, Bernburg, Cothen, and Zerbſt. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Milda, or Mulda, the Saala, the Whipper, the Seike, &c.

Anholt, a town of the Netherlands, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Gueldres, ſituated on the Old Iſſel: twenty miles E. Nimmegen. *Long.* 23. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Anholt, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Cattegat, ſurrounded with ſand banks, and dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a light-houſe on it. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Anian Straits, between the NE. extremity of Aſia, and the NW. extremity of America. See *Beering's Straits*.

Aniane, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: thirteen miles WNW, Montpellier, and eleven ESE. Lodeve. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Anjar, a town of Aſia, in Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretto.

Anieres, a town of France: one league NW. Paris.

Anikan, or *Inghenifian*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Portugueſe have both a factory and fort.

Animally, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: thirty-five miles W. Daraporum, and eighteen S. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Animancy, or *Anime*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated at the foot of the Atlas: thirteen leagues E. Morocco.

Anioia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: thirteen miles SE. Nicotera.

Anjou, before the revolution, a province of France: thirty leagues in length, and twenty in breadth; bounded on the north by Maine, on the weſt by Bretagne, on the ſouth by Poitou, and on the eaſt by Touraine. The chief towns were Angers, la Fleche, Chateau Gontier, Saumur, Baugé, Montreuil-Bellay, Briſſac, &c. It is watered by a great number of rivers, but ſix only are navigable; the Loire, which runs through the middle of the province, the Vienne, the Thoue, the Loir, the Mayenne, and the Sarte; the climate is temperate, and the country diverſified with hills, plains, and foreſts, of which they reckon thirty-three of oaks and beech. The productions of the land are wines (chiefly white) wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, almonds, cheſnuts, and moſt kind of fruits. It feeds a great number of oxen, cows, and ſheep. Coals are dug in ſeveral pariſhes. There are quarries of marble and freeſtone, and the beſt ſlate in the kingdom. The commerce of Anjou conſiſts principally in wine, brandy, grain, cattle, cloth, ſtuffs, ironmongery, &c. The departments of Mayne and Loire, the Sarte, and the Mayenne, contain a part of this province.

Anize, a town of Arabia, 200 miles NW. Jamama.

Anizy le Chateau, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: eight miles NE. Soiſſons, and ten SE. Chauny.

Anker, a river of England, which riſes about one mile and a half SW. of Hinkley, in Leiceſterſhire, and joins the Tame, at Tamworth in Warwickſhire.

Ankeveen, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Utrecht: one mile and a half SW. from Naerden.

Ankun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, ſo near to Zerbſt, as to be called a ſuburb to that city, but has a corporation of its own.

Anlezy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Decize: fifteen miles E. Nevers.

Ann Arundel, a county of Maryland, one of the United States of America, containing 2229 free males, above eighteen years of age, in the year 1782.

Anna, see *Ana*.

Annaberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles E. Efferding.

Annaberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Ertzeburg, and electorate of Saxony: five miles SSW. Wolkenstein.

Annaburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, sixteen miles ESE. Wittenburg. *Long.* 30. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Annagh, an island on the west coast of Ireland, about five miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil, and the main land of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Annagh, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo: eight miles from Killala.

Annagh Island, a small peninsula on the west coast of Ireland, and west coast of the county of Mayo.

Annagh Uan, a small island on the south-west coast of the county of Galway: twenty-two miles W. Galway.

Annamooka, see *Anamooka*.

Annapolis, a city of America, and capital of the state of Maryland. It was first called *Severn*, the name of the river at the mouth of which it was built; the commerce is not very considerable. The houses are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets like rays beginning with the Stadt-house. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The Stadt-house is the noblest building of the kind in America: thirty miles from Baltimore.

Annapolis, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, situated on the east side of the bay of Fundy. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious; but the entrance is narrow and difficult, through a strait, called *The Gut of Annapolis*; the currents and tides oblige mariners to use the utmost precaution. In the middle of the harbour is an island, called *Goat Island*, and every where found from four to five fathoms water.

Annecy, a city of Savoy, and capital of the Genevois, situated on a fine lake, to which it gives name at the mouth of the river Sier which passes through it. It is the see of a bishop, removed from Geneva at the reformation, whose diocese likewise includes Faucigny, Chablais, and Gex. The lake is above ten miles long, and not quite three wide: nineteen miles S. Geneva; twenty-one NNE. Chambery. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Annecy (Old), a village, formerly a considerable town: half a league NE. Annecy.

Annet, one of the smaller Scilly islands, near the SE. coast of England, about half a league W. from S. Agnes island.

Annobon, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1526, about six leagues in circumference. It is high and mountainous, and exceedingly fertile; the principal productions are oranges, pine apples, bananas, coccas, rice, millet, and cotton. *Long.* 24. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 45. N.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mezen: four leagues NW. Tournon, and eleven N. Privas. *Long.* 22. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Annot, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castellane: two leagues W. Entrevaux, and three NE. Castellane.

Anopsheer, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude: fifty miles ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Anotta Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

Ansa, or *Alsa*, a river which passes by Aquilea, in the country of Friuli, and runs into the Adriatic, between Grado and Marano.

Ansauvillers, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Breteuil: five miles SSE. Breteuil.

Anse, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: four leagues N. Lyons.

Anson's, or *Lord Anson's Island*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Anspach, or *Onolzbach*, a marquisate or principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded by the principality of Bayreuth, and the bishopric of Bamberg and Wurtzberg. The soil is sandy but tolerably fertile; and produces considerable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and several medicinal springs. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzat, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber; a small part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anspach, Schwabach, Roth, Gunzenhausen, Wassertrudingen, Heilsbrun, and Feuchtwang.

Anspach, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality so called, in the circle of Franconia, situated on the Retzat: thirteen miles SW. Nuremberg. *Long.* 28. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Anſtruther, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and a royal borough, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the county of Fife, towards the German ſea. It is divided into two towns, Eaſter and Weſter, by a ſmall river; the harbour is capable of receiving only ſmall veſſells. Twenty veſſels, amounting in the whole to 1172 tons, are employed in the commerce of this place; and conſiderable quantities of fiſh are caught and ſent to Cupar, Edinburg, and Glaſgow; though none of the inhabitants come under the denomination of fiſhermen, except in the herring ſeaſon, when four boats are fitted out, and manned by the tradeſmen of the place, and ſome mariners: thirteen miles SE. Cupar. *Long.* 2. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Anta, Hanta, Anten, a canton, or province of Africa, about ten leagues in length. It is well watered, and produces excellent rice, maize, ſugar canes, oil, and palm wine, pine apples, oranges, and lemons. Elephants are numerous, and among reptiles, are ſerpents of an enormous ſize. *Long.* 17. 45. to 18. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* about 4. 40. N.

Antab, a town of Syria: forty-two miles S. Aleppo.

Antandro, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles WNW. Adramiti.

Ante, a river of France, which runs into the Dive at Colliboeuf, in the department of the Calvados.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, built by the Moors, on the ruins of the ancient Singilia, divided into parts or quarters, one of which is ſituated on a hill much above the reſt, where are the caſtle and the houſes of the nobility; in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent ſtone for building, and great quantities of natural ſalt, enough to furniſh the whole province: twenty-ſix miles NNW. Malaga, and 54. W. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.

Antequera, a town of North America. See *Guaxaca*.

Anthon, a town. See *Villette d'Anthon*.

Anthony Cave's Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Anti Paxu, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the ſouth of the iſland of Paxu.

Antibes, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe. It was the ſee of a biſhop, in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, but removed by Pope Innocent IV, to Graſſe, in the year 1250, on account of the piratical Moors of Africa and Spain, who ſeveral times ſacked the town, and plundered the inhabitants. The harbour is only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels: four poſts SW. from Nice, and 122 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Anticoſti, an iſland of North America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about eighty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and in the middle where wideſt about twenty, but gradually leſſening towards each end; the ſoil is ſandy, and in general barren. *Long.* 61. 30. to 64. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. to 49. 46. N.

Antigareea, an iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of India, in the tract called *The Pirates' Coaſt*: ten leagues N. Gheria.

Antignana, a town of Iſtria: two miles and a half NNE. Pedena.

Antigoca, or *Antigonia*, a town of European Turkey: ſixty miles N. Janiſſa.

Antigua, an iſland of the Weſt-Indies, which is upwards of fifty miles in circumference, and contains 59,838 acres of ground, of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of ſugar, and paſturage annexed; its other principal commodities are cotton, wool, and tobacco. Antigua is divided into ſix pariſhes, and eleven diſtricts, and contains ſix towns and villages, St. John's, the capital, Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby Bay, Old Road, and James Fort; of which the two firſt are legal ports of entry. No iſland in this part of the Weſt Indies, can boaſt of ſo many excellent harbours. Of theſe, the principal are Engliſh harbour, and St. John's; both well fortified, and at the former, the Britiſh government has eſtabliſhed a royal navy-yard and arſenal, and conveniencies for careening ſhips of war. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Antilibonos, mountains of Aſia, eaſt of Libanus: they are in fact a continuation of the ſame chain.

Antilles, a name given by foreign geographers to ſome of the Weſt India iſlands; but in the application they are not agreed, nor in the meaning of the word; being by ſome applied to the Caribean iſlands; by others divided into the Greater Antilles; comprehending under this name, Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Leſs, comprehending Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and ſome others near the coaſt of Terra Firma. The laſt has been moſt generally received, though perhaps both improper.

Antillon, a town of Spain, in the country of Navarre: five leagues from Balbaſtro.

Antimilo, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: five leagues NW. Milo.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, a ſeaport town of Syria, built by Selencus Nicanor, is now reduced from its ancient ſplendour, and become a poor and ruinous town, ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Orontes or Ell-Aaſi, as it is called by the Turks, about ſix leagues from its mouth. It was once eſteemed the

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third city of the world; the residence of several emperors, the seat of learning, and politeness, and the place where the disciples of the gospel were first called Christians: fifteen leagues ENE. Aleppo. *Long.* 56. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Antioche (Pertius de), a channel in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, between the island of Re, and the island of Aix.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the sea coast of Caramania: eighty-eight miles S. Cogni.

Antiparos, one of the Greek islands in the Archipelago, about sixteen miles in circumference. In it is a remarkable grotto, much admired and spoken of by travellers, and by some produced in evidence of the vegetation of stones. It takes its name from its situation opposite Paros, from which it is only about four miles to the west.

Antipater, or *Caphar Saba*, a seaport town of Syria, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean: six leagues SSW. Jaffa.

Antipino, a town of Russia, in the province of Saratov, on the Volga, 100 miles S. Saratov.

Antipsera, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago: two miles from the island of Ipsera.

Antitaurus, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, being a continuation of Mount Taurus, extending to the Euphrates.

Antivari, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. It is strong, but thinly inhabited. It was anciently the see of an archbishop, under the first kings of Dalmatia; but when that kingdom was destroyed, it fell to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the latter end of the sixteenth century, in whose possession it yet remains: eight miles NW. Dulcigno; thirty-eight SE. Ragusa. *Long.* 36. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Antlesterf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles E. Entzerstorrff.

Antoing, a town of the Netherlands, in the Comte of Hainaut, near the Scheldt: one league and a half SE. Tournay.

Antongil Bay, on the east side of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. S.

Antonienoerg, one of the highest parts of the Swiss Alps, in the Valais.

Antonio Port, a bay or harbour on the north-east coast of the island of Jamaica: two leagues WNW. from North-east Point.

Antonne, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perigueux, on the Ille: five miles E. Perigueux.

Antonow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Minsk: fifteen miles SSE. Mozyr.

Antony, a town of France: two leagues S. Paris.

Antraigue, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron: ten miles W. Privas.

Antrain, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dol: seven leagues NNE. Rennes, and four SE. Dol.

Antrim, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the south by the county of Down, and on the west by that of Londonderry, forty-five miles in length from North to South, and twenty-four from east to west; the principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, Antrim, Lisburn, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houses are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. It returns twelve members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, and for Antrim, Belfast, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, and Randalstown, two each.

Antrim, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, situated at the NE. part of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the sea northward by the Bann, and eastward by the river called *Six mile water*, and southward by the Newry canal. It is a place of some trade, a corporation, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: twelve miles NW. Belfast; forty-three SE. Londonderry, and eighty-four N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Antrologo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: eleven miles NE. Venosa.

Antrum, a mountain of Swisserland, in the Valais, a part of the Alps, which may be passed from the Valais into the Milanese.

Antully, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Autun: five miles SE. Autun.

Antwerp, the capital of a marquisate in Brabant, is situated in a large plain, on the eastern side of the Scheldt, which has here sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burthen close to the quay, and even by means of canals cut through the town, vessels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was superior to that of any other state in Europe, 2,500 merchant vessels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandize imported in the year 1550, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions of gold; and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant, named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles the V, a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when after a royal entertainment,

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he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But ſince that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spaniſh government, having got poſſeſſion of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the ſides, and ſunk obſtructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation; in conſequence of which the commerce of Antwerp has been ruined, and graſs grows before the warehouſes of thoſe who had been the greateſt merchants in the univerſe. It is ſtill however a large and handſome city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines. The ſtreets are in general wide and ſtraight, and ſurrounded by a wall and regular fortifications: the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the duke of Alva, on a riſing ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars in the ſixteenth century, this city ſuffered conſiderably. In 1566, the Proteſtants pillaged the churches with extreme fury. In 1576, the Spaniſh ſoldiers mutinied on account of their pay, and joined the rebels, ſurpriſed the city, and made dreadful ſlaughter of the inhabitants; the townhouſe, and many other magnificent buildings, with 600 houſes were burned to aſhes, and upwards of ten thouſand perſons killed and wounded. This calamity began on the fourth of November, and the pillage of the city continued three days. In the year 1585, the city took part with the prince of Orange, and was commanded by Philip de Marnix, baron of Ste. Aldegonde, who had been the prince's confidential friend, and one in whom the citizens eſpecially repoſed great faith. The prince of Parma was at that time general of the Spaniſh forces, and laid ſiege to Antwerp. Never, they ſay, was a place better attacked, or better defended; but at the end of a year, being driven to great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, the beſieged were obliged to capitulate, and the ſovereignty of the king of Spain was again acknowledged at Antwerp. After this the Proteſtants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amſterdam and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conſcience, and a free exerciſe of their religion. This was the firſt blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amſterdam increaſed, which laſt city it is ſaid uſed every underhand method in its power to prevent aſſiſtance being given to her rival during the ſiege. At the treaty of Munſter, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV, and the United Provinces, when the independence of thoſe provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp ſeems to have fallen a ſacrifice for a peace-offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed, that no large merchant veſſel ſhould ſail up to Antwerp, without firſt unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandize might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges, or ſmall veſſels. This gave a death blow to its commerce, ſince which it has never revived. The late emperor, Joſeph, made a pretence again opening the navigation of the Scheldt, but for want of reſolution, conduct, or power, the ſcheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at leaſt, the oſtenſible reaſon for England's taking up arms, is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of Auguſt, 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November, 1792, and the citadel ſurrendered priſoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it ſurrendered to the republican troops again: twenty-five miles N. Bruſſels, and ſeventy-five S. Amſterdam. *Long.* 21. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Anverſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: five miles W. Solmona.

Anui, Bolſche, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Kolima, eight leagues E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

Anui, Sacboi, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Kolima: nine leagues E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

Anuiſkaia, a fortreſs of Siberia: fifty miles WNW. Biiſk. *Long.* 101. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Anweiller, a town ſituated in the duchy of Deux Ponts, ceded to France by the treaty of Weſtphalia: eight miles W. Landau.

Anxi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles SE. Potenza.

Anza, a river of Italy, which runs into the Toſa, near Ugogna, in the principality of Piedmont.

Anziko, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The people are deſcribed as eaters of human fleſh, which they publicly expoſe on their ſhambles for ſale.

Anzuquiama, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Nipſion.

Aoays, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituated on the river Yrate: five leagues from Sangueſa, and ſeven from Pampeluna.

Aochara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, between Tenez and Sercelles.

Aoſta, a city of Savoy, ſituated at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, which join in this place in a vally to which it gives name, on the grand Doria; the valley is about thirty miles in length, and fertile in paſturage and fruit. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the Barbarians invaded Italy, this country became ſubject firſt to the Goths, then to the Lombards, and the latter choſe Aoſta for the capital of a duchy, at the ſame time that they named Turin the capital of

another duchy. On the deſtruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, Aoſta came under the power of the French and the Burgundians, from whom it paſſed to the marquis of Ivrea, lieutenant general of the army of the German emperor, on the confines of Italy. It came at length to the houſe of Savoy, either by grant or deſcent. The town is ſurrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Tarentaiſe. Beſides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three pariſh churches. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, ſuch as the remains of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, &c: twenty-five miles NW. Ivrea, and fifty NNW. Turin. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Aouſte, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt, ſituated on the Drome: fifteen miles SE. Valence, and two SE. Creſt.

Aoutos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-four miles WNW. Burgas.

Aoyça, a town of Spain, in Navarre: four leagues from St. Eſtevan, and five from Pampeluna.

Apalachia, a ſeaport town of Florida, ſituated in a bay or mouth of a river of the ſame name: 130 miles E. Penſacola. *Long.* 66. 42. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 43. N.

Apalachicola, a river of North America, which riſes in the ſtate of Georgia, and runs into the gulf of Mexico, between George's Iſland and Cape St. Blas, forming in its courſe a boundary between Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

Apalachicola, a town on the river ſo called, in Eaſt Florida: 100 miles NE. Penſacola.

Apam, or *Apang*, a town of Africa, in the country of Akron, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fiſhermen; the ſituation is ſaid to be convenient for commerce.

Apamea, ſee *Ama*.

Apamis, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was anciently called called *Apamea*, and is ſituated on the Meander, now Mindra: 100 miles W. Eſkihiſſar.

Apanormia, a town of the iſland of Santorin, in the Archipelago: ſix miles NNW. Scaro.

Apee, an iſland, one of the new Hebrides, about twenty leagues in circumference, ſituated in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Apelche, or *Apelſchebuel*, a town of the United Netherlands, in the country of Frieſland: twelve leagues S. Lewarden.

Apennine, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the ſtate of Genoa to the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Although this whole chain goes by the general name of Apennine, it takes different names in different places, as Monte Semola, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the confines of Nice, Monte Acuto, likewiſe in the ſtate of Genoa, Monte Bergera, or Bergora, near Savona, &c.

Apenrade, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, ſurrounded with hills which form a good harbour, deep and ſecure. The inhabitants are much employed in fiſhing; it is beſides a place of conſiderable trade. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Aphiom Kara-hiſſar, or *Kara-hiſſar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the Mindra, defended by a caſtle, on an eminence: fifty-ſix miles S. Kutaja. *Long.* 48. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 21. N.

Apice, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: ſeven miles ESE. Benevento.

Apidano, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Peneus, near Lariſſa.

Aplebeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: three miles S. Dortmund.

Aploga, a diſtrict of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt, in Africa, where a regular market is held for ſlaves, cows, ſheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, callicoes, ſilk, ſtuffs, china, mercury, gold in duſt and ingots, &c.

Apolda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: eight miles NW. Weimar; forty SW. Leipſick. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Apoſtola Thadeia, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Siberia, at the weſt end of the Anadirſkoi gulf, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. N.

Appack or *Appagh*, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt.

Appalachian Mountains, the ſame as *Allegany Mountains*; which ſee.

Appamatox, a river of Virginia, in North America, which runs into James river.

Appeldoorn, a town of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Gueldres: four leagues and a half NW. Zutphen.

Appenzel, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a canton, to which it gives name: forty miles E. Zurich. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Appenzel, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands belonging to the abby of St. Gal, about ten leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and from ſix to ſeven in breadth; the whole country is a maſs of hills and mountains. It is divided into twelve communities, ſix of which are Proteſtants, and ſix Roman Catholics. It forms the thirteenth canton, being the laſt in the union. The climate is generally cold, and ſubject to ſudden changes. At the treaty

of

of union, in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the Proteſtants; at this time, they eſtimate the population to be 13,000 ſouls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a ſurpriſing number for a country of no more than ſixty ſquare leagues, and great part of that compoſed of glaciers, inacceſſible rocks, and precipices.

Appiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: twenty miles NNW. Milan.

Appidamiſchken, a town of Pruſſia, nine miles SE. Gumbinnen.

Apple Iſland, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of North America, in the river St. Lawrence.

Appleby, or *Apulby*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, ſituated near the river Eden. It has a free grammar-ſchool, endued with a ſalary of 120l. a year, there is likewiſe an hoſpital for thirteen widows. Appleby is the county town, and the aſſizes are held there every year in Auguſt: thirty miles S. Carliſle, and 266½ N. London.

Applecroſs, a village of Scotland, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: fifty-two miles W. Dingwall.

Appledore, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, in Barnſtaple bay, where the Danes landed under Hubba, in the time of Alfred: ten miles W. Barnſtaple, and 201 W. London.

Appledore, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Rother: nine miles W. New Romney, and fifty-four ESE. London.

Appleſhaw, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its annual ſheep fair: four miles from Andover.

Approuage, or *Approuak*, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 20. N.

Approuage, or *Approuak*, a town of South America, in the country of Guiana, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

Apremont, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: five leagues N. Sables d'Olonne, and two and a half SE. Challans.

Aprey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: eight miles SW. Langres.

Aprigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeven miles SE. Coſenza.

Aprio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, ſituated on the Lariſſa, between Trajanopolis and Rhodoſto.

Apt, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix; the cathedral is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt in France, and a council was held here in 1365. It is ſituated on the river Calavon: nine leagues E. Avignon, and ſeven N. Aix. *Long.* 23. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Apurima, or *Apurimac*, a river of South America, which riſes ten miles ſouth from Arequipa, in Peru, and runs into the Ucayal. *Long.* 64. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Aqua, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coaſt, bounded on the ſouth by the country of Fantin, on the north-eaſt by Dinkira, and on the weſt by the river of Chama, or St. John, which ſeparates it from Juffet.

Aquaffo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where there is a ſlave-market, to the weſt of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

Aqualla, a town of Africa, in the country of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt.

Aquambou. See *Acambou*.

Aquataccio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, about a mile from Rome.

Aqui, or *Aquita*, a town of Japan, in the ſouth part of the iſland of Niphon.

Aquigui, or *Acquigni*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: one league from Louviers.

Aquila, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Ultra, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Peſcara; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Chieti, but ſubject only to the pope. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2400 perſons periſhed, and 1500 were dangerouſly wounded; 800 were ſwallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greateſt part of the houſes were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged: fifty miles NE Rome, and ninety-three N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Aquilea, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flouriſhing, the ſee of a patriarch, but now in a ſtate of decay. It was taken and ſacked by Attila, in 452. It was again taken by the duke of Bavaria, in 948: eighteen miles SSW. Goritz, and twenty S. Friuli. *Long.* 31. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Aquino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: thirteen miles SSE. Sora.

Aquitaine, a large country of ancient France. See *Guienne*.

Aquizeba, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, a little below Toloſa, in the country of Guipuſcoa.

Ara, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainſa, in Aragon.

Araba,

Arabat, a town of Crim Tartary, on the borders of the ſea of Azoph: ſixty miles SE. Perekop.

Arabazari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſixteen miles NE. Alameh.

Arab-hiſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles NW. Mogla.

Arabia, one of the moſt conſiderable countries of Aſia, is bounded on the weſt by the Red Sea, the Iſthmus of Suez, Paleſtine, and Syria; on the north by the Euphrates, on the eaſt by the gulf of Perſia and the ſea, and on the ſouth by the Straits of Babelmandel and the ſea. Europeans have divided it into three parts, named from their ſuppoſed qualities, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Felix. Arabia extends from *Lat.* 12. 30. to 31. 30. N. and from *Long.* 52. to 77. E. Ferro, about 1350 miles from N. to S. and 1620 from E. to W. In ſome provinces of Arabia, the heat is exceſſive; but, in this country, as in moſt others, the varying degrees of elevation, the relative ſituations of places, and the nature of the ſoil, occaſion conſiderable varieties of temperature. In the deſerts, diverſified here and there only by bare rocks, and in theſe flat plains, there is nothing to ſoften the force of the ſun's rays, but all vegetables are burnt up, and the ſoil is every where reduced to ſand. In the interior country, the temperature of the atmoſphere is very different. The great ranges of lofty mountains attract vapours, and theſe falling down in plenteous rains, cool the air and quicken vegetation. The cold occaſioned by the height of the country, produces falls of ſnow, but this never lies long upon the ground. The rainy ſeaſons, which are regular in the countries between the tropics, are diverſified here. Weſtward, in Yemen, the rainy ſeaſon comes on in the month of June, and terminates in the middle of September. In the eaſtern part of theſe mountains, thoſe rains fall between the middle of the month of November, and the middle of February. In Hadramaut and Oman, to the ſouth, the rainy ſeaſon laſts from the middle of February to the middle of April. Theſe regular rains render the vallies lying among the mountains fertile and delightful. Arabia enjoys the proſpect of conſtant verdure, not but that moſt of the trees ſhed their leaves, and the annual plants wither, and are reproduced; but the interval between the fall of the leaf in one year, and the reproduction of new leaves for the next, is ſo ſhort, that the change is hardly obſervable. Continual verdure is peculiar to thoſe countries in which there are no froſts, but a rainy ſeaſon inſtead of our winter. From the ſingular local ſituation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands may, without farther information, be inferred. Theſe inequalities are indeed very remarkable; on one ſide are frightful deſerts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The ſandy belt which encircles this peninſula, is almoſt entirely barren, and preſents one unvaried picture of deſolation. This belt, denominated Tehama, begins at Suez, and extends round the whole peninſula, to the mouth of the Euphrates. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the ſea. It contains large ſtrata of ſalt, which in ſome places even riſe up into hills. The product of Arabia is aloes, caſſia, ſpikenard, frankincenſe, myrrh, manna, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamom, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty, and in their ſeas, they have great quantities of the beſt coral and pearls. In Arabia, are abundance of all the domeſtic animals common in hot countries. The Arabians breed horſes, mules, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, cows, buffaloes, ſheep, and goats. In the fertile provinces, wild fowls are ſo plentiful, that they are ſold at a trifling price. Of all their domeſtic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greateſt value on their horſes. Of theſe they have two great branches, the Kadiſchi, whoſe deſcent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thouſand years. The Kadiſchi are in no better eſtimation than our European horſes, and are uſually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reſerved for riding ſolely. They are highly eſteemed, and conſequently very dear. They are ſaid to have derived their origin from king Solomon's ſtuds: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greateſt fatigues, and can paſs whole days without food. They are alſo ſaid to ſhow uncommon courage againſt an enemy; it is even aſſerted, that when a horſe of this race finds himſelf wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of ſecurity. If the rider falls upon the ground, his horſe remains beſide him, and neighs till aſſiſtance is brought. Among the wild animals, are rock goats, gazelles, or antelopes, jerboas, monkeys without tails, leopards, ounces, wild boars, wolves, and foxes; tame fowls are very plentiful, and all ſorts of poultry in great abundance; eagles, falcons, and vultures, are met with in Arabia: there are ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents, ſome noxious and ſome innocent, but the moſt formidable is that called bætan, a ſmall ſlender creature, whoſe bite is inſtant death. Among the inſects may be reckoned locuſts, which are ſometimes brought from the deſerts of Lybia in ſuch multitudes, as to darken the air, and appear at a diſtance like clouds

clouds of ſmoke. The noiſe they make in flying is frightful and ſtunning, like that of a water-fall. When ſuch a ſwarm falls upon a field, it is waſted and deſpoiled of its verdure. The pulſe and date trees ſuffer greatly from the locuſt, but the corn, either ripe or nearly ſo, is too hard for their uſe, and they are obliged to ſpare it. A ſmall inſect, named Arda, of the bulk of a grain of barley, is another ſcourge of Arabia, and of hot countries in general. On account of ſome general reſemblance, many travellers repreſent this inſect as an ant, and ſpeak of it under this name. Its inſtinct diſpoſes it to travel only by night, through a ſort of galleries, which it forms as it proceeds, of fat earth; after reaching the end of its journey, it corrodes and deſtroys every thing, victuals, clothes, and furniture. They live and work together like ants.

Arabia Deſerta, now called *Berii Arbiſtan*, and *Beriara*, is bounded on the eaſt by Diarbekir and the Perſian province of Irak, on the north by Syria and the river Euphrates, on the weſt by Paleſtine and Arabia Petræa, and on the ſouth by Arabia Felix. This country is for the moſt part deſert, being interſected almoſt every where by high barren mountains, and many of its plains nothing but great ſands and heaths, through ſome of which neither men, beaſts, birds, trees, graſs, or paſture, are to be ſeen; the lands, however, that lie to the eaſt along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of ſome cities and towns ſeated on that part; and there are ſome plains and vallies that feed great numbers of ſheep, goats, and other ſmall cattle, which love to browze upon ſuch dry lands; but larger cattle, except camels, can find here no ſubſiſtence. The method of the inhabitants of the deſert, is to ſeek after freſh paſtures near rivers, lakes, or other places where they can find water for themſelves and cattle; and when they have cleared the ground, to look out for another. They acknowledge no other government than that of their own emirs or princes; and ſeldom, if ever, have any commerce, much leſs alliance, with the Turks and Moors, whom they look upon as baſtards, and the uſurpers of their inheritance. Their emirs have each of them a certain number of cheikhs under them, according to the extent of their dominions. Some of theſe Arabs, by the name of Bedoui, have ſpread themſelves as far as Egypt, roving from place to place with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked, the women wear only a kind of blue long ſhift, and the men a coarſe linen jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profeſs the Mahometan religion, but give themſelves little trouble about the diſputed meanings of the Alcoran. They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, amongſt them. The cheikhs reconcile all their differences, and the emir is the only perſon to whom they appeal from their ſentence: Ana is the capital.

Arabia Petræa, or the *Stony*, the moſt weſtern of all the Arabias, is bounded on the north by Paleſtine, on the eaſt by Arabia Deſerta and part of Arabia Felix, on the ſouth by Arabia Felix, and on the weſt by the Red Sea and the Iſthmus of Suez; its extent from north to ſouth computed to be 180 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 150. It was called *Petræa*, or *Stony*, from its rocks, though ſome rather derive it from Petra, its ancient capital, now commonly ſuppoſed to be Harach, or Horac, lying on the iſthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt. Though, in moſt reſpects, it much reſembles Arabia Deſerta for its ſtony, ſandy, and barren ground, yet it yields, in ſome parts, ſufficient nouriſhment for cattle, whoſe milk and camel's fleſh is the chief food of its inhabitants. There are ſome other parts which are quite uninhabited and impaſſable.

Arabia Felix, or *The Happy*, by far the moſt conſiderable of the three, is called by the inhabitants *Yemam*, or *Yaman*; it was called *Felix*, or *Happy*, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, becauſe it abounded in corn, cattle, vines, and odoriferous ſpices of all kinds. It was alſo called *Sacred*, on account of the fine gums and aromatic woods employed in ſacrifices, which it produced.—Felix, or Happy, is, according to Nieubuhr, a title unknown to the Arabians, who divide the country into ſix provinces, viz. Hedjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachſa, or Hadsjar, and Nedsjid; the principal cities are Mecca, Medina, Mocha, Loheia, &c.

Arabkir, a town of Aſia, in the province of Caramania: 105 miles SE. Yurcup.

Aracan, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Meckley, on the eaſt by Burmah, on the ſouth by Pegu, and on the weſt by the Bay of Bengal, about 510 miles long, and from twenty to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and paſture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year round, though from Auguſt to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the moſt part wet and ſtormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by ſea, what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of diſtant countries; the principal articles of ſale are lead, tin, ſticklack, elephants, and elephants' teeth, and ſometimes precious ſtones; this commerce is carried on by the Malhometans, who are ſettled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worſhip devoutly their images, made of clay baked

in the ſun. The principal city is Aracan; and the principal river bears the ſame name.

Aracan, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country of the ſame name, containing about 100,000 inhabitants; a river, called alſo *Aracan*, runs through it, and waters the ſtreets by means of ſeveral arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houſes are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented: 240 miles SE. Calcutta. *Long.* 93. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 38. N.

Aracan, a river of Aſia, which runs into the bay of Bengal; about nine leagues below the city of Aracan.

Aracena, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſituated near the Sierra Morena, in the country of Seville, with a caſtle on an eminence: ten leagues NNW. from Seville.

Araclea, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in Romania, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, called by the Turks *Erekli*: fifteen leagues W. Conſtantinople.

Arad, a town of Hungary, on the river Mares: twenty-four miles N. Temeſwar.

Aradi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles NW. Kaſtamoni.

Arafat, a mountain of Arabia, about four or five miles from Mecca.

Aragon, a country which was once an independent kingdom, but now united with Spain, and forms a very conſiderable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the north by the Pyrenées, which ſeparate it from France, on the north-weſt by Navarre, on the weſt by Caſtile, on the ſouth by Valencia, and on the eaſt by Catalonia. It contains ſeventy towns, only eight of which are conſiderable, viz: Saragoſſa, Albarazin, Balbaſtro, Calataiud, Daroca, Jacca, Taraçona, and Teruel. The rivers are the Ebro, Cinca, Segra, Gallego, Iſuela, Xalon, Xiloca, Aragon, and ſome other ſmall ones. The air is pure and ſerene, but it often wants water, having neither ſprings or wells, ſo that the principal ſupply is from rain preſerved in ciſterns. The country is generally dry, ſandy, mountainous, and ſtony. Some of the vallies are however very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, ſaffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; ſalt mines abound, and it is ſuppoſed that mines of ſilver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country, a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus deſtroyed 300 towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

Aragon, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Jacca, Sangueſa, &c. and runs into the Ebro, between Calahorra and Tudela.

Aragon, a town of Arabia: 100 miles ESE. Sanaa.

Aragua, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

Aral, a lake or inland ſea of Aſia, in the country of the Independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad. The Tartars have turned the courſe of the river Sihon and Gihon from the Caſpian ſea to this lake, to prevent the incroachments of pirates. *Long.* 74. 50. to 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 45. to 46. 40. N.

Aram, a town of Arabia: thirty-eight miles NE. Chamir.

Aramaſcheva, a town of Siberia: thirty leagues S. Tobolſk.

Aramits, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron, on the Vert: ſeven miles SW. Oleron.

Aramo, a town and fortreſs of South America, in the country of Chili, near the Pacific Ocean.

Aramont, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaucaire, on the weſt ſide of the Rhone: eight miles below Avignon.

Aran, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five leagues N. Iſpahan.

Aranas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

Aranas, a river of Spain, which runs into the Agra: one league below Pampeluna.

Arance, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: eight miles E. Ambronay.

Aranda, a town of Spain, in Aragon: nineteen miles NW. Calalaiud.

Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero: thirty leagues N. Madrid, and eleven S. Burgos.

Arandon, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour-du Pin: ten miles S. St. Sorian.

Aranghera, one of the Biſſagos iſlands in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Grande, near the coaſt of Africa.

Aranjuez, a village, and royal palace of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tagus: ſix leagues NE. Toledo, and ten S. Madrid.

Aranjuez, a town of South America, in Mexico, and province of Coſta Rica.

Arannos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, three leagues from St. Eſtevan.

Aranta, a ſeaport town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa, the harbour is deep, but the entrance narrow: ten leagues SW. Arequipa.

Aranyvar, a fortreſs of Tranſilvania, in the

the county of Weiſſemburgh, on the north ſide of the Maros: ſix miles N. Millenbach.

Araques, a town of Spain, in Aragon: four leagues NNW. Jaca.

Araquil, a town of Spain, in Navarre: five leagues W. Pampeluna.

Ararat, a mountain of Aſia, in Armenia, very lofty and ſteep; the ſummit is inacceſſible, and always covered with ſnow. It is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame on which Noah's Ark reſted after the flood: twenty leagues S. Erivan.

Aras, a river of Aſia, which paſſes through Armenia and Perſia, and empties itſelf into the Kur.

Araſeng, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ten leagues S. Caſbin.

Araſſi, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa; it is a place of ſome trade, and well peopled: veſſels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Aravacourchy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſeventeen miles SW. Carroor; twenty-three N. Dindigul. *Long.* 78. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Arauco, a fortreſs of South America, in Chili, ſituated near the mouth of a river in a valley to which it gives name. The inhabitants of the valley are Indians, called Arauques, who, in the year 1599, took and burned the town and fort of Baldivia, and threatened the reſt of the country. The Spaniards concluded a peace with them in 1650.

Aravita, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova: ſixteen leagues from Cordova.

Arawo, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the right ſide of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton-ſtuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning: twenty-one miles SE. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

Araxa, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio at Toloſa.

Arba, an iſland belonging to the ſtates of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia.

Arba, a town on the iſland of the ſame name, belonging to the Venetians, the ſee of a biſhop.

Arbaejn, a town of Arabia: twelve miles N. Zebid.

Arbeca, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia: ten miles E. Lerida.

Arbegen, a town of Tranſilvania: ſeven miles N. Stoltzenberg.

Arbengian, a town of Tartary, in the country of Zagatai, and territory of Samarcand.

Arbeſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Zwetl.

Arbeſtaai, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles N. Brugg.

Arbiça, a town of Spain, in Navarre: ten leagues WNW. Pampeluna.

Arbis, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: ſeventeen miles SE. Bordeaux.

Arboga, or *Arbogen*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, remarkable for a ſynod held there in 1297, under Nicolas, archbiſhop of Upſal.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and principal town of a diſtrict, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs: eight leagues NNE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 23. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Arbon, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgow, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Conſtance. The principal part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants: fourteen miles SE. Conſtance.

Arbouc, a town of Arabia: 116 miles NW. Mecca.

Arboucave, a town of France, in the department of Landes: four leagues SE. St. Sever, and four and a half ENE. Orthez.

Arbre Croche, an iſland in the north part of lake Michigan, in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Arbreſle (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Camp-de-Lyon: nine miles NW. Lyons.

Arc en Barrois, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: fourteen miles NW. Langres.

Arc ſur Tille, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on the river Tille: ſeven miles ENE. Dijon.

Arc, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere: four leagues from Montmelian.

Arc, a river of France, which paſſes near Aix, and loſes itſelf in the lake of Martigues, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

Arcadia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean ſea: ſix leagues N. Navarin. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Arcano, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian ſtates, in the province of Friuli: eleven miles W. Udina.

Arce, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: ſix miles S. Sora.

Arceles, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: four leagues SE. Perpignan, and four ENE. Ceret.

Arces, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: ſeven leagues SSW. Perpignan, and two SW. Ceret.

Arch, or *Arco*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Sarca: twelve miles W. Trent.

Archangel, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the neceſſaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fiſh, are in the greateſt plenty, and cheap. It is ſituated in the Dwina, about eight leagues from the White Sea; there is a regular poſt between Archangel and Peterſburg, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are ſent to the markets of Peterſburg, during the winter. The government of Archangel is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the government of Toboliſk, on the ſouth by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the weſt by the dominions of Sweden, and extends from *Long.* 45. to 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. to 70. N. The country is cold, marſhy, woody, and mountainous: the other principal towns, beſides Archangel, are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokſcha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

Archangelſkoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Tangui and the Oka: 116 miles NE. Udinſk. *Long.* 119. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Arche (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: two leagues SW. Brive.

Archi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: eight miles S. Lanciano.

Archiac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: five leagues S. Saintes. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Archidona, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle: two leagues E. Antequera.

Archidona, a town of South America, in Peru, built by the Spaniards, in the province of Canela.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean ſea; bounded on the north by Romania, on the eaſt by Natolia, on the weſt by Livadia and the Morea, and on the ſouth by the iſland of Candy. It was formerly called the Ægean ſea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Aſia, and belongs equally to both; of the many iſlands which it contains, thoſe which are neareſt the coaſt of Natolia, are called Aſiatic; the reſt are conſidered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of theſe iſlands are reckoned conſiderable: there are many bays and harbours on the coaſts of each ſide, as well as in ſeveral of the iſlands. There are alſo many rocks found in the Archipelago. *Long.* 41. to 45. E Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. to 40. 40. N.

Archipelago, is a term looſely applied to a group of iſlands, in any ſtrait or narrow ſea.

Arcis ſur Aube, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and principal place of a diſtrict: five leagues N. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Arciſa, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: eleven miles W. Como.

Arco, ſee *Arch*.

Arconato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eighteen miles W. Milan.

Arconcey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay le Duc: five miles N. Arnay le Duc.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the Guadalete, fortified by art and nature: forty miles S. Seville, and ſeventeen N. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 12. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Aragon, on the river Xalon, three leagues above Medina Celi.

Arcot, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Carnatic, ſituated on the river Paliar. In a diſpute among ſome of the native princes of India, colonel Clive, with a ſmall party of Engliſh, took poſſeſſion of Arcot, in the year 1751, for Mahommed Ali Khan, ſon of Anawerdi Khan, the nabob of Arcot, who had been killed in battle. The French attempted in vain to wreſt it from him, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In the year 1760, in a quarrel with the nabob, it was taken by colonel Coote, after defeating the French at Wandewaſh; and the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war after the batteries had been opened againſt it from the ſecond to the ſixth of February: fifty-five miles WSW. Madras, and ſixty-five NNW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Arcs (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: ten miles W. Frejus.

Arcueil, a town of France: one league from Paris.

Arda, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: ſixty miles S. Filippopoli.

Arda, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza: ten miles N. Trajanopoli.

Ardacher, or *Ardagger*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube: ten miles SW. Ips.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which gives name to a biſhopric, about ſixty miles in length, and from

five

five to eighteen in breadth, including thirty-seven parishes in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Rofcommon, Longford, and Weſtmeath. There is no cathedral or epiſcopal place of reſidence. It has been uſually united with Kilmore, but in the year 1741, was annexed to the archbiſhopric of Tuam: five miles SE. Longford.

Ardal, a town of Norway: twenty-four leagues N. Chriſtiana.

Ardatov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: ninety-two miles W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Ardatov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize Gorodſkoi: ſixty miles SSW. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Ardebil, or *Ardewil*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. *Long.* 47. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Ardebil, Little, a town of Perſia, in the province of Fariſtan: eighteen leagues N. Schiras.

Ardecan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: forty-three leagues E. Iſpahan.

Ardeche, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments, and riſes three leagues from Langogne, and runs into the Rhone, about a league above Pont St. Eſprit.

Ardee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: ten miles SW. Dundalk, and thirty-three N. Dublin.

Arden, or *Ardon*, a country of Swiſſerland, and one of the bailiwicks of the Valais.

Ardenburgh, a town of Flanders, and formerly one of the moſt conſiderable maritime towns of the country; but now much fallen to decay: four leagues NE. Bruges, and two SE. Sluys.

Ardenella, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: twenty-four miles N. Damicotta: forty S. Seringapatam.

Ardennes, a foreſt of Germany and France, formerly of a great extent, comprehending, according to ſome, all the country between the Meuſe and the Rhine, and according to others all between the Rhine and the Scheldt; what now remains is ſituated principally on both of the Meuſe, from Montmedy to the biſhopric of Liege. One of the departments of France takes its name from this foreſt; the principal towns are Mezieres, Sedan, Grandpre, Vouziers, Rethel, Rocroy, Donchery, and Givet.

Ardenſan, a town of Aſia, in the province of Aladulia: thirty-eight miles NW. Arzingan.

Arder, ſee *Ardra*.

Ardero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles S. Gierace.

Ardfert, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. It gives title to a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over the whole county of Kerry, and part of the county of Cork. It was anciently the capital of the county, with an univerſity in high credit, but now is no more than a village, yet returns two members to the Iriſh parliament. The ſee is united to Limerick: four miles NNW. Tralee.

Ardiere, a river of France, which runs into the Saone, in the principality of Dombes.

Ardila, a river which riſes in Spain, and empties itſelf into the Guadiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

Ardmore, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, in a bay to which it gives name, in St. George's channel: eight miles SSW. Dungarvon.

Ardnaglaſs, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and northern coaſt of the county of Sligo: two leagues SW. Sligo.

Ardona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: twelve miles N. Aſcoli.

Ardra, or *Arder*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt; the country is repreſented as extenſive, populous, and fertile; but not much known. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Volta.

Ardre, a river of France, which joins the Loire at Nantes.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1596, and reſtored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between Ardres and Guines, was the celebrated meeting of Henry the VIII, of England, with Francis I, king of France, in 1520: two poſts SE. Calais, and three NW. St. Omer.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, on a ſmall river which runs into the Allier: nine miles SW. Iſſoire.

Ardroſſan, a pariſh of Scotland, in which the town of Saltcoats is ſituated; it takes its name from a ſmall promontory in the weſt coaſt of the county of Ayr, which terminates in a ridge of rocks running into the ſea: twelve miles NNW. Ayr.

Arebico, a town of the iſland of Porto Rico: ten leagues from the town of St. John.

Arebo, or *Arbon*, a town of Africa, and capital of Benin, large and well peopled. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here: ſixty miles from the ſea.

Areca, an iſland of Aſia, in the Gulf of Perſia, about three leagues long, and one wide. The Dutch attempted to eſtabliſh a factory, and build a fort, but they were expelled by the Perſians: one league SW. Ormus.

Arekea, a seaport town on the coast of Africa, in the Red Sea: fifty-five miles from Suaken.

Aremberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name, situated on the Ahr, in the Eiffel. It was erected into a principality by Maximilian II, in favour of John de Ligne, lord of Barbançon, who took the name of Aremberg: sixteen miles SSW. Bonn, fifty-two ESE. Liege, and twenty-six S. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Arena, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, near the town of Mazara.

Arena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fixteen miles E. Nicotera.

Arendonck, a town of Brabant; two leagues E. Turnhout.

Arendsee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and old mark of Brandenburg: ten miles W. Seehausen.

Arensberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle, the capital of a county, incorporated with the electorate of Cologn. It is ſituated on the Roer, and is divided into the Old and New town: forty-eight miles NE. Cologn, and forty SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Arensberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenberg: five miles N. Rinteln.

Arensberg, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Ezel, in the Baltic, ninety-ſix miles SW. Revel.

Arenswalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ninety-four miles NE. Berlin, fifty NNE. Kuſtrin. *Long.* 33. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Arenuſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſixteen miles W. St. Severina.

Arequipa, a ſmall diſtrict of South America, in Peru. The climate is good, and the land fertile, and always covered with grain and rich verdure; the abundant paſtures ſupport great quantities of cattle. The principal towns are Arequipa and Arenra.

Arequipa, a town or city of South America, the ſee of a biſhop, erected in 1609. The town was founded by Francis Pizarro. The houſes are well built, and the number of inhabitants computed at 40,000. Near it is a volcano, and the country is ſubject to frequent earthquakes; but this evil ſeems to be overbalanced by the mildneſs of the climate, and the beauty and fertility of the country round about. *Long.* 54. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Ares, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eleven miles SW. Tyrol.

Areſche, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: ſix miles E. Arbois.

Arevalillo, a river of Spain, which runs into the Adaja, a little above Arevalos.

Arevalos, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the confines of Leon, between the rivers Adaja and Arevalillo; ſix leagues SE. Medina del Campo.

Arezibo, a town in the iſland of Porto Rico; three leagues from St. John.

Arezzo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Florence, but exempt from his juriſdiction. In the time of the Romans, it was a place of conſiderable trade, and when Scipio paſſed into Africa, this town ſupplied his army with 120,000 buſhels of wheat: thirty-four miles SE. Florence; twenty-five ENE. Sienna. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Arfara, one of the ſmaller of the Shetland Iſlands; half a mile S. Yell.

Arfeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: four leagues E. Cuſſet, and four S. Doujon.

Arguna, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: forty miles WNW. Diarbek.

Argancy, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: three leagues S. Thionville, and one and three quarters N. Metz.

Argaroſſa, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere: three miles NW. Monſtier.

Argaſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: ſixty-four miles WSW. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Argo, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 170 miles NW. Baſſora.

Argo, a river of Lithuanian Pruſſia, which runs into the Nemonin: four miles NW. Wipe.

Argeles, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, near the Mediterranean Sea: twelve miles S. Perpignan.

Argellez, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: ſeven leagues SSE. Pau. *Long.* 17. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Argences, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen; five leagues W. Liſieux, and two and a half ESE. Caen.

Argenfels, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ſeventeen miles NNW. Coblentz.

Argens, or *Argentz*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Frejus.

Argeat, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubigny: four leagues W. Chatillon sur Loire, and one and a half N. Aubigny.

Argenta, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic: six miles N. Durazzo.

Argentac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle: four leagues SE. Tulle.

Argentan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne: four leagues S. Falaise, and six and a half N. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Argenteau, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg: two leagues W. Dalem.

Argentero, a mountain of European Turkey, between Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Argenteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Germain: eight miles NW. Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne; three leagues from Tonnerre.

Argenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Simmeren: forty miles E. Treves, and four SE. Simmeren.

Argentiera, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eighteen miles in circumference. This island was the place of rendezvous for the French corsairs, when they came to pillage the Turks. The country is dry and mountainous, and produces only rye and cotton: one league NE. from the island of Milo.

Argentiera, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian states in the Cadorin: eleven miles NNW. Pieve di Cadora.

Argentiere (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briançon, on the Durance: nine miles N. Mont Dauphin.

Argentina, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, near the river Arc: sixteen miles ESE. Chambery; thirteen miles N. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Argentina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Apennines: ten miles SW. Bisignano.

Argenton, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre: five leagues SSW. Chateauroux, and six and a quarter W. la Chatre. *Long.* 19. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Argenton le Chateau, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thouars: seven leagues N. Partenay, and three W. Thouars. *Long.* 17. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Argenton les Eglises, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: four miles N. Thouars, and eight miles NE. Argenton le Chateau.

Argentre sur Laval, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laval: four miles E. Laval.

Argentre sous Vitré, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitré: seven miles NNE. la Guerche.

Argia, a town of Arabia Deserta: 200 miles SSE. Ana.

Argilly, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaune: fifteen miles S. Dijon.

Argiro Castro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: twenty-six miles NW. Lepanto.

Argisch, a town of Walachia, on the frontiers of Transilvania: eight miles N. Helmanstat, and eight S. Tergowitz.

Arglas, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of the county of Down: six miles SE. Downpatrick.

Argol, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaulin: two leagues NW. Chateaulin, and five and a half N. Quimper.

Argonne, a country of France, before the revolution, about twenty leagues in length, between the Meuse, the Marne, and the Aisne. St. Menehold was the capital.

Argos, a town of Turkey, in the Morea, once the capital of a kingdom, to which it gives name. The Turks took it from the Venetians, under Mahomet II: twenty miles S. Corinth, and sixty-four SSE. Lepanto. *Long.* 40. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Argostoli, a seaport in the island of Cephaloni, and the best in the island, the residence of a proveditor; the port is large, but the anchorage not firm: eight miles WSW. Cephaloni.

Argouges, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: four leagues S. Avranches.

Argow, or *Argau*, a country of Switzerland, situated on the river Aar, including a considerable part of the canton of Berne, and confiscated to that state, by the excommunication of Frederick, duke of Austria, and since confirmed by his successors.

Argu, a town of Syria: five miles SE. Damascus.

Arguedas, a town of Spain, in Navarre; two leagues and a half from Tudela.

Argueil, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gournay: six leagues NE. Rouen, three WNW. Gournay.

Arguin, an island of Africa, in the Atlan-

tic, near the coaſt of Senegambia, ten leagues SE. from Cape Blanco. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1444. It has a conſiderable bay and a fort. *Long.* 17. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. N.

Argun, or *Argunia*, or *Ergoné*, a river which riſes from a lake in Chineſe Tartary, called *Coulon Nor*, or *Dalai*, ſituated *Long.* 137. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 49. and joins the Amur in *Long.* 139. *Lat.* 53. This river forms the boundaries of the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires, according to the treaty of Nertchinſk; in this river there is a good pearl fiſhery, and ſeveral ſilver mines near its banks.

Argunſkoi, a town of Siberia, ſituated on the Argun, on the confines of China: 130 miles E. Nertſchinſk. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Argy, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Indre: three leagues and a half E. Chatillon.

Argyle, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: twenty-two miles W. Sherburn.

Argyle, or *Inverary*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Inverneſs, on the eaſt by the counties of Perth, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Air, on the ſouth and weſt by the ſea; great part of the county is in iſlands, the whole interſected by bays or arms of the ſea, called lochs. It is very mountainous, but feeds a great number of cattle, ſheep, and deer; and the coaſts abound with fiſh. The chief towns are Inverary and Campbeltown.

Ari, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: five miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, belonging to the pope: twenty-four miles NE. Ferrara.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: twelve miles E. Benevento.

Arica, a ſeaport town of South America, in the province of Peru, with a good harbour, open to the Pacific Ocean: in this port the ſilver from the mines of Potoſi is ſhipped for Europe. In the beginning of the year 1578, Sir Francis Drake entered the bay, and made a prize of upwards of forty bars of ſilver, each weighing twenty pounds. Near it is a mountain of rock-ſalt, great quantities of which are dug and ſent to all parts of the coaſt. *Long.* 71. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. S.

Aridana, a town of Arabia: ten miles SW. Mecca.

Aridſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 152 miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 84. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Arien, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy: three leagues N. Venice.

Arienzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: fourteen miles NE. Naples.

Arigna, iron mines and works of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, near Lough Allen: fourteen miles SE. Sligo.

Arignano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the river Arno, between Florence and Arezzo.

Arignac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: five leagues W. Rieux, and three NNE. St. Gaudens.

Arima, a town of Japan, in a country of the ſame name. *Long.* 147. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Arinthos, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: two leagues and a half S. Orgelet.

Arjona, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the Rio Frio: two leagues S. Andujar.

Aris, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia: ſeventy-four miles SSE. Koniſberg.

Ariſh (El), a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza: forty-two miles ENE. Catieh, and 115 NE. Suez.

Arizar, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: ten miles S. Vidin.

Arjuzan, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: eleven miles N. Tartas.

Arixa, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſituated on the Xalon: eight leagues above Calataiud.

Arkadinſkaia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Koſſacks, on the river Medveditza: 240 miles NE. Azoph, and 124 SW. Saratov. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Arkiko, or *Ercocco*, or *Erkiko*, ſee *Arckea*.

Arkil-kan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: eighteen miles E. Akſhehr.

Arklow, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: twelve miles S. Wicklow.

Arklow Bank, ſand banks in the Iriſh Sea, about ten miles in length, but hardly one in breadth: five miles from the coaſt of Ireland, the town of Arklow being nearly oppoſite the centre.

Arl (Groſs), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Salzburg; ten miles SW. Radſtadt, and thirty-eight SSE. Salzburg.

Arl (Groſs), a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, about ſix miles SW. from the town of St. John, in the biſhopric of Salzburg.

Arl, Klein, a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, near the town of St. John.

Arlant, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: three leagues S. Ambert.

Arlanza, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, between Valencia and Valladolid.

Arlanzo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, three leagues from Lerma.

Arlanzon, a river of Spain, which joins the Arlanza near Palenzuela.

Arlay, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: five miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Arlberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, between Bregentz and the lake of Conſtance: it is a part of the Alps.

Arle, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea: four miles S. Bredſtede.

Arlen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on a mountain: eight miles NW. Landeck.

Arles, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: eighteen miles SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 20. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Arles, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution it was the ſee of an archbiſhop. Many councils have been held here, particularly one in 314, againſt the Donatiſts. The country round it is fertile, and produces corn, wine, manna, oil, and fruit, of various kinds. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity yet remaining, particularly an amphitheatre and an obeliſk. Conſtantine was much pleaſed with the ſituation of Arles, and for ſome time made it the ſeat of his empire: ſeven poſts NW. Marſeilles, and eighty-ſix SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Arleſheim, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: three miles S. from Bâle.

Arleux, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: eight miles NW. Cambray.

Arlon, a town of the Netherlands, in the comté of Chini, annexed to the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on a hill near the ſource of the river Semoy: thirteen miles E. Luxemburg, and fourteen S. Baſtogne. *Long.* 23. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Arly, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere, near Conflans.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; is bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone and Lough Neagh, on the eaſt by the county of Down, on the ſouth by Louth, and on the weſt by the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan; twenty-five miles from north to ſouth, and fifteen from eaſt to weſt, about 283 ſquare miles. It contains 21,983 houſes, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 120,000. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in this county; the principal towns are Armagh, Lurgan, Blackwater Town, and Portadown: the face of the country is diverſified with hills, but the ſoil is fertile, and generally well cultivated. Six members are returned to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county ſo called, the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the ſee in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of lord Rokeby, the archbiſhop, it has been conſiderably increaſed; he has built a handſome palace, and a noble houſe for the ſchool, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of ſcience. He has alſo erected an obſervatory, with a liberal income for an aſtronomer, ſecuring the endowments by ſeveral acts of the legiſlature: ſixty-two miles N. Dublin, and forty-ſix SSE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Armagia, a town of Arabia: ſixty-eight miles S. Cathem.

Armagnac, a province of France, ſo called before the late new diviſion, bordered on the eaſt by Languedoc, on the north by Agénois and Condomois, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the ſouth by Bigorre and Béarn; it is about twenty-two leagues in length, and about ſixteen in breadth, and is divided in Upper, towards the Pyrenées, and Lower towards Gaſcony; the land is tolerably fertile, and the commerce conſiderable in brandy, wine, wool, flax, &c. Auch is the capital city.

Armance, a river of France, which runs into the Armançon, near St. Florentin, in the department of the Yonne.

Armançon, or *Armanſon*, a river of France, which riſes near Semur-en-Auxois, and runs into the Yonne, near Iviguy.

Armenia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by the Euphrates, on the ſouth by Diarbekir, on the eaſt by Perſia, and on the north by Georgia. It is one of the moſt healthy and fertile provinces in Aſia; the climate,

climate temperate and the soil rich, and watered by many large rivers, on which account some interpreters have made it the seat of Paradise, or the Garden of Eden in the Scriptures. The frontiers are mountainous but still fertile. It had formerly kings of its own, but is now partly subject to Persia, and partly to the Turkish empire; that part of Armenia subject to the Persians, is generally called Upper, or Grand Armenia, and sometimes Eastern; while the other, which is subject to Turkey, goes by the name of Western, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are sober and industrious; and Armenian merchants are found almost in every capital town of Asia and Europe. They are Christians, but charged with being Eutychians; their clergy are composed of patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia.

Armentequi, or *Armenza*, a village of Spain, in the country of Alava, once a city and see of an archbishop, but now only a small place: one mile from Vittoria.

Armentieres, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lille, situated on the Lys. It was taken and retaken several times in the wars between France and Spain. Lewis XIV destroyed the fortifications in 1667: eight leagues E. St. Omer, and two and a quarter W. Lille.

Armento, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty miles SSE. Potenza.

Armet, a town on the island of Nouffa Laour, one of the Molucca Islands.

Armira, a seaport town of European Turkey, on the west side of the Gulf of Volo, on the coast of Thessaly: ten miles S. Volo. *Long.* 40. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Armira, a town of South America, in Guiana: four leagues from Cayenne.

Armona, a town of the island of Negroponte: twenty-two miles SE. Negroponte.

Arnsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: seven miles ESE. Verden.

Arnuyden, or *Arnemuden*, a strong seaport town of Zealand, situated on the eastern side of the island of Walcheren. It was anciently considerable enough to be divided into the Old and New town; the conveniences of the port, with the depth of water, and its proximity to the sea, drawing a great deal of commerce to it. The sea has several times done considerable damage, particularly in 1488. In 1571, it was surrounded with walls, and had the privileges of a city granted; the trade, chiefly in salt, is now not considerable. Its harbour being choaked up, the sea is made navigable by means of a canal to Middleburg, from which city Armuyden is distant one league E. and two NNE. from Flushing. *Long.* 3. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Arnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz on the Elbe: nine miles W. Traurenau.

Arnaut Beligrad, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: forty miles NE. Valona.

Arnay le Duc, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or: twenty-five miles SW. Dijon, and twenty-four S. Semur en Auxois.

Arndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach: four miles E. Kemnat.

Arneberg, or *Arneburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the Old Mark of Brandenburg: fifty miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Arnedo, a seaport town of South America, on the coast of Peru, with a good harbour on the Pacific Ocean: nine leagues N. Lima. *Long.* 76. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 38. N.

Arnee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles S. Arcot, and fifty-two NW. Pondicherry.

Arnen, or *Arnem*, a town of Swifferland, in the Valais: thirty-five miles E. Sion.

Arnesecio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: seven miles WSW. Andria.

Arnfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles SE. Landspurg.

Arngiuzes, a town of Walachia: forty-two miles SSE. Hermanstadt.

Arnhaculen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: fourteen miles S. Corbin, and twenty-four E. New Stettin.

Arnheim, a town of the United Netherlands, and capital of a fourth quarter of Guelderland, called *Weluwe*, is situated on the north side of the Rhine, near its union with the Issel, large, strong, and populous: thirty miles E. Utrecht, forty-five SE. Amsterdam, *Long.* 23. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Arno, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine Mountains, in the duchy of Tuscany, passes by Florence, Pisa, &c. and enters the Mediterranean: twelve miles N. Leghorn, and four below Pisa, to which place it is navigable for small vessels.

Arnoldsgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: four miles E. Oelsnitz.

Arnoldstein, or *Arlstein*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia: seven miles SW. Willach.

Arnon, a river of France, which runs into the Cher, not far from Vierzon.

Arnosora,

Arnofora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twelve miles SE. Salerno.

Arnota, a town of Walachia: eighteen miles W. Kimnick.

Arnoya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, near Rivadavia, in Gallicia.

Arnſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: three miles SE. Sondershauſen.

Arnſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle and county of Solms-Braunfels: three miles NE. Muntzenberg, and ſix SSE. Gieſſen.

Arnsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgeburg: five miles S. Wolkenſtein.

Arnſhaug, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: one mile S. Neuſtadt.

Arnſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: twenty miles NW. Worms, and fourteen SW. Mentz.

Arnſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera: twelve miles S. Erfurt, and twenty SW. Weimar. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Arnſtein, a town of Germany in Thuringia, and county of Mansfeld, between Manſfeld and Quedlimburg.

Arnſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Maultern.

Arnſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the ſide of a deep lake, formed by an earthquake in the year 811.

Aro, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean: two leagues S. from Palamos in Catalonia.

Aroche, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Seville, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſituated near a chain of mountains, to which it gives name, that extends along Spaniſh Eſtramadura, to the frontiers of Portugal: forty-ſix miles NW. Sevil.

Arokhage, or *Arroukhage*, a city and capital of a country of Aſia, to which it gives name: 100 miles S. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Arolſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: twenty-nine miles SSE. Paderburn, thirty-eight WSW. Gottingen. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Aromaz, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: fourteen miles S. Orgelet.

Aron, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: two leagues from Cachan.

Arona, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, belonging to Piedmont, on the ſide of a hill, near the weſt coaſt of lake Maggiora, the environs are exceedingly fertile, and its wines much ſought for: twenty three miles SSE. Domo d'Oſcella, and ſeventeen NNW. Novara.

Aronababad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: twenty leagues S. Iſpahan.

Aronches, or *Arronches*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, it is walled and defended with a caſtle, though only one pariſh, with about 600 inhabitants: ninety-five miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Aronde, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, oppoſite Compiegne.

Aroſbay, or *Sammanat*, a town of the iſland of Madura.

Arozukortchin, a country of Tartary, near the great wall of China.

Arow, iſlands in the Indian Sea, dependent on the iſland of Banda, ſituated about *Lat.* 7. 10. S.

Arpaia, a town or village of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: ſix miles SSW. Benevento.

Arpajon, or *Arpajou*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: ſixteen miles S. Paris.

Arpa-ſou, a river of Perſia, between Erivan and Tauris.

Arpenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles S. Saltzwedel.

Arpi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles W. Manfredonia.

Arpino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: ten miles N. Caſano.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, where the celebrated Petrarch was buried: ten miles S. Padua.

Arquata, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on the Scrivia; it is a fief of the empire: twenty-five miles N. Genoa.

Arque, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: half a league SE. St. Omer.

Arquenon, a river of France, which paſſes by Jugon, in the department of the North Coaſts, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about thirteen miles N. of that town.

Arques, a river of France, which paſſes by the town of that name, in the department of the Lower Seine, and runs into the Engliſh Channel near Dieppe.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: one league SE. Dieppe.

Arques,

Arques, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Limoux: three leagues SE. Limoux.

Arracourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Salins: five miles SSE. Marsal, and five S. Chateau Salins.

Arrades, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths.

Arradon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton in the district of Vannes: three miles SW. Vannes.

Arrai, a town of Japan, in the province of Tootomi, or Jensiju.

Arran, a province of Persia, situated between Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and Shirvan, it is surrounded with mountains.

Arran, an island on the west coast of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, of an oval form, twenty miles in length, and, where broadest, twelve wide; it contains several villages, and about seven thousand inhabitants; the centre of the island is mountainous, on a part of which, called *Goatfield*, exceedingly steep, have been found topazes, and pebbles capable of polish. There are several lochs and rivers where salmon are caught, and many sorts of fish abound on the coasts. The inhabitants raise a number of cattle, sheep, and goats. The climate is severe but healthy. *Long.* 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Arran Islands, or *South Arran Islands*, three islands near the west coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of Galway Bay, extending about ten miles in length, from north-west to south-east. *Long.* 9. 30. to 9. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 2. to 53. 8. N.

Arranmore, an island on the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland, about seven miles in circumference. *Long.* 8. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

Arranmore, one of the largest of the south Arran Islands, about five miles long and two broad.

Arras, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Scarp. Before the revolution, Arras was the capital of Artois; it was taken by the French king Lewis XIII, and annexed to France in 1640. It contained eleven parish churches, besides the cathedral. The fortifications are the work of the celebrated Vauban: nine leagues NW. Cambray, and forty-four N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Arrats, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, about two miles NW. Auvillard, in the department of the Lot and Garonne.

Arrau, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Barthe-de-Nestes: thirteen miles SE. Bagneres en Bigorre, and twenty-three SSE. Tarbes.

Arrens, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argellez, on the Garonne: eight miles SW. Argellez.

Ariana, a village of Africa, in which remain some of the ruins of ancient Carthage.

Arriege, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Foix, Pamiers, Savarden, St. Gabelle, &c. and joins the Garonne about two miles from Toulouse. Gold is found in several parts of this river, particularly near Pamiers. It gives name to one of the departments in the new division of France.

Arrienes, a mountain of France, in the department of the Calvados, remarkable for the resort of birds of prey, such as eagles, falcons, kites, &c. one league from Falaise.

Arrigno, a town of the island of Corsica: eight miles E. Calvi.

Arrion, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: thirty leagues SE. Tauris.

Arrion, or *Carrion*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, near its union with the Duero.

Arro, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Leominster in Herefordshire.

Arroe, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing three parishes and many gentlemen's seats; it is mountainous, but intersected with fertile vallies. It lies south of the island of Funen, and west of Langelandt. *Long.* 28. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Arroe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, west of Funen, near the east coast of Sleswick. *Long.* 27. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Arroeskiobing, a town of Denmark, in the island of Arroe: nine miles SW. from Assens, in the island of Funen.

Arroja de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura: three miles S. Merida.

Arrois, a village of Scotland, in the island of Mull.

Arron, or *Aron*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Decize.

Arronches, see *Aronches*.

Arros, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Aire, in the department of Landes.

Arrou, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaudum: seven leagues SSW. Chartres.

Arroukage, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar, see *Arokhage*.

Arroux, a river of France, which rises near Arnay le Duc, and runs into the Loire, between Digoin and Motte St. Jean, in the department of the Saone and Loire.

Arrow, Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: fourteen miles S. Sligo.

Arrow, a river, which runs from the lake so called to the sea: five miles SW. Sligo.

Ars, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubusson: five miles NW. Aubusson.

Ars, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Cape Finistere, in Galicia.

Ars, a town of France, on the south-west coast of the Island of Ré: two leagues W. St. Martin de Ré. *Long*. 16. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 12. N.

Arsago, a town of Italy, in the Milanese: four leagues N. from Milan.

Arschot, a town of Brabant, situated on the Demer, erected into a duchy by the emperor Charles V, in the year 1533: ten leagues SW. Antwerp, and twenty NE. Mons.

Arsemini, a town of the island of Sardinia: seven miles SW. Cagliari.

Arsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan: forty miles NNE. Kazan. *Long*. 67. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 20. N.

Arsenval, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar-sur-Aube; twenty-three miles E. Troyes.

Arsoffa, a fortress of Syria, ninety miles SE. Aleppo.

Arsuf, a seaport town of Palestine, six miles NE. from Joppa.

Arta, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the south borders of the lake of Zug.

Arta, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Arta, near the town so called.

Arta, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the river Asdhas, near a gulf to which it gives name. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco and skins. The gulf is on the east side of the Adriatic, 100 miles NW. Livadia, 360 WNW. Constantinople. *Long*. 38. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 30. N.

Artaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the south coast of the sea of Marmora: forty miles E. Gallipoli, and seventy-six SW. Constantinople. *Long*. 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 18. N.

Artakui, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-eight miles NW. Gallipoli.

Artamova, a town of Siberia, 120 miles SSE. Tobolsk.

Artan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles S. Akserai.

Artana, or *Ortana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: five leagues from Pampeluna.

Artaviva, a town of Asia, in Mingrelia: 110 miles NE. Trebisond.

Artaxate, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, on the river Araxes, now in ruins.

Artenay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton in the district of Neuville: eleven miles N. Orleans.

Artern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: ten miles SW. Eisleben, and twenty-nine NNE, Erfurt. *Long*. 28. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 17. N.

Artha, a river of South Wales, which runs into the sea: ten miles S. Aberistwyth, in Cardiganshire.

Arthes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orthes: five leagues NW. Pau.

Arthur Kull, or *Newark Bay*, formed by the union of the Posaik and Hakkensak rivers, west of the city of New York in North America.

Artingal, one of the Pelew islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Artois, a province of France before the revolution; bounded on the north by Flanders, on the west and south by Picardy, and on the east by Hainaut and the Cambresis, about twenty-five leagues in length, and twelve in breadth. The commerce is principally in grain, wool, coleseed, oil, and hemp. It was one of the first countries conquered by the French, and was erected into a comté by St. Louis, and given to one of the princes of the blood. It is now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Arton, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire and chief place of a canton in the district of Paimbœuf: seventeen miles SW. Nantes.

Artonne, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riom: five leagues N. Clermont, and two leagues and a half N. Riom.

Artro, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea, a little below Llanbeder in Merionethshire.

Artzbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enns, four miles S. Reiffling, in the duchy of Styria.

Artzberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, near the Enns: twelve miles SE. Steyr.

Aru, or *Aroe*, a small island in the Indian Sea, between the island of Sumatra and the peninsula of Malacca.

Arva, a town and castle of Hungary, the capital of a county: fourteen miles N. Rosenberg.

Arva,

Arva, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag: eleven miles N. Arva.

Aruba, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran, near a cape of the ſame name, on the Indian Ocean: thirty leagues E. Mecran.

Aruba, or *Oruba*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, about five leagues in circumference: fourteen leagues W. Curaſſoa.

Arudy, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Oleron: eleven miles S. Pau.

Arve, a river of Savoy, which riſes from the Alps in the county of Faucigny, and runs into the Rhone near Geneva.

Arvicito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra: four miles S. Stilo.

Arun, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Little Hampton in Suſſex, celebrated for red mullets caught in it.

Arundel, a town of England, on the river Arun, which gives it its name; it is a corporation and borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: the corporation conſiſts of a mayor and twelve burgeſſes, &c. it has two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday. Veſſels of 100 tons can come up the river to the town. On the north-eaſt part of the town ſtands the caſtle, which confers the honour of earldom on its owner, without creation, the property of the duke of Norfolk. It has always been a place of ſtrength: a garriſon was placed here to preſerve it for the ſervice of Charles I, but compelled to ſurrender to Sir William Waller in 1643: ſixty-three miles S. London.

Arundel, a town of North America, in the province of Main, belonging to the ſtate of Maſſachuſſet.

Arwangen, a town and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Aar: twelve miles E. Soleure.

Arys, a town of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, in the province of Friuli: ten miles WSW. Palma la Nuova.

Arzac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthes: five leagues N. Pau.

Arzamas, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize-Gorodſkoi: forty-eight miles S. Nizuei-Novgorod. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Arzanno, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: five miles ENE. Quimperlé.

Arzberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: ſeven miles E. Wonſiedel.

Arzengan, or *Arzingan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. It was taken by the Mogul Tartars in 1242: eighty miles SW. Erzerum.

Arzes, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, formerly a conſiderable city, and ſee of a Greek biſhop, but ſince the poſſeſſion of the iſland by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

Arzilla, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in the empire of Morocco, firſt built by the Romans. It was anciently ſubject to the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Mahometans, who held it till it was taken and burned by the Engliſh, at the ſolicitation of the Goths. After that it remained waſte and uninhabited for thirty years. It was rebuilt by the califs of Cordova with greater magnificence than before. In the year 1470, it was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal; but abandoned about the end of the ſixteenth century: five leagues S. Tangiers.

Aſa, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, two miles N. Efferding.

Aſabra, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, near Morillo.

Aſad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: forty-ſeven leagues NE. Schiras.

Aſad-abad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the frontiers of Kurdiſtan, large and well peopled: twenty-two leagues NNE. Amaden.

Aſanchif, a town of Aſia, in the country of Diarbeker, ſituated on the Tigris, on the borders of Armenia.

Aſaro, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: eight miles S. Nicoſia.

Aſawnlly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Oudipour: eighteen miles SW. Oudipour.

Aſbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: four miles SE. Ahauz.

Aſbroit, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: ſix miles N. Wardberg.

Aſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Meurs: two leagues E. Meurs, and ſix W. Duiſburg.

Aſcain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: four leagues from Bayonne.

Aſcalon, a town of Aſia in Paleſtine, of much celebrity in the Scriptures and in the cruſades: thirty miles SW. Jeruſalem.

Aſcara, a town of Japan, in the province of Simoodſuke.

Aſcenſion Iſle, an iſland in the Ocean between Africa and Braſil, diſcovered by Triſtram Acuna, in the year 1508, on Holy Thurſday, whence the name; about eighty leagues in circumference; mountainous, ſandy, and barren, few places being fit for tillage; but

but is chiefly valuable to the homeward-bound ſhipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the vaſt quantities of ſea-fowl, fiſh, and turtle, which are found in it, as well as ſome goats, whoſe fleſh is not inferior to mutton in ſweetneſs and delicacy. In the crevice of a rock there is a place, called by the ſailors *The Poſt-Office*, where ſhips leave letters for each other, ſhut up in a well-corked bottle, which the next that comes breaks open, and leaves another in its ſtead. *Long.* 14. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. S.

Aſcenſion Bay, in the Gulf of Honduras, on the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 35. N.

Aſchach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſix miles N. Kiſſingen, thirty-two N. Wurzburg.

Aſchaff, a ſmall river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Mayne near Stockſtadt.

Aſchaffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It was formerly Imperial, but now belongs to the archbiſhop of Mayence, who has a magnificent palace there; ſituated on an eminence near the Mayne: ten miles SE. Francfort, thirty-ſix E. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Aſchauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: eight miles N. Ravenſpurg.

Aſchenginſkoi, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the confines of China: 130 miles SSW. Seleginſk.

Aſcherſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt on the Eine: ſixteen miles SE. Halberſtadt.

Aſchtikan, a town of Aſia: ſixteen leagues from Samarcand.

Aſchwomſee, a lake of Pruſſia: forty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Aſcloſter, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: twelve miles N. Wardberg.

Aſco, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and viguery of Tortoſa, ſituated on the Ebro: ten leagues from Tortoſa.

Aſcoli, or *Aſcoli de Satriano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. This town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1399: ſixty-five miles ENE. Naples. *Long.* 33. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Aſcoli, a town of Italy, in the eſtate of the church, and marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on a mountain, near the Tronto: forty-ſix miles S. Ancona.

Aſcoytia, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the river Urola: two leagues E. Placentia.

Aſeergur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh: fifteen miles from Burhampour, and eighty-five S. Indore.

Aſeiac, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan: thirty leagues SW. Iſpahan.

Aſſer, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irack, ſituated on the Tigris: eight miles NNW. Baſſora.

Aſſaca, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: fifty-two leagues NW. Mecran.

Aſſeld la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: thirteen miles N. Reims.

Aſſun, a town of Egypt: four miles N. Erment.

Aſta, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Efferding.

Aſtaja Tuſta, ſee *Soli*.

Aſtau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Lechte, near Zell.

Aſtbourn, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the eaſt ſide of the river Dove, on the borders of Staffordſhire; it has a weekly market on Saturday: ten miles NW. from Derby, and 139 NNW. London.

Aſtburton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, in a valley, with hills to the north and ſouth. It is an ancient borough, and returns two members to the Britiſh Parliament. It is one of the four ſtannary towns of Devonſhire, and has mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. It has two markets weekly, one on Tueſday chiefly for wool and yarn, for the convenience of the ſerge manufacture, carried on in the town, and on Saturday for proviſions: nineteen miles and a half WSW. Exeter, twenty-three and a half ENE. Plymouth, and 192½ W. London.

Aſtby de la Zouch, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, near the borders of Derbyſhire; the principal trade is making malt: twelve miles S. Derby, nineteen SW. Nottingham, ſeventeen NW. Leiceſter, and 115 N. London.

Aſhford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the river *Stour*. It has a monthly market for cattle on the firſt Tueſday, and weekly market on Saturday, for corn, &c.: twenty-ſeven miles ESE. Rocheſter, twelve and a half NW. Hithe, and fifty-ſeven ESE. London.

Aſhley, a river of North America, which runs into the ſea on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Charles Town, in South Carolina.

Aſhmunein, or *Aſchmouneim*, a town of Egypt: 118 miles S. Cairo.

Aſhmun-Tanah, a town of Egypt, on a canal, between the Nile and the lake of Tennis: twelve miles E. Manſora, and twenty S. Damietta.

Aſia, one of the quarters of the world, and inferior in ſize only to America, ſurpaſſing in extent

exceed Europe and Africa taken together, lies to the east of Europe. It was so called, if we are to believe the Greeks, curious in searching after the etymology of words, from Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; others say that it derived its name from Asius, the son of Atys, king of Lydia; while Bochart is of opinion, that it took its name from the Phenician word Asi, signifying the middle: but all this is mere conjecture. This part of the world has the advantage of having been the residence of the first man, and of having sent colonies, which have peopled the rest of the world. Here man received the laws from God, and here the Saviour of mankind passed the whole of his mortal life; many of the greatest empires have been established in this part of the word: first, the empire of the Chaldeans or Assyrians; then that of the Medes, founded by Arbaces, which ended in Astyages; from whom it was removed to the Persians by Cyrus, until the death of Darius; then to the Greeks or Macedonians, under Alexander the Great; after him the Parthians, the Persians, the Turks and Saracens, and the Moguls have each been powerful. At present it is divided into seven principal parts, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Tartary, and Siberia; to which may be added a great number of islands, such as the islands of Japan, the Ladrone islands, the Philippine islands, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar, Maldive, &c. Asia is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the east by the North Pacific Ocean and the sea of China, on the south by the Indian and Arabian Seas, on the west it is separated from Africa, by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez, and from Europe by the Archipelago, the Straits of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, and from thence by an imaginary line to the Frozen Ocean, between 60 and 70 degrees of E. *Long.* from London. Its supposed extent is about about 1600 leagues from the Straits of Gallipoli in the west, to the eastern shore of Tartary, and near 1500 from the southern extremity of Malacca, to the Frozen Ocean. There must be a great variety of climates in a country of so vast an extent, as well as soil and produce; yet on the whole, if we except part of Arabia and Tartary, and some of the more northern tracks, it is in general rich and fruitful, and some parts of it exceedingly so. The principal religions are Mahometanism and Paganism; to which may be added Christianity of the Greek church, and the doctrine of Zoroaster; the principal languages are Arabic, Persic, Tartaric, Chinese, Japonese, Malayan, and Malabaric.

Asiano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and lordship of Vercelli: four miles S. Vercelli.

Asiante, a country of Africa, eastward of the Gold Coast, situated about *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 35. N.

Asinara, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the NW. coast of Sardinia, about ten leagues in circumference, fertile and populous. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deers, buffaloes, and falcons. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Asinella, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, near Penac, in the Abruzzo Citra.

Asiref, a town of Persia, on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, in the province of Taberistan: eleven leagues E. Ferabad.

Askalon, see *Ascalon*.

Askeaton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick; it is a borough, and sends two members to Parliament: fourteen miles SW. Limerick.

Askersund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, on the Wetter Sea: five miles from Orebro.

Askrig, a town of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire. It has a weekly market on Tuesday: forty miles NW. Boroughbridge, and 243 N. London.

Aslapat, a town of Asia, in Armenia, near Naschivan.

Asling, or *Jessenize*, a town of Germany, in Carniola: sixteen miles SSW. Clagenfurt.

Asna, or *Esneh*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 304 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 40. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

Asnid, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar: twenty-three leagues N. Salem.

Asnieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellac: ten miles NW. Bellac.

Aso, a town of Japan, in the province of Simoodsuke.

Asola, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, belonging to the Venetian states: twelve miles ESE. Cismone.

Asona, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea: ten miles SE. Fermo, in the marquisate of Ancona.

Asoph, see *Azoph*.

Asoupas, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: twenty-three leagues N. Schiras.

Aspab, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles E. Steyr.

Aspang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seventeen miles S. Ebenfurth.

Asparn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SE. Laab.

Aspe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the Elda: four leagues W. Alicant.

Aspe Viejo, a town of Spain, in Valencia: three leagues and a half W. Alicant.

Asperen, a town in the State of Holland, situated on the Linge, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Gueldrians, under

under the conduct of Charles d'Egmont, the laſt duke of Gueldres, in 1517. The ſtout and long reſiſtance made by the beſieged, ſo enraged the duke, that when he had made himſelf maſter of the town, he put every inhabitant to the ſword, without regard to age or ſex: two leagues NE. from Gorcum, five S. from Utrecht, four NW. from Bommel.

Aſperſkirch, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SE. Peyrbach.

Aſperſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NE. Sonneberg.

Aſpet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: two leagues SE. St. Gaudens.

Aſpeytia, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: ſeven leagues from St. Sebaſtian.

Aſpiran, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: two leagues N. Pezenas.

Aſpoe, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic: two miles SW. Carlſcron.

Aſpremont, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Michiel: four miles SE. St. Michiel.

Aſpres les Vaynes, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: fifteen miles W. Gap.

Aſpro, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: twenty-eight miles W. Lepanto.

Aſproſpizia, a town of European Turkey: ten miles SSW. Livadia.

Aſſa, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Cephalonia: ſixteen miles NNW. Cephalonia.

Aſſai, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi, or Omi.

Aſſam, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the eaſt by Hindooſtan, on the ſouth by Mecley; the eaſtern boundaries are not known.

Aſſan, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir: forty miles Diarbek.

Aſſancalee, a town of Armenia, built on a ſharp rock in the midſt of a plain, ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel, in which is kept a garriſon: a ſmall day's journey from Erzeron.

Aſſarli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-four miles ESE. Filippopoli.

Aſſe le Beranger, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: one league E. Evron.

Aſſe le Boiſſue, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay le Viſcomte: eight miles SSW. Alençon.

Aſſelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: nine miles SE. Paderburn.

Aſſelo, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: forty-ſeven leagues S. Schiras.

Aſſenede, a town of Flanders: one mile SW. Sas de Ghent.

Aſſenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solms Rodelheim, at the conflux of the Wetter and the Nidda: eleven miles NE. Franckfurt on the Mayn, and twenty-eight ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Aſſens, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen, with a good harbour in the Little Belt. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Aſſeradoes, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of North America, at the mouth of the bay of Realejo, in the province of Nicaragua.

Aſſerigo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles NE. Aquila.

Aſſiſi, a town of Italy, belonging to the States of the Church, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop: fifteen miles W. Nocera.

Aſſo, or *Aſſos*, a ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of the Ægean Sea, to which it gives name: eleven leagues W. Adramiti. *Long.* 43. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Aſſom, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt.

Aſſuan, ſee *Syene*,

Aſſumption, a town of South America, and capital of a province in Paraguay, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor, appointed by the king of Spain under the viceroy of Peru. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 30 S.

Aſſumption, an iſland, near the coaſt of California. *Long.* 120. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Aſſumption, a river of North America, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, oppoſite Montreal, in Canada.

Aſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: eight miles S. Creſpy.

Aſta, a town of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland: four miles SE. Culemburg.

Aſta, a river of Spain, which empties itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay, at Villa Vicioſa.

Aſtabat, a town of Armenia: thirty-three leagues SE. Erivan.

Aſtarabat, a town of Perſia, in the province

vince of Segeſten: 100 miles N. Zareng, and 220 WNW. Candahar.

Aſtarac, a ſmall province of France, before the late diviſion of the country, ſituated in Gaſcony, about eight leagues ſquare; Mirande was the capital.

Aſterabat, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt end of the Caſpian Sea, at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay very convenient for trade: an hundred leagues NNE. Iſpahan. *Long.* 72. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Aſteſan, or *County of Aſti*, a country of Italy, bounded on the weſt by the principality of Chieri and Carmagnola, on the north by the Vercellois, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Alexandrin, and on the ſouth by the marquiſate of Gorzegno, about twenty-five miles long and ten broad. It was once a republic, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia.

Aſti, a city of Piedmont, ſituated near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro, and capital of a country, called *Aſteſan*, or county of *Aſti*. The ſurrounding country is agreeable and fertile, interſperſed with ſmall hills, embelliſhing the ſeats of the nobility and gentry. There are ſprings in the neighbourhood, from whence they get ſalt. Aſti was not generally known before the year 1103, when Alaric, king of the Goths, having been defeated by Stilico, the inhabitants of Aſti, or the Romans, who held a garriſon in that town, conducted thither the infants and wives of that prince, with the moſt precious of the ſpoil taken from him. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, erected in the year 265. Beſides the cathedral, it contains upwards of thirty other churches, parochial and conventual. It was taken by the French in 1703, and retaken by the duke of Savoy in 1704. Again the French took it in 1746, but loſt it to the king of Sardinia in 1747: twenty-four miles E. Turin, twenty-one ENE. Carmagnola, and twenty W. Alexandria. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Aſtorga, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated in a plain on the ſmall river Tueria, it is neither large nor populous, but ſtrong both by nature and art, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. The cathedral is ſo filled with eccleſiaſtics as to be called *the City of Prieſts*; twenty-eight miles W. Leon. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Aſtracban, a city of Aſia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on an iſland at the mouth of the Volga, in the Ruſſian government of Cauca-ſus, about fourteen leagues from the Caſpian Sea. It is a league in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Peter the Great deſigned it for the centre of commerce, and the greateſt mart of the world. Its ſituation is well calculated for ſuch a grand deſign, being as it were the boundary of Aſia and Europe. By means of the Caſpian Sea and the Volga, merchandiſe may be brought from Perſia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic, and vice verſa. It is inhabited by Ruſſians, Armenians, Greeks, Perſians, Engliſh, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of ſalt are made in its neighbourhood. Fiſh of many ſorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal thoſe of Perſia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral and a few other churches. Iwan Baſilowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was ſeized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he ſoon after ſuffered death at Moſcow. It was once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, now divided between the government of Caucaſus and the government of Saratov; 330 miles SSE. Saratov, 1040 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 65. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Aſtrup, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Oſnabruck: four miles N. Oſnabruck.

Aſturagamicoſk, a lake of Lower Canada: eighty-one leagues NE. Quebec. *Long.* 67. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Aſturia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile and Leon, and on the weſt by Galicia. Its length about forty-eight leagues, and breadth eighteen. The face of the country is rugged, and towards the ſouth are the mountains, which divide it from Leon and Old Caſtile, branches of the Pyrenées, covered with vaſt foreſts: yet the ſoil produces a ſufficiency of corn, great quantities of fruit, and excellent wine. There are alſo mines of gold and vermilion. The horſes of this country are in great eſteem. The principal towns are Oviedo, Santillana, and St. Andeto. The eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Aſturia, and bears the arms of the country.

Aſum, or *Oſſion*, a town of Africa, on the ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Adel.

Aſumatz, a town of Walachia; eight miles E. Buchoreſt.

Aſwad, a town of Arabia; twenty-eight miles S. Saade.

Atacama, or *St. Francis d'Atacama*, a town of South America, in Peru: fifteen leagues from the Pacific Ocean, and principal place of a juriſdiction on the borders of Chili: the ſoil is in ſome parts fertile, in others ſandy and barren. *Long.* 51. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 45. S.

Atakkeui, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles NW. Eregri.

Ataleya, a town of Portugal, in the province

vince of Eſtremadura, containing about two hundred inhabitants, with one pariſh. It is defended by a forreſs on an eminence difficult of acceſs: two leagues S. Tomar.

Ataxora, a town of Spain, in Navarre: four leagues from Olira.

Atcharſkoi, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the Irtich: twenty-eight miles SE. Omſk.

Atchinſk, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulim: 424 miles ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 107. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Ateca, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, on the river Xalon: two leagues above Calatiaud.

Atella, a town of Italy, in the Campania di Roma, between Capua and Naples.

Atella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, in the Baſilicata; two leagues from Melphi.

Atellara, or *Atellari*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea between Syracuſe and Cape Paſſaro.

Atena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the river Negro, in the Principato Citra: ten miles W. Marſico Novo.

Atfieh, or *Etfih*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile, and chief place of a diſtrict; thirty-five miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 28. N.

Ath, a ſmall but populous city of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Dendre, yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and then fortified by Vauban; but reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French laid ſiege to it in May, 1697, under the command of marechal Catinat, and thirteen days after the trenches were opened, the town ſurrendered; but the ſame year was reſtored to Spain. September 16th, 1706, the allied army inveſted the place, under the command of field marſhal Owerkercke, with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, and forty-two mortars. On the firſt of October, the governor, Comte de St. Pierre, was obliged to capitulate, and with his troops ſurrender priſoners of war, being conducted to Berg-op-Zoom and Breda. The Dutch remained in poſſeſſion till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor: nine miles NW. Mons, and forty-one E. Tournay. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Athabali, or *Agatapoli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſixty-eight miles NE. Adrianople.

Athapeſcow, a lake of North America, 100 miles long, and from ten to thirty wide. *Long.* 110 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. N.

Athbay, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, a borough which returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-nine miles NW. Dublin.

Athee, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: three miles N. Craon.

Athelney, Iſle of Athelney, is a riſing ſpot of ground in the county of Somerſet in England, ſurrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge, now called *Athelney bridge*. This ſpot, which was anciently environed with impaſſable marſhes and moraſſes, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eaſtern part of his dominions. The regiſter of Athelney ſets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine ſucceſſive years, was at length reduced to the neceſſity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the Iſle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a ſmall cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the ſon of king Kynegilſus. After his emerſion from this retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks on the ſpot which had given him ſhelter, endowing the eſtabliſhment with the whole iſle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens: one mile ENE. Taunton.

Athene, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eighteen miles N. Policaſtro.

Athenry, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ten miles E. Galway.

Athens, a city of Greece, now called *Setines*, the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the firſt cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the ſeat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, with ſeveral churches, but inconſiderable if compared with its ancient ſplendour: it contains about fifteen or ſixteen thouſand inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II, in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now maſters of it with the reſt of the country: the chief articles of trade are ſilks, wax, wool, and oil. It is a ſeaport, and ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a ſafe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis: ſixty miles SE. Livadia, and 304 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 2. N.

Atherſton, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated near the Anker, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, ſhalloons, &c. It has a market on Tueſdays. Richard III

held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bofworth: thirteen miles and a quarter N. Coventry, and 104¼ NNW. London.

Atherſton, a town of England, ſituated on the river Stour, in the county of Warwick, on the borders of Worceſterſhire: three miles S. Stratford upon Avon.

Athie, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Peronne: two leagues SSE. Peronne.

Athis, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: thirteen miles SW. Falaiſe.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, ſituated on the river Shannon, in the county of Weſt Meath. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: fifty-five miles W. Dublin.. *Long.* 7. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Athol, a country of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth, bounded on the north-weſt by Inverneſsſhire, on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the eaſt by Forfarſhire, and on the ſouth by the reſt of Perthſhire, the chief town is Blair, called *Blair Athol*.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninſula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have ſeven convents built like forts. It is ſaid to caſt its ſhadow as far as the iſland of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of forty miles.

Atlo, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, it is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held at Naas and Athy alternately: forty miles W. Wicklow, and twelve N. Carlow. *Long.* 7. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Atichy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: eight miles E. Compiegne,

Atiença, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated among the mountains called *Sierra d'Atiença*: twenty miles N. Siguença.

Atino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, once the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed by Leo III: three leagues N. Aquino.

Atlantic Ocean, a name given to the ſea which lies between Europe and Africa to the eaſt, and America to the weſt.

Atlas, Great and Little, mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the deſert of Barca, about eighty leagues weſt of Alexandria, to the coaſt of the Atlantic ſea, to which it gives name, but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and vallies by which it is interſected; it is called by the natives *Ayduacal*. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives *Erriff*. Both theſe are of ſuch vaſt height, and for the moſt part covered with ſnow, as to be ſeen at a great diſtance off at ſea. The higheſt parts and moſt difficult of acceſs are thoſe which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldeſt thoſe that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the reſt, they enjoy a much kinder climate, and are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berebers, Arabs, and other African people, but, in many places, well cultivated and fertilized, and a number of towns and villages diſperſed in them, well inhabited, and ſtored with abundance of cattle; though in many of theſe they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter ſeaſon, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwiſe periſh with cold.

Atlenburg, or *Attelnburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe: four miles W. Lauenburg.

Atlim, a town of Siberia, on the Oby. *Long.* 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Atlim, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, at a town of the ſame name.

Atooi, or *Attowi*, or *Towi*, one of the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, about thirty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, with a good road and anchoring-place on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, called *Wymoa*, it is ſuppoſed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 200. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

Atougia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on an eminence near the ſea, oppoſite the rocks called Barlings, or Burlings: two miles and a half E. Peniche.

Atri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: nine miles E. Teramo.

Atriba, a town of Egypt: five miles NW. Achmim.

Attenby, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland.

Attendorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Weſtphalia: ſeven leagues S. Arenſberg.

Attenhove, a town of Brabant: one league NE. Landen.

Atterklaa, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Entzerſtorff.

Attern, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: thirty-eight miles SSE. Agra, thirty-nine NE. Gwalior.

Attia,

Attia, a town of Perſia: ten leagues S. Kin.

Attigny, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of Ardennes: two leagues NW. Vouzieres, and ſix S. Mezieres.

Attleborough, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, near which magnetic iron ore is found.

Attleborough, an ancient town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market kept on Thurſdays; fifteen miles and a half SSW. Norwich, and ninety-three and a half NNE. London.

Attnang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile WSW. Schwannaſtadt.

Attock, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, at the conflux of a river of the ſame name with the Indus, there called the Nilab: 140 miles NW. Lahore, and 158 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Attock, a river of Aſia, which joins the Indus at the city of Attock.

Attore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fifty-four miles N. Tritchinopoly, and twenty-nine NNW. Rajanagur.

Attuie, a town of Arabia: ſeventy-ſix miles WSW. Saade.

Atued, or *Atuet*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland, with ſome good mines in the neighbourhood: ſix leagues SE. Lindkoping.

Atum-xauxa, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name. The land is fertile in grain and fruit, and watered by a river called Xauxa, on the banks of which are excellent paſtures and meadows, which nouriſh a great number of cattle. The commerce is conſiderable for its fertility, its ſilver mines, the induſtry of its inhabitants, and its ſituation, lying in the road of communication between the maritime provinces with Cuſco, Paz, la Plata, &c. forty leagues E. Lima.

Atuncognar, a village of South America, in Terra Firma, and juriſdiction of Cuença, famous for its fertility, and the treaſures ſuppoſed to be buried in the earth. One of the incas is ſaid to have built there a magnificent temple, whoſe walls were covered with gold, which was carried off and hidden, and we are told that remains of temples, a palace, and a fortreſs are yet viſible.

Aturi, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: twenty-two miles S. Bender.

Atſmanzdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: four miles E. Erfurt.

Au, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles N. Gemunden.

Au, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: twelve miles NW. Moſburg.

Ava, a river of Aſia, called alſo *Menaukion*, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Gulf of Bengal by abundance of mouths or divided ſtreams, about *Lat.* 16. N.

Ava, a city of Aſia, and capital of Ava, or Burmah, on a river of the ſame name: 520 miles E. Calcutta, and 276 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 46. N.

Ava, or *Burmah*, a country of Aſia, which lies between India and China: but little known. The air is ſaid to be healthy, the climate temperate, and the ſoil rich: there are mines of copper, lead, and ſilver: the articles of commerce are aloes, muſk, benzoin, ſpices, varniſh, canes, turquoiſes, emeralds, ſaphires, rubies, &c. The religion is Paganiſm, with a few Mahometans, and a few Chriſtians.

Availle, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: five leagues E. Civray, and ſix and a half SSW. Montmorillon.

Aval, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, the largeſt among the cluſter called *Bahhrein*, famous for its pearl fiſhery, it contains, beſides the fortified town of Bahhrein, about ſixty poor villages.

Avalas, a town of Servia: twelve miles S. Belgrade.

Avallon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and principal place of a diſtrict, ſituated on the river Couſin. It is a town of conſiderable trade in grain, wine, and cattle; with a cloth manufactury: twenty-three miles SSW. Auxerre, and fifty S. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Avaray, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: twelve miles NE. Blois.

Auarcavelica, ſee *Guamanga*.

Avatcha, a town of Kamtchatſcha: forty-four miles ENE. Bolſchertzkoi.

Aub, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the river Gollach: ſeventeen miles S. Wurzburg, and twenty-eight NW. Anſpach.

Aubagne, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: three leagues E. Marſeilles, and five SSE. Aix.

Aubais, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: one league SE. Sommieres, and three and a half SW. Niſmes.

Aube, a river of France, which riſes near Auberive, in the department of the Upper Marne, paſſes by Ferte ſur Aube, Bar ſur

Aube, Dienville, Arcis, &c. and joins the Seine, seven miles below Mery. It gives name to a department which it waters.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron; three leagues and a half SW. Privas. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Aubenton, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vervins: nine leagues NE. Laon, and three and three quarters E. Vervins.

Auberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the north side of the Danube, opposite Lintz.

Auberive, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims, on the Suippe: fifteen miles N. Chalons.

Auberive, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: twelve miles SW. Langres.

Auberive, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: five miles S. Vienne.

Auberre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barbesieux: six leagues SE. Barbesieux, and seven and a half S. Angoulesme.

Aubette, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Aubevilliers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montdidier: thirteen miles SSE. Amiens.

Aubevilliers (Les), a town of France: one league NNE. Paris.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont-Serand: one league SE. Clermont.

Aubiers (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon sur Sevre: two leagues and a quarter ENE. Chatillon.

Aubigny, a town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pol: eight miles WNW. St. Pol.

Aubigny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cher: fix leagues NW. Sancerre, and seven and three quarters N. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Aubondange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Salins: two miles S. Morhange, and six NNE. Chateau-Salins.

Aubone, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: eleven miles WSW. Lausanne. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

Auburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Diepholz: six miles E. Diepholz.

Auburn, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, situated on the river Kennet, on the borders of Berkshire. A considerable fustian manufacture is carried on here, but a market which it formerly had is disused: seven miles E. Marlborough.

Aubuisson, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the department of the Creuse: fourteen leagues W. Clermont, six SE. Gueret. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Auca, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar: forty-five leagues NE. Zareng.

Augaguerele, a town of Africa, in the country of Adel.

Auch, a city of France, and capital of the department of Gers. Before the revolution, the capital of Armagnac, and see of an archbishop, who had the title of Primate of Aquitaine, and was the metropolis of all Gascony, with a revenue of 125,000 livres. The cathedral was esteemed one of the most beautiful of all France. It stands on a mountain near the Gers: eighty-nine posts S. Paris. *Long.* 18. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Aude, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Quilan, Alet, Limoux, Carcassonne, &c. and empties itself into the Mediterranean, about ten miles E. Narbonne. It gives name to a department, through which it flows.

Audierne, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontcroix: five leagues and a half W. Quimper. *Long.* 13. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Audruick, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Calais: three leagues and a half NW. St. Omer.

Audun le Romant, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Longwy: three leagues and a half W. Thionville.

Ave, a river of Portugal, which runs into the sea, near Villa de Condé, in the province de of Entre Duero e Minho.

Aue, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser: three miles S. Nienburg, in the circle of Westphalia.

Aue, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: five miles NW. Schwartzenberg.

Aue, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhse: two miles SSE. Zell.

Aveben, a town of North America, in the country

country of Mexico, and district of Chiametlan.

Avein, a village of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, near which the army of France defeated the Spaniards; two leagues from Rochefort.

Aveiro, or *Braganza Nova*, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated in a small gulf at the mouth of the Vouga; the harbour is fit for vessels of moderate size. The chief trade is salt, of which great quantities are made in its environs: eleven leagues S. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Aveiron, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, four leagues below Montauban.

Avella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: four miles NE. Nola.

Avellino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Benevento. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, in the month of September 1694: sixteen miles S. Benevento.

Avenay, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, situated on the river Marne: one league and a half NE. Epernay, and five WNW. Chalone sur Marne.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, at one time the capital of Helvetia. It was taken and pillaged by the Burgundians, and by Attila, who left it a heap of stones. It is now small, and part of the ancient city is cultivated for grain and tobacco: it is situated at the south end of the lake Morat, sixteen miles SW. Berne.

Auer, a river of Lithuanian Russia, which runs into the Pregel; twelve miles W. Insterburg.

Auerbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: fourteen miles S. Zwickau, and sixty WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 30. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Averno, a sulphurous lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, about 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzuoli.

Averon, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 6. N.

Aversa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavona, built by the Normans, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples: ten miles N. Naples.

Aversperg, a town of Germany, in Carniola: eleven miles NE. Cirknitz.

Averto, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Avesa, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

Avesne, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pol: three leagues W. Arras.

Avesnes, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, and principal place of a district. It is situated in Hainaut, on the small river Hespre, and was ceded to France by the Spaniards, in 1659. The fortifications were repaired by Vauban: two posts S. Maubeuge, seven E. Cambray, and twenty-four and a half NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Avezzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: six miles SW. Celano.

Aufredo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twenty-one miles WSW. Aquila.

Auffay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe: six leagues N. Rouen.

Aufnay, an island of Swisserland, in the lake of Zurich; it is small, but contains two churches.

Augicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Jussay: four leagues and a half NW. Vesoul.

Augoxas, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Mozambique.

Augsburg, or *Ausburg*, an imperial city of Germany, situated in a fertile and delightful country, between the rivers Lech and Wertach, which unite not far from it; it is surrounded with ramparts, walls, and ditches. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Mentz. Besides the cathedral, it has six Roman Catholic parish churches, and as many Lutheran. There are several hospitals, and other charitable foundations: the burghers are computed to be six thousand. The magistracy consists of forty-five, of whom thirty-one are patricians, four related to patricians by marriage, five merchants, and five tradesmen; the council is formed of an equal number of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The trade of Augsburg was once very great, and is now considerable. In the diet of the empire, it possesses the second place of the imperial cities of Swabia, and is assessed in the matricula at 507 rix-dollars, twenty kruitzers and a half. In the years 1703 and 1704, it suffered much by the Bavarians and the French. The bishop is a prince of the empire, and sits and votes in the college of princes, betwixt the bishops of Constance and Hildesheim; his revenue is estimated at 100,000 rix-dollars. The territory belonging to the bishopric, lies scattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube. The bishop holds his court at Augsburg, but his principal residence is at Dillingen: thirty-five miles NW. Munick. *Long.* 28 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 21. N.

Augſt, a village of Swiſſerland, near the Rhine, once a celebrated city, called *Auguſta Rauracorum*: two leagues below Bâle.

Auguſta, a town of North America, and capital of the ſtate of Georgia, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt bank of the river Savannah, about 134 miles from the ſea, and 117 NW. Savannah.

Auguſta, a county of Virginia, in North America, which ſent 1375 men to the national militia, in the year 1781.

Auguſtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: three miles E. Arnſtadt.

Auguſtenberg, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: ſix miles E. Sonderborg.

Auguſtow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: fifty-ſix miles NNW. Bielſk.

Auguſtuſburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: ſeven miles E. Chemnitz.

Auguſtuſbunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Meiſſen, near Radeberg.

Aubaff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSW. Ips.

Aviano, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the province of Friuli: twenty-eight miles W. Udina, and fifteen ESE. Belluno.

Avieſt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles N. Politza.

Avieſtlitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles W. Leutmiſchl.

Avigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſeven miles E. Otranto.

Avigliano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquiſate of Suſa, ſituated on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, in an open and expoſed ſituation; the air is wholeſome, and the land about it fertile; the town is fortified and defended with a caſtle. It contains three pariſh churches and ſeveral religious houſes: eleven miles W. Turin, and twelve ESE. Suſa.

Avignon, a city of France, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſovereignty, and belonged to the pope, whoſe legate reſided there, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1475. Avignon was the reſidence of ſeveral popes ſucceſſively, from 1307 to 1377. It was at the revolution declared a part of France: thirty poſts S. Lyons, thirty-four WNW. Nice, and eighty-ſix S. Paris. *Long.* 22. 29. *E.* Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Avignonet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: twenty miles SE. Toulouſe, and four SE. Villefranche.

Avila, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella, ſituated on the river Adaja, in a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and plantations of fruit-trees and vines: the cloths made there are ſuppoſed to equal thoſe of Segovia. It has an univerſity, and they reckon 3000 houſes. The walls are flanked with towers: fifty miles NW. Madrid, and fifty-four SE. Salamanca.

Avila, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and government of Quixos.

Avila, or *Aviles*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia, near the Bay of Biſcay: nine leagues from Oviedo.

Avila Fuente, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſix leagues from Segovia.

Avino, a town of North America, in the province of New Galicia, where the Spaniards have a ſilver mine, between Durango and Ellerena.

Avioth, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: three miles N. Montmedy.

Aviora, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania: ſixty miles NE. Tocat.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the chief place of the Knights of the order of Avis, to which it gives name: three leagues NW. Eſtremos.

Aviſe, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, on the Grand Doria: eight miles W. Aoſta.

Aviſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: ſix miles E. Sora.

Aviſe, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: ſix leagues S. Reims.

Aukland-Biſhop, or *Biſhop Aukland*, a town of England, in the county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunleſs; it takes its name from a palace belonging to the biſhop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. A callico and muſlin manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here. The market is on Thurſday: ten miles SSW. Durham, and 251 N. London.

Aula, or *Avola*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: three miles NE. Noto.

Aulas, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan, near Le Vigan.

Aulceſter, ſee *Alceſter*.

Aulendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and barony belonging to a branch of the Houſe of Konigſegg, ſituated on the Schus: eight miles N. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Aulona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of

of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: four miles WSW. Cangiano.

Aulick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and bishopric of Naumberg: six miles N. Zeitz.

Aullene, a town of the island of Corsica: four miles N. Tallano.

Aulnay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vire: four leagues and a half SW. Caen.

Aulps, or *Aups*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols: eight leagues and a half WNW. Frejus, and three and a half NE. Barjols.

Ault, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Abbeville: five leagues W. Abbeville.

Auma, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: forty-four miles SSW. Leipsick, and six ESE. Neustadt.

Auma Wenigen, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony: two miles SE. Auma.

Aumale, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchatel: nine leagues SE. Dieppe, and eleven NE. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Aumont, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Chely: five leagues NW. Mende.

Aun, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan; forty-two leagues SSE. Zareng.

Aunay, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateauchinon: nine miles N. Moulins.

Aunay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Jean d'Angely: eight miles NE. St. Jean d'Angely.

Aune, a river of England, which runs into the sea, near Plymouth.

Auneau, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres: four leagues E. Chartres.

Auneuil, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beauvais: five miles SSW. Beauvais.

Aunis, a country of France, before the revolution, bounded on the east and south by Saintonge, of which it was formerly a part, on the west by the sea, and on the north by Poitou, and comprehends the isles of Ré and Oleron; the land is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn and wine; it is well watered by the rivers Sevre and Charente, by the means of which, and its seaport, it carries on a considerable commerce, especially in salt, which is supposed to be the best in France.

Avogli, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: eighteen leagues SE. Tauris.

Avoise, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: four leagues from La Fleche.

Avon, a river of England, which passes through Salisbury, and runs into the sea a little below Christchurch, in Hampshire.

Avon, a river of England, which passes by Bath and Bristol, and runs into the Severn at Kingroad.

Avon, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, and passes through Straffordshire and Worcestershire, and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avon, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Dee, near Banchoryteinan, in Kincardineshire.

Avon, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel: six miles S. Neath, in Glamorganshire.

Avonvane, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Irish Sea: six miles W. Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth.

Avostola, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Cervo: two miles and a half W. Buronza, in the Vercellois.

Aups, see *Aulps*.

Aurach, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz: three miles S. Erlang.

Aurach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Waldburg: nine miles ENE Wurzach.

Avrainville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toul: two leagues N. Toul.

Auran, a town of Arabia: sixty miles S. Damascus.

Avranches, a city of France, and principal town of a district, in the department of the Channel, situated on a mountain, near the river Sée; before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen; besides the cathedral, it had three parishes, a convent, a public school, a college, and an hospital. Avranches is a very ancient town, and was, before the county of Bretagne was united to the crown of France, called the *Boulevard of France*, yet the Bretans made themselves masters of it, and destroyed the fortifications in the year 1203. The fortifications were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis: nineteen posts S. Cherburg, six S. Coutances, twenty-five SW. Rouen, and thirty-seven and a half W. Paris. *Long.* 16. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Auras,

Aurat, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, situated near the Oder: twelve miles NW. Breslau.

Auray, a seaport town of France, in the department, and on the Gulf of Morbihan, and principal place of a district, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Long.* 14. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Aurbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty miles NE. Nuremberg.

Aurburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: four miles N. Kuffstein.

Aure, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Anet.

Aurec, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Monistrol: three leagues SW. St. Etienne, and one and a half N. Monistrol.

Aurette, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Aurich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of East Friesland: ten miles NE. Embden.

Aurignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens: thirty-three miles SW. Toulouse, and ten NE. St. Gaudens.

Aurillac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Cantal; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is situated in a fertile valley, on the Jordane: sixty-five posts S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Auville, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angers: one league N. Angers.

Auriol, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aix: four leagues SE. Aix, four NNE. Marseilles.

Aurobzmunster, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: sixteen miles S. Passau.

Auroir, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: two leagues and a half NW. Sancoins.

Auron, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Auronza, a town of Italy, belonging to the state of Venice, in the Cadorin: seven miles N. Pieve di Cadora.

Aurora Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about twenty leagues in circumference, with a small bay on the north-west coast, with plenty of fresh water and wood. *Long.* 168. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 8. S.

Auros, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bazas: five miles NE. Bazas.

Auroux, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langogne: seventeen miles N. Mende.

Aurungabad, one of the largest and most populous cities of India, and capital of a country called by the same name, in the Deccan. It is situated on a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, and owes the greatest part of its grandeur and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and surrounded it with walls and bastions, changing its name which was *Kirki*, to the present. He built also a grand palace, likewise surrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other provisions, but not sufficient for the immense number of inhabitants: 545 miles S. Delhi, and 515 S. Lucknow. *Long.* 76. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Auschc, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles ENE. Leitmeritz.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: forty-two miles SSW. Olmutz, and 114 SE. Prague.

Aussee (New), a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: forty-eight miles WNW. Judenburg.

Aussig, or *Austi*, a town of Bohemia, in in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe: ten miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Aust, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the side of the Severn, whence is a passage boat or ferry to the opposite shore in Gloucestershire, and thence cross the Wye to Chepstow, in Monmouthshire: twelve miles N. Bristol, and six S. Chepstow.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn; it was almost destroyed by the Swedes in the 17th century: twelve miles ESE. Brunn, and 112 ESE. Prague.

Austria (Archduchy of), a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Moravia, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Stiria, and on the west by the archbishopric of Saltzburg; the river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower. Vienna is the capital of the latter, and Lintz of the former, the whole six hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles; and in the year 1784, the number of the inhabitants was one million five hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and ninety-five. It exceeds all other provinces of Germany, in the fertility of its soil, abundance of its pastures, salubrity of the air, and beauty of the country; corn, wine, and fruit, every where abound, the saffron is superior

ſuperior to that of India. The inhabitants are poliſhed, intelligent, and warlike. Auſtria was erected into a marquiſate by the emperor Otho I, and into a duchy by Frederick Barbaroſſa. The emperor Rodolphus, of the Houſe of Hapſburg, ſeized Auſtria from Othogar, king of Bohemia, who was ſlain in a battle near Vienna. This emperor laid the foundation of the grandeur of the preſent houſe of Auſtria, from which moſt emperors have ſince been choſen. Auſtria was then erected into an archduchy with great privileges. The circle of Auſtria contains, beſides the archduchy, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, the county of Tyrol, the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen, the four foreſts towns, Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Walſhut; Auſtrian Swabia, and the Briſgaw. To the Houſe of Auſtria likewiſe belong Bohemia, Moravia, part of Sileſia, Hungary, Sclavonia, Tranſilvania, Boſnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia, the Milaneſe, and, before the preſent war, the greateſt part of Brabant, Luxemburg, Namur, part of Hainaut, and part of Flanders.

Autefage, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: nine miles NNE. Agen.

Aute Rive, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret, on the Arriege: fifteen miles S. Toulouſe.

Autenowe, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: eighteen miles WSW. Bialacerkiew.

Authie, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, eight miles north from the mouth of the Somme. It ſeparates the department of the Straits of Calais, from the department of the Somme, about its whole courſe.

Authion, a river of France, which runs into the Loire: two miles S. Angers.

Authon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: ſix leagues WNW. Chateaudun.

Autire, a river of France, which runs into the Sevre, a little below Maillerais.

Autoiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: five leagues S. Beſançon.

Autol, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: one league from Calahorra.

Autonne, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Verberie.

Autrecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: four miles SSE. Clermont, and eleven SW. Verdun.

Autrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: one league NW. Gray.

Autricourt, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Seine: eight miles N. Chatillon.

Autry, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: three leagues W. Varennes.

Autun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saone and Loire, before the revolution, the capital of a diſtrict, called the *Autunois*, ſituated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, from whence iſſue ſix ſprings, that well ſupply the town with water. It was the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extended over upwards of ſix hundred pariſhes; beſides the cathedral, it contained eight pariſh churches and ſeveral religious houſes. Autun was made a Roman colony by Auguſtus, and called after him *Auguſtodunum*, and many veſtiges are yet viſible of Roman magnificence: eighteen poſts and a half WSW. Beſançon, twenty and a half NNW. Lyons, and thirty-five and a half SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Autunois, a ſmall country or diſtrict of France before the revolution, in the duchy of Burgundy, round the city of Autun, which was the capital.

Autz, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Goldingen.

Auve, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: thirteen miles ENE. Chalons.

Auvergne, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Forez, on the ſouth by Rouergue and Gevaudan, on the weſt by Limoges and Marche, and on the north by Bourbonnois: it is about forty leagues long and thirty broad; it is uſually divided into Upper and Lower; the climate of the latter is very temperate, but the former is very cold, the clouds hanging on the mountains the greateſt part of the year. Lower Auvergne, called alſo *Limagne*, produces wine, corn, hemp, &c. and in the paſture ground they fatten prodigious quantities of cattle, which are ſent to Paris, Lyons, and other places. There are mines of ſilver, iron, lead, and coals. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon, and among the principal mountains are the Puy-Dôme, Mont-d'Or, and Cantal. Clermont is the capital town.

Auvergnie, a town of Swiſſerland: one league S. Neufchatel.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: thirteen miles SE. Agen, and two S. Valence. *Long.* 18. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Auvillers-les-forges, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroi: ten miles WNW. Mezieres.

Auw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the Danube: ten miles WSW. Grein.

Auxerre, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Yonne, situated on the side of a hill, near the Yonne, which washes part of the walls. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sens, and capital of a country called *Auxerrois*. It was anciently governed by its own counts. The cathedral has nothing remarkable, but the episcopal palace was considered one of the most beautiful in France. It contained twelve parishes, several religious houses, two hospitals, &c. The inhabitants about 16,000: forty posts and a half NNW. Lyons, and twenty-one and a quarter SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Auxerrois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Burgundy, bounded on the east and north by Champagne, on the west by Nivernois, and on the south by the rest of Burgundy; it is about nine leagues long, and five broad. Auxerre is the capital.

Auxois, before the late division, a country of France, in Burgundy, of which Semuren-Auxois was the capital.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evry: four leagues and a half S. Troyes, and one and a half N. Ervy.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, and seat of a tribunal, in the district of St. Jean de Losne, situated in a plain, near the east side of the Saone. The town is surrounded with a double wall, built the latter end of the 17th century: six leagues S. Gray, and five and a half ESE. Dijon. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Auxy, a town of France, in the departpartment of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montreuil: three leagues SSE. Hesdin.

Auzance, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of canton, in the district of Evaux, situated on a hill, surrounded with ponds: twenty-five miles ESE. Gueret, and nine S. Evaux.

Auzits, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Albin: fifteen miles NW. Rhodez.

Auzon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brioude, on the Allier: thirty miles NW. le Puy, and six N. Brioude.

Aw, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: twenty-five miles SE. Bregentz.

Awa, a town of Japan, in a province of the same name.

Awa, or *Asju*, a town of Japan, in a province of the same name.

Awa, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: twenty-eight leagues S. Casbin.

Awatska Bay, a large harbour, on the eastern coast of Kamstchatka. *Long.* 158. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Awchar, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: fifty leagues SW. Tauris.

Aweri, or *Overa*, or *Ocse*, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa.

Awin Ea, a river of Ireland, which rises in lake Ea, in the province of Donegal, and runs into the sea; seven miles N. Killebegs.

Ax, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon, on the Arriege: nine leagues W. Prades, and four and a half SE. Tarascon.

Ax, a river of England, which runs into the English Channel: six miles SSW. Axminster.

Ax, a river of England, which runs into the Bristol Channel: eight miles W. Axbridge.

Axat, or *Axat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan, on the Aude: twenty-five miles S. Carcassonne, and five SSE. Quillan.

Axberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

Axbridge, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on the river Ax, containing 190 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants, a number of which are employed in knitting stockings. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is a corporation town, consisting of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses. It is said to have sent representatives to parliament formerly: seventeen miles SW. Bristol, seventeen NE. Bridgewater, and 131¼. W. London.

Axel, a town of Flanders, strongly fortified; it was taken from the Spaniards by Maurice, prince of Nassau, in 1586: nine leagues W. Antwerp. *Long.* 3. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Axem, or *Axim*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name, the country is fertile and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice,

water melons, pine apples, cocoa, oranges, yams, and palm oil. Among the animals of the country, are ſheep in great numbers, and apes, with pigeons, and varieties of wild fowl. The Portugueſe and Dutch have eſtabliſhments in the country.

Axens, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: nine miles SW. Inſpruck.

Axholm, an iſland, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun, in the north-weſt part of the county of Lincoln, in England, about twenty miles in circumference, with three villages on it, near the mouth of the Trent.

Axminſter, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ax, celebrated for a carpet manufacture, wrought of any ſize in one piece, with needles by women. There are likewiſe manufactures of broad and narrow cloth, cotton-tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants of the town and pariſh 2500. It has a market weekly: twenty-ſix miles E. Exeter, and 147 W. London.

Axmouth, a town or village of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the coaſt, at the mouth of the river Ax, with a large bay: ſix miles SSW. Axminſter, 153 W. London.

Axum, a town, or rather the ruins of a town, ſaid to have been once the capital of Abyſſinia. In one ſquare, Mr. Bruce found forty obeliſks, each formed of a ſingle piece of granite, with ſculptures, but no hieroglyphics.

Ay, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay, ſituated on the Marne: four leagues S. Reims, and one NE. Epernay.

Ay, or *Pulo Ay*, one of the Banda Iſlands, in the Indian Sea, about three leagues in circumference, where the Dutch have built a fort.

Ayamonte, a ſeaport town of Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a good haven, in the gulf of Cadiz, ſmall but well fortified, and defended by a caſtle, on a rock: thirty-four miles WSW. Seville. *Long.* 11. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Aybar, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon: one league from Sangueſa.

Aybling, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-ſix miles SE. Munich.

Aycha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſixteen miles N. Jung-Buntzel.

Aye, a town of Norway, in the iſland of Shierney.

Ayen, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: fourteen miles SSW. Uzerches.

Ayerba, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego, between Saragoſa and Jaca

Ayerbenguí, a town of the iſland of Sumatra.

Aylesbury, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, ſituated in a fertile vale, to which it gives name. Aylesbury is a borough town, ſending two repreſentatives to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday; the quarter ſeſſions for the county, and Lent aſſizes, are held here; the number of houſes 700: ſeventeen miles SE. Buckingham, and forty and a half WNW. London.

Aylmouth, ſee *Alemouth*.

Aylſham, ſee *Aleſham*.

Aymargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes, ſituated in a marſhy country, which renders the acceſs to it difficult: five leagues W. Arles, and three and a half S. Niſmes.

Aymeries, ſee *Aimeries*.

Aynac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: twelve miles NNW. Figeac.

Ayr, a county of Scotland, bounded on the weſt by the Frith of Clyde, on the ſouth by the county of Wigton and county of Kircudbright, on the eaſt by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on the north by the county of Renfrew; its form nearly triangular, the baſe towards the Clyde, with a conſiderable hollow in the center, and contains about 1025 ſquare miles. The chief towns are Ayr, Girvan, Ballantire, Saltcoats, Kilmarnock, and Irvine. The principal rivers are the Ayr, the Doon, and the Irvine.

Ayr, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, on the Frith of Clyde. It had formerly a conſiderable herring fiſhery, rather more than forty years ago, theſe fiſh were caught in great abundance, but after they left the coaſt, haddock and cod have been plentiful ever ſince: ſixty miles SW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which riſes on the borders of Lanerkſhire, croſſes the county to which it gives name, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

Ayr, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne, near Grandpré.

Ayraines, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: nine miles SSE. Abbeville.

Azagra, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro: two leagues from Calahorra.

Azamor, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Duquella, on the

the river Morbeys, near the sea, but not convenient for commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous. It was taken by the Portuguese in the year 1513, but abandoned at the end of the same century: eighty miles N. Morocco. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Azar, a town of Arabia: seventy-six miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

Azaredo, a seaport town of South America, in the bay of Spirito Santo, on the coast of Brazil, a celebrated port for sugar. *Long.* 40. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 18. S.

Azay le Feron, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon sur Indre: twenty-six miles W. Chateauroux, and nine SSE. Chatillon.

Azay le Rideau, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chinon: four leagues SW. Tours, and four NE. Chinon.

Azem, or *Asem*, a town of Africa, and capital of Adra, on the Slave Coast, about sixteen leagues from the sea. It was almost destroyed by the king of Dahomi, in 1724.

Azerailles, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luneville: three leagues SE. Luneville, and two and a half SW. Blamont.

Azidrollar, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: nineteen miles NW. Seville.

Azilar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the road between Constantinople and Tocat.

Azille, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Carcassonne: sixteen miles WNW. Narbonne, and thirteen ENE. Carcassonne. *Long.* 20. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Azimgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad: 108 miles WNW. Patna, and fifty N. Benares.

Azincourt, see *Agincourt*.

Azio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: sixty-four miles NE. Lepanto.

Aznalcaçar, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia: seven leagues from Seville.

Azoph, a town of Tartary, situated at the eastern extremity of a large lake, or inland sea, called the *Sea of Azoph*, at the mouth of the Don. It was taken from the Turks, and fortified by Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, in the year 1696; but in 1711, he was compelled to abandon it to the Turks, and by a treaty of peace made in 1719, the fortifications were demolished. By another treaty in 1774, it was ceded to Russia, and has since been put into a better state of defence. The possession of this place has induced the empress Catherine to extend her dominions between the Don and Kuban, to the Caspian Sea: 320 miles E. Otchakov, 368 SW. Saratov, 812 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Azoph (Sea of), a large lake, or inland sea, in Tartary, situated in the dominions of Russia: about 210 miles in length, and from forty to sixty in breadth, it communicates with the Black Sea, nearly in the centre. It is called also *Palus Mæotis*, and *Zabach Sea*. *Long.* 52. to 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. to 47. 20. N.

Azores, *Terceras*, or *Western Islands*, in the Atlantic, which some describe as belonging to Africa, some to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe, called *Azores*, from flights of hawks which the first discoverers saw. They are nine in number, and their names are *Tercera*, *St. Michael*, *Fayal*, *Gratiosa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, *Flores*, and *St. Maloes*. They were formerly called the *Flemish Isles*, as supposed to have been discovered by a Flemish merchant, who, in his voyage to Lisbon, was driven so far to the west by a storm, as to fall in with these islands, which he found uninhabited. They are called western from their situation, and they are also called *Terceras*, from *Tercera*, one of the principal of them. They are fertile, but subject to dreadful earthquakes and tempests. They say that as soon as ships bound from Europe to America touch here, they are immediately freed from all the vermin that before infested them; no species of noxious or poisonous animal being able to live above a few hours in the Azores. *Long.* 25. to 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. to 40. N.

Azua de Compostella, a seaport town, on the south coast of St. Domingo: twelve leagues SSE. Cape Salinas.

Azuaga, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura: three leagues SE. Llerena.

Azumar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: five miles WNW. Aranches.

Azzoglio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Masserano: six miles NNE. Masserano.

B.

BAB

BA, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt.

Baaden, ſee *Baden*.

Baadſted, or *Baiſted*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, with a bay, in which are ſeveral ſmall ports: ten miles N. Engelholm. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Baba, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, the capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name; the country produces abundance of cocoas, of which they make two gatherings in a year.

Baba, or *Temiſvar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: ſixty-four miles E. Siliſtria.

Babachoka, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Bababoya, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, the chief place of a bailiwick, and extenſive juriſdiction; the country about it is low, and ſubject to inundations, but fertile in cocoa, cotton, rice, and fruit.

Babain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: ninety miles SE. Sergian.

Babbin, a town of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen: twelve miles N. Bergen.

Babein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city: ſix miles W. Aſhmunein.

Babel-Mandel, a narrow ſtrait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Aſia, and Abyſſinia in Africa.

Babel-Mandel, an iſland, in the ſtraits ſo called at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coaſt of Arabia on the eaſt, and the coaſt of Abyſſinia on the weſt; about five miles in circumference, but barren, and almoſt uninhabited, *Long.* 44. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Babenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; a lordſhip belonging to the counts of Fugger, on the Gunz: twenty-ſix miles WSW. Augſburg, and ſixteen SE. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Babenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ninety miles SSW. Kola.

Babia, a river of Ruſſian Lapland, which runs into the White Sea: ſix miles S. Pialitza.

BAC

Babica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Minſk: eight miles E. Mozyr.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: eight miles SW. Lublin.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Braclaw: 28 miles NE. Braclaw.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Belcz: thirty-ſix miles E. Belcz.

Babinoviſtbi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: ſixty miles north Mogilev, and 308 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Babitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: five miles WNW. Teutſch Brod.

Baboeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: two miles ENE. Noyon.

Babora, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lemberg: twelve miles S. Lemberg.

Babra, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 205 miles S. Caſa Grand.

Babuyanes, a cluſter of ſix or ſeven ſmall iſlands, about ten leagues north of the iſle of Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

Babuyca, a town of North America, in the province of Culiacan: ſixty-five miles NNE. Culiacan.

Baça, a town of North America, in New Navarre: forty-five miles NE. Cinaloa.

Baça, ſee *Baza*.

Bacaduchi, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 240 miles N. Cinaloa.

Baçaim, a town in the iſland of Salſete, near the coaſt of Concan, of which the Portugueſe were a long time in poſſeſſion, but were driven away by the Mahrattas.

Bacam, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 165 miles NW. Cinaloa.

Becanora, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 230 miles S. Caſa Grand.

Bacapa, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 120 miles SW. Caſa Grand.

Bacarach, or *Baccarac*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of a mountain called *Vaiſberg*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name corrupted from *Bacchi Ara*; the altar of Bacchus. The wine produced in the

its neighbourhood, is in great request. Baccharach was so completely pillaged by the troops of Louis XIV, in 1689, that the French commander the night before he left town, had nothing to sleep on but straw, which was next day employed to burn it down: forty-eight miles N. Deux Ponts, twenty-three S. Coblentz, and ten NW. Bingen. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Bacarat, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luneville: four leagues SE. Luneville.

Bacardo, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: eight miles NNE. Vintimiglia.

Bach, or *Bacs*, or *Batch*, or *Batha*, a town of Lower Hungary, in the north-west side of the Danube, about four miles from that river, and twenty from the conflux of the Drave and Danube. It was formerly more considerable than it now is, having been the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza; but united to that see: fifty-two miles N. Belgrade, and 106 S. Buda. *Long.* 36. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Bachanish, a small island among the western islands of Scotland, near the north-east coast of North Vist.

Bachelerie (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, chief place of a canton, in the district of Martignac: four leagues N. Sarlat.

Bachelors, a river of South America, which runs into a bay to which it gives name, on the north side of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands in the Indian Sea, fertile in sago, fruits, and all necessaries of life; the principal town is Sabongo.

Bachmut, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinoslav: 104 miles NNW. Azoph and 112 E. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Bacho, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Lanidios, in Montgomeryshire.

Bacholtz, or *Vonchotsch*, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomitz: twenty miles S. Radom.

Bachu, see *Baku*.

Back, or *Dutchman's Cap*, one of the small islands of Scotland: eleven miles SE. Coll.

Bacofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolcslaw: five miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Baco, a town of Asia, and capital of Mindora, one of the Philippine Islands; the environs are well watered by springs from mountains, covered with sarsaparilla; a Spanish judge resides there.

Bacon, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: eighty miles NNE. Zareng.

Bacone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: twenty-eight miles NE. Florence.

Bactriani, a town of Asia, in the country of Georgia: sixty miles N. Teflis.

Bacuachi, a town of N. America, in New Navarre: 135 miles S. Casa Grand.

Badagry, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Badajos, or *Badajox*, a town of Spain, and capital of Estramadura, situated on the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, and see of a bishop. The fortifications are not very strong, yet it stood two sieges, one against the Portuguese in 1658, and another against the English and Dutch, supported by a considerable corps of Portuguese in 1705: eighty-two miles NNW. Seville, forty-nine S. Alcantara. *Long.* 11. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Badaska, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Angara: eighty miles NNW. Tekutsch.

Baddanny, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapour: eighty miles S. Visiapour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Bade, or *Baden*, a margraviate and sovereignty of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is divided into two principalities, that of Baden-Baden, and Baden-Durlach. Baden-Baden, is bounded on the west by the Rhine, though a small part lies on the west side of that river; on the north by Baden Durlach, on the east by the duchy of Wurtemberg, and on the south by the Brisgaw. The principal towns are Rastadt, Baden, Ettingen, Steinbach, and Stolhofen. The margrave of Baden-Baden is a sovereign prince, and has a vote in the college of princes. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Baden-Durlach is bounded on the north by the Palatinate and the bishopric of Spire, on the east by the duchy of Wurtemberg, on the south by Baden-Baden, and on the west by the Rhine. The principal towns are Durlach, Pforzheim, Muhlburg, and Emmendingen. This prince enjoys two votes in the college of princes of the empire, viz. one for Baden-Durlach, the other for Hochberg. The reigning prince and his subjects profess Lutheranism.

Baden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the marquisate of Baden-Baden, celebrated for its hot baths, whence its name. In the year 1688, the town was burned down by the French: twenty-two miles NE. Strasburgh, thirty-six W. Stuttgart, and forty SSW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Baden, a county and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Argow, formerly an independent county, but now subject to the cantons, lying on both sides the Limmat, bounded on the west by the river Aar, on the north by the Rhine,

Rhine, and on the south by the Reusz, about seven leagues long, and three wide. The soil is fertile, and in general abounds in grain and fruit. The mountains yield excellent free stone, marble, and iron ore. The greater part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: the principal town is Baden.

Baden, or *Upper Baden*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the county so called, situated on the Limmat. It is the residence of the bailiff, who is appointed by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris, alternately; the two former appoint for seven years, but Glaris only for two. Divers monuments testify the antiquity of this town; and the virtue of its mineral waters have been long known. The dukes of Austria had formerly a castle here, where they resided when they visited their estates in Helvetia, till it was taken with the whole country, from duke Frederick, in the year 1415. The baths are constructed on both sides of the Limmat, and form a separate town half a mile below the other. The waters are warm and abundant, supplying two large public reservoirs for the use of the poor, besides two hundred private baths: twenty-seven miles SE. Bâle, fourteen NW. Zurich. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Baden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the river Schwocha, celebrated for its warm baths, of which they reckon nine different in number; the town is walled, and contains three churches: twelve miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Badalona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean: six miles NE. Barcelona.

Badelu, or *Badibou*, a country of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

Badelundsabs, a long narrow sandy tract of land of Sweden, in the province of Westmannland, where the Danes were totally defeated in 1521.

Badenoch, a district of Scotland, in the east part of the county of Inverness.

Badenuchi, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre; 125 miles S. Casa Grand.

Badenweiler, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden-Baden: two miles S. Sultzburg.

Badey, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan: 140 miles NW. Herat.

Badia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: seventeen miles N. Florence.

Badia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: fifteen miles W. Volterra.

Badingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: seven miles W. Stendal.

Badkis, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan: thirty-six miles N. Herat.

Badogi, a town of Russia, on the north coast of lake Bielo, in the government of Novgorod: 196 miles NE. Novgorod.

Badrachillum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Moodajee Boomsla country: seventy-two miles NW. Rajamundry, and fifty E. Byarem.

Badrai, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: ten miles N. Stephanowze.

Badulato, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fourteen miles SSE. Squillace.

Baeça, see *Baeza*.

Baen, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: sixteen miles NNW. Niemecz.

Baeza, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, and country of Jaen. It was anciently the see of a bishop, removed to Jaen, in the year 1249: seventeen miles NE. Jaen, and sixty ENE. Cordova.

Baeza, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, built in the year 1559, by Gilles Ramira d'Avalos: eight leagues SE. Quito.

Baezillo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: three leagues from Valladolid.

Baffa, *Bofo*, or *Bofon*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Baffin's Bay, a gulph of North America, so called from *Baffin*, an Englishman, who discovered it in 1616; extending about 250 leagues from east to west, and 180 from north to south. *Long.* 45. to 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. to 79. N. nearly.

Bagan, a town of Servia: twenty miles N. Nissa.

Baganza, a river of Italy, which joins the river Parma, at the city of Parma.

Baganzola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: four miles N. Parma.

Baganzola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: four miles S. Parma.

Bagat, a town of France: one league W. Paris.

Bagdad, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Irak, on the east side of the Tigris. It is computed to be about one thousand five hundred paces in length, seven or eight hundred in breadth, and three thousand in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper distances, in form of bastions, and defended by about sixty pieces of cannon. The castle is large, and flanked by some small towers with cannon; and the garrison usually consists of nine hundred foot, four thousand horse, and sixty gunners. The inhabitants are thought to be about fifteen thousand, including those who live in a suburb, on the other side of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a surprize. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old Seleucia, by Mohammed II, caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom.

It ſoon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued ſo till the middle of the thirteenth century, when the famous Halloon, the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and deſtroying this metropolis. It ſoon, however, recovered itſelf; but ſince it has been taken from the Perſians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient ſplendour. It ſtill, notwithſtanding, continues to be a place of pretty good reſort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Damaſcus, Conſtantinople, Arabia, Perſia, and India; but is not ſo populous and opulent as when the Perſians held it: 100 leagues NNW. Baſſora, ſixty SE. Moſul. *Long.* 63. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 15. N.

Bagenbon Head, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Bagendon, or *Baggenton*, a village of England, in the county of Glouceſter, near which a battle is ſaid to have been fought between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 556: three miles N. Cirenceſter.

Bagia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 120 miles NE. Schiras.

Bagitan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 110 miles N. Zareng.

Bagiura, a town of Egypt: twenty-five miles S. Girgé.

Baglana, a country of India, ſituated between the countries of Aurungabad, Guzerat, and Candeiſh. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagna, a town of Servia: twenty miles NE. Parakin.

Bagnacavallo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Ferrara, on the river Seno: forty miles W. Ravenna.

Bagnagar, ſee *Hydrabad*.

Bagnalet, a town of France: one league E. Paris.

Bagnara, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783: fourteen miles W. Oppido.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the Pope: ſix miles S. Orvieto.

Bagneres de Luchon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens, near the ſource of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It has ſome medicinal ſprings: twenty leagues SW. Thouloufe, and ſeven S. St. Gaudens.

Bagneres en Bigorre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées, ſituated on the Adour, celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in ſpring and autumn: ten miles S. Tarbes, and twenty-five SE. Pau. *Long.* 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Bagneux, a town of France: one league and a half SSW. Paris.

Bagni, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: forty miles W. Filippopoli.

Bagni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: eight miles S. Sezza.

Bagni, or *Aqua*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: fifteen miles E. Leghorn.

Bagni, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the river Vardar: forty-four miles NNE. Akrida.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont St. Eſprit: two leagues S. Pont St. Eſprit.

Bagnols, les Bains, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: eight miles E. Mende.

Bagnuolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: twelve miles W. Conza.

Bagſzelar, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: twenty-miles NE. Ternova.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Iſlands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of North America, one of which was the firſt land diſcovered by Columbus, on the iſland called by the Indians, *Guanahani*; Columbus gave it the name of *St. Salvador*, but made no ſettlement. The firſt ſettlement, except as a rendezvous for pirates, was made by the Engliſh, the latter end of the ſeventeenth century. There are a great number of theſe iſlands; ſome ſay 500, but many mere rocks, and others on account of the difficulty of the navigation, little known. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Lucayonequa, Yuma or Exuma, Providence, and Guanahani. They are in general fertile, with a ſoil ſimilar to South Carolina. They were taken by the Spaniards, in the year 1782, but retaken the year following. *Long.* 73. to 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. to 27. N.

Bahama, the chief of the Bahama iſlands, which gives name to the whole: twenty-one leagues long, and about three wide; nineteen leagues from the coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. to 27. 5. N.

Bahama Straits, the narrow ſea between the coaſt of America, and the Bahama iſlands: forty-five leagues long, and ſixteen broad, generally called, and better known, by the name of the *Gulf of Florida*.

Bahama Bank, Grand Bahama Bank, a ſand, extending from near the iſland of Cuba, *Lat.* 22. 20. to the Bahama iſlands. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

Bahama, Little Bahama Bank, a ſand which lies to the north of the iſland of Bahama.

Bahar, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the eaſt by Bengal, on the north by Nepal and Morung, on the ſouth by Oriſſa, and on the weſt by Oude and Benares: 250 miles from north to ſouth, and 200 from eaſt to weſt. It produces wheat, rice, peas, &c. but the principal article of export is ſaltpetre. Patna is the capital.

Bahar, a town of Hindooſtan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name; remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments: thirty miles SE. Patna, and 220 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Bahar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: forty miles SE. Sirgian.

Bahas, a town of Arabia: ſixteen miles NNW. Loheia.

Bahbelgong, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: ſixty miles E. Naſſuck, and ſixty-five W. Aurungabad.

Bahbrein, a town of Arabia, ſituated on an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, which gives name not only to the iſland on which it is built, but alſo to a cluſter of them, which are all called the *Iſles of Bahbrein*. It belonged once to the Portugueſe, it is now in the poſſeſſion of an Arabian Scheik: the duties on dates and pearls are ſaid to amount to a lack of rupees.

Bahi, a province of the iſland of Luçon or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake ſo called: thirty leagues in circumference.

Bahia, a province of Brazil, in South America, which takes its name from a gulf or bay of the Atlantic, on its coaſt, called *Bahia de Todos Santos*, or *All Saints' Bay*.

Bahia de Todos Santos, All Saints' Bay, ſee *All Saints*.

Bahira, or *Rif*, the northern diſtrict of Egypt, which extends from the diviſion of the Nile to the eaſt and weſt branches, on both ſides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Roſetta, Damietta, Menuf, Manſoura, Tinch, Catieh, and Foua.

Bahraitch, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude: fifty-two miles NNW. Fyzabad, and fifty-five NNE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Bahrenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen: fourteen miles SSW. Hoya.

Bahus, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, about a league above St. Sever.

Bahus, or *Bohus*, a ſtrong town of Sweden, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name, built in the year 1309, by Hacquin IV. king of Norway, and paſſed with that country to the kings of Denmark, who fortified it in the modern manner; but in 1658, was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild: ten miles N. Gottenburg. *Long.* 29. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 52. N.

Bahus, or *Bohus*, a diſtrict of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland. The land is fertile, and much interſected by rivers and lakes, which yield great quantity of excellent fiſh. The principal commodities for exportation, are fiſh, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

Baja, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube: fifty miles NNW. Peter Waradin.

Baia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: eleven miles W. Naples.

Bai-abad, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles SE. Kaſtamoni.

Baibachta, a town of Siberia, on the river Irtiſch: ſeventy-two miles NW. Tara.

Babazar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty-eight miles W. Angura.

Baibout, a town of Armenia: forty-five miles S. Trebiſond.

Baicha, two rivers of Siberia, ſo called, which run into the Turuchan: one 32 the other 56 miles NW. Turuchanſk.

Baidſchen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Lithuania, on the north ſide of the Piſſa: four miles E. Gumbinnen.

Bajemder, a province of Abyſſinia. See *Begemder*.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, or inland ſea: 320 miles in length, and twenty in breadth, interſperſed with iſlands. It contains a great many fiſh, particularly ſturgeons, pikes, and ſea-dogs. In the environs are ſeveral ſulphurous ſprings, and in one part near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it diſcharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is ſweet, tranſparent, and appears at a diſtance green like the ſea. Perſons who travel from Siberia to China, croſs this lake, and are often frightened by the violent ſtorms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it ſeems to diſcharge any of its waters. *Long.* 121. 40. to 127. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. to 55. 20. N.

Baikalova, a town of Siberia: 112 miles SSE. Abakanſk.

Bailacan, a town of Armenia: 180 miles E. Erivan.

Bailan, a town of Syria: ten miles S. Alexandretta.

Bailleau l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres: one league and a half NW. Chartres.

Baillée, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaugontier: four leagues and a half NE. Chateaugontier.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazenbrouck; it was formerly fortified, but is now without defence: three leagues ESE. Caſſel, and four and a half WNW. Lille.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: two leagues from la Fleche.

Bailyburg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmannland.

Bain, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Villaine: eight leagues SW. Vitré, and five and a half S. Rennes. *Long.* 15. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Bain Gonga, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, in the Nizams country. *Long.* 80. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

Bainder, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E. Boli.

Baindt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: ſix miles NNE. Ravenſburg. *Long.* 47. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Baine, a river of England, in Lincolnſhire, which paſſes by the towns of Horncaſtle, Tatterſal, &c. and joins the Welham near the laſt mentioned town.

Bainetta, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni, on the Orobio: ſix miles SE. Coni, and eight WSW. Mondovi.

Bains, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Darney: two leagues and a half W. Plombieres, and three and a quarter SE. Darney.

Baionna, ſee *Bayonna*.

Baipia, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 165 miles SW. Caſa Grand.

Baiſe, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

Baix, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: two leagues and a half SE. Privas.

Baize, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles S. Trent.

Baize, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

Bakal, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ninety-ſix miles WNW. Upha.

Bakan, a large town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah, or Ava, ſituated on the river Ava.

Baken, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ſixty miles SW. Jaſſy.

Bakewell, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated near the river Wye. It has a weekly market on Mondays: twenty-five miles N. Derby, and 151 N. London.

Bakolarz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: forty-four miles NW. Grodno.

Bakon, a large foreſt of Hungary, near Veſprin, where Andrew, king of Hungary, in a battle againſt his brother, was forſaken by his followers, thrown down and trodden to death by his enemies.

Bakſaiſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the weſt ſide of the Ural: thirty-two miles N. Gurieu.

Baku, a town of Perſia, in the province of Shirvan, on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, with a harbour: 300 miles E. Erivan.

Bala, a town of North Wales, in the the county of Merioneth, ſituated near a lake or pool called *Pemble Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, and by the natives *Lhin Tegid*. It is a town of good trade for ſtockings, flannels, and corn, with a weekly market on Saturdays. The aſſizes are kept here and at Dolgelly alternately: twenty-ſix miles NW. Welſh-Pool, thirty-five S. Holywell, and 195 NW. London.

Balaba, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands.

Balachna, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Nizegorod, on the weſt-ſide of the Volga: 120 miles ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 61. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Balad, a town of Aſia, in the country of Diarbekir: twenty miles NW. Moſul.

Balaganſkoi, a town of Siberia, on the Angara: thirty miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Balagat, or *Balla-Gaut*, a country of India, in the Deccan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat Mountains.

Balaguer, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segra, at the foot of a ſharp hill, in a fertile country; it contains one pariſh, and four convents: ſixty-three miles WNW. Barcelona, and 219 NE. Madrid.

Balaklaval, a town of Ruſſia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea: ninety miles SSW. Perekop, and 940 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Balambuan, or *Balamboany*, or *Palambuan*, a country on the eaſt part of the iſland of Java, governed by a king, who is deſpotic: it produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent paſtures which feed a great number of horſes, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the ſame name.

Balambangan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, between Borneo and Mindanao.

Balante, a town of the iſland of Celebes, in the country of Bancala.

Balarue,

Balaruc, a town of France, celebrated for its mineral ſprings, in the department of the Herault: four leagues from Montpellier.

Balaſchew, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the river Koper: ninety miles W. Saratov, and 664 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Balaſore, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, and a place of conſiderable trade, ſituated on the river Gongahar, about twenty miles from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges: 104 miles SW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Balatam, a volcanic mountain, in the iſland of Sumatra.

Balayan, a diſtrict or province, in the iſland of Luçon, with a town of the ſame name.

Balbaſtro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over 170 pariſhes, eight convents, fourteen hermitages, and nineteen hoſpitals: forty-ſeven miles NW. Barcelona, and forty ENE. Saragoſſa.

Balbeck, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, is ſituated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be ſeen large remains of one of the moſt beautiful temples in the world, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to the worſhip of the ſun; both the ancient and preſent name of the place, ſignifies The City of the Sun; but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Auguſtus, it was a garriſon town of the Romans; and the preſent temple is ſaid to have been built by Antoninus Pius, inſtead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Conſtantine it was neglected, and ſoon after turned into a Chriſtian church, and continued ſo till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being expoſed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly to ruins. The ſtate of the city is not leſs deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its deſtruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, which in the year 1784, were reduced to leſs than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their ſubſiſtance: 110 miles S. Aleppo, and thirty NNW. Damaſcus.

Balcarry, a village of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port: ten miles ESE. Kircudbright.

Balch, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Cologn.

Balchikanſkoi, a town of Siberia: 140 miles SW. Doroninſk.

Balchuyſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: nine miles W. Cologn.

Bald-head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in Norton Sound. *Long.* 198. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 43. N.

Baldegg, a lake of Swiſſerland: four miles long and one wide: nine miles SSW. Bremgarten.

Baldenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Treves: ſix miles SE. Traarbach, and thirty-ſix SSW. Coblentz.

Baldern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Ottingen: one mile SSE. Zobing.

Baldo, a mountain, part of the Alps, which ſeparates the country of Tyrol from the country of Verona: thirty miles in circumference.

Baldock, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on the great north road from London to York. It has a good market on Thurſdays for corn, particularly barley, of which great quantities are made into malt, for London and country trade: eight miles S. Biggleſwade, and thirty-ſeven N. London.

Bâle, or *Baſle*, the name of one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the ninth in the order, and the firſt of thoſe called *New*. It is about eight leagues long, and rather more than five broad, bounded on the ſouth-weſt, ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt by the cantons of Soleure on the north-eaſt by the territory of Rhenfelden, one of the foreſt towns, and on the north-weſt by France.

Bâle (Biſhopric of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, is bounded on the north by the Sundgaw, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth and eaſt by the cantons of Bâle, Berne, and Soleure; beginning at the lake Bienne, and croſſing Mount Jura, it reaches almoſt to the city of Bâle; about twenty-four leagues in length, and ſixteen in breadth. A defenſive alliance was made between the ſeven Roman Catholic cantons, and the biſhop of Bâle, in 1579, which was ſolemnly renewed in 1655, 1695, and 1712. According to the matricula of imperial contributions, as ordered in the year 1521, the biſhop ought to furniſh fifteen foot and two horſemen, or eighty-four florins monthly, at his own choice. The eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction extends to the dioceſes of Lauſanne, Conſtance, Straſburg, Toul, and Beſançon, and contains ſix towns, of which Porentrui, the reſidence of the biſhop, and Delemont are the chief, and 170 ſmaller towns and villages. The ſee was firſt founded at Auguſt, and from thence removed to Bâle: the biſhop is elected by the cantons of the church, of which there are eighteen, who

ought to be of noble families, and Germans. After the canons have made their election, and their choice is confirmed by the pope, the emperor invests him in his temporalities. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and steel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into nine regiments.

Bâle, the chief place of a canton, and largest city of Switzerland, consists of two towns, built on both sides of the Rhine, which here forms a large and deep stream, on a declivity favourable for navigation, and communicating with each other by means of a bridge, 600 feet in length: they are both defended with walls, towers, and ditches. To the largest town are annexed five considerable fauxbourgs. The cathedral is a fine gothic structure, and contains among other monuments, the tomb of Erasmus. There are six parochial churches, and seven convents, secularised at the reformation. The university was founded in the year 1459, or 1460, by pope Pius II. In the town-house and public library, are several paintings by Hans Holbein, a native of this place. The magistracy is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate; a custom peculiar to Bâle, is, that the clocks of the town are always an hour too fast. The environs are fertile, and the climate softer than the countries round, so that they send early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the distance of twenty leagues. Three melancholy epochas are marked in the annals of Bâle; an earthquake in the year 1356, which destroyed a great number of houses; and two malignant fevers; one in 1314, which carried off 11,000 persons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. The principal manufactures are ribbons, silk stuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The bishop has had no power in Bâle, since the time of the reformation in 1519, when the bishop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and have from that time resided at Porentrui: fifteen posts and a half S. Strasburg, and fifty-nine and a quarter ESE. Paris. *Long.* 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Balenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles NW. Krautheim.

Balestrina, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa, a fief of the empire: nine miles N. Albenga.

Balga, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-four miles SW. Konigberg.

Balgary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: sixty-eight miles N. Chitteldrug, and fifty-six SE. Bishagar.

Bali, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda islands: twenty-five leagues long, and fifteen wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is said to be 600,000; it is situated on the east side of a strait, called the *Strait of Bali*, or the *Strait of Ballabaun*, or the *Strait of Java*. *Long.* 113. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 12. S.

Balikesri, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-two miles NE. Pergamo. *Long.* 45. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Balincailach, a cape on the west-coast of the Scotch island of Benbecula.

Balis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the frontiers of Diarbekir, on the west bank of the Euphrates: twenty leagues E. Aleppo.

Balkan, a mountain of European Turkey, which divides Romania from Bulgaria.

Balkee, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Doulatabad: fifteen miles WNW. Beder.

Ballabuan (Straits of), or *Straits of Bali*, the channel between the islands of Java and Bali, in the Indian Sea.

Balladuk, a town of Arabia Deserta: 140 miles ENE. Damascus.

Ballaghon Point, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth, the south-west entrance of Carlingford bay: eleven miles SE. Newry. *Long.* 6. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Ballantire, a town of Scotland. See *Ballantrae*.

Ballantrae, a seaport town of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, containing about eighty houses, and 300 inhabitants: they have a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river which joins the Frith near the town: twenty-eight miles SSW. Ayr.

Ballard's Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Ballas, a town of Egypt: ten miles S. Dendera.

Balle, see *Bailleul*.

Balleroy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux: six leagues S. Caen, and two and a quarter SSW. Bayeux.

Ballimoney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: twenty-three miles N. Antrim, and thirty E. Londonderry.

Ballimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath: ten miles NE. Athlone.

Ballincourty Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and north side of Dungarvon bay: four miles E. Dungarvon.

Ballinahill, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, and a borough, which sends two members to the Irish parliament: fourteen miles W. Carlow, and eighteen S. Portarlington.

Ballinasloe,

Ballinaſkellig, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Ballinaſloe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: thirty miles W. Galway.

Ballinrobe, or *Ballinraal*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: fifteen miles S. Caſtlebar.

Ballintoy, a ſeaport town of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay; there is a coal mine in the neighbourhood: twenty miles N. Ballymena.

Ballock, rocks on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila.

Ballogiſtan, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, of an oval form, about eighty miles long, and from twenty to thirty broad; the extremity about twenty miles weſt from Delhi.

Ballybay, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: nine miles S. Monaghan.

Ballycaſtle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay to which it gives name, with a good pier, there is a colliery near it: thirty miles N. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Bally Cotton, a bay in St. George's Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, north-weſt of Bally Cotton Iſland: 10 miles E. Cork harbour.

Bally Cotton, an iſland, in St. George's Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 7. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Ballydonegan, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Kenmure river.

Ballyela, a bay in the Atlantic Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland: twelve miles SE. South Arran Iſlands. *Long.* 9. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Ballygelly Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Ballylany, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Ballymenah, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: ten miles N. Antrim.

Ballyquinton Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea, at the eaſt of the entrance into Strangford Lough: ſeven miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Ballyſhannon, a ſeaport town of Ireland, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, open to the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the river Erne, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour, and conſiderable trade. It is a borough town, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: forty miles SW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 31. N.

Ballyvaghan, a bay on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and north part of the county of Clare, in the ſouth part of Galway bay.

Balm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: ſeventeen miles SW. Stargard, and ſeventeen S. Old Stettin. *Long.* 32. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Balmala, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Berdoa.

Balmamut, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: twelve miles W. Karahiſar.

Balmuccia, a town of Piedmont, in the vally of Seſia: ſeven miles W. Varallo.

Balog, a town of Hungary: twenty miles E. Altſol.

Baloba, a town of Africa, on the river Grand, inhabited by the deſcendants of a mixture of Portugueſe and Africans.

Balongo, three iſlands in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Aracan. *Long.* 93. to 93. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 50. to 20. 5. N.

Balou, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: twenty-five miles NW. Cars.

Balou, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the weſt by Nubia, on the eaſt by the Red Sea, and on the ſouth by Abyſſinia: ſixty leagues in length, and forty in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

Bals, a river of Weſt Greenland, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 50. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Balſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſeven miles S. Bari.

Balſara, ſee *Baſſora*.

Baljas, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca, near the river Maragnon.

Baltas, a town of Courland: twenty miles E. Seelburg.

Baltchutzko, a town of Siberia: forty-eight miles E. Kraſnoiarſk.

Balteluk, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: twelve miles NE. Varna.

Baltic, an inland ſea, on the north-weſt part of Europe, formed by the coaſts of Sweden, Ruſſia, Courland, Pruſſia, Germany, and Denmark: there are a great number of iſlands in this ſea. Aland, which is ſituated in the northern part, and divides it from the Gulf of Bothnia, Dago, and Eſel, or Oeſel, near the coaſt of Ruſſia, Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden, Rugen, a part of Pomerania, Bornholm, Falſter, Moen, or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark, beſides a number of other ſmaller ones; the iſlands of Zealand and Funen ſeparate it from the

Skaggerack, or Cattegat Sea. The length from south-west to north-east, rather more than 200 leagues, and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about twenty-five leagues, but in some places fifty. The general passage for vessels from the North Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow passage between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand; and a toll is paid by vessels to the king of Denmark, for the purpose of maintaining lighthouses as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themselves into the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Vistula, the Rega, the Persante, the Niemen, &c. which give a degree of freshness to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for three months in the winter.

Baltimore, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour, situated on the east side of a bay to which it gives name. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itself: thirteen miles S. Bantry.

Baltimore, a county of Maryland, in North America; the most northern county of the state, on the west side of Chesapeek bay.

Baltimore, a seaport town of North America, in the state of Maryland, situated at the extremity of Chesapeek bay. It is reckoned the fourth in size, and fifth in trade in the United States. It contains nine churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants, a creek divides it into two parts, Baltimore Town and Fell's Point; to the latter of which large vessels can sail, but only small vessels come up to the town: forty-five miles NE. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Baltinglass, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: seventeen miles S. Naas, twenty-five W. Wicklow.

Baltrum, an island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East Friesland: about four miles long, and one and a half broad. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Baltshik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: eighteen miles NE. Varna.

Baltiata, a salt lake of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg: 144 miles SW. Upha. *Long.* 69. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Baltiskoi, or *Port Baltic*, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on the south coast of the entrance into the Gulf of Finland: thirty-six miles W. Revel, and 140 NNW. Riga. *Long.* 41. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Balve, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and seat of a bailiwick, in the duchy of Westphalia, situated on the Hohn: ten miles SW. Arensberg, and thirty-eight NE. Cologn.

Bam, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: 130 miles ESE. Sirgian.

Bamankoi, a town of Africa, in the country of Loango, and province of Angoi.

Bamba, a province of the kingdom of Congo, north of Angola, where the mountains begin in which are found the mines of silver and other metals, which reach to Angola. The country is rich, and carries on a considerable traffic in slaves. The animals found are elephants, stags, buffaloes, tigers, civets, and paroquets; the inhabitants are numerous, strong, and warlike; they are governed by a prince or general called Mani.

Bamba, a town in a province of the same name, large and populous, about seventy leagues from the sea, and in the possession of the Portuguese.

Bambamarca, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Patas, or Caxamarquilla.

Bamban, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: forty-two miles SSE. Asna.

Bamberg, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; is bounded on the north by the principality of Cobourg and the Vogtland, on the east by Brandenburg-Bayreuth and the estates of Nuremburg, on the south by the estates of Nuremberg and the principality of Schwartzenberg, and on the west by the bishopric of Wurtzburg; about sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth. The soil is rich and fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance, saffron, and liquorice; and near the city of Bamberg in particular, figs, lemons, and oranges; the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Mayn, which rises in this principality, the Rotach, the Itz, and the Rednitz, besides smaller ones. The principal towns are Bamberg, Forchheim, Ebermanstads, Weischenfeld, Kupferberg, Lichtenfels, and Vilseck. At the diet of the empire, the bishop takes the fourth place in the council of the spiritual princes. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Bamberg, a city of Germany, and capital of the bishopric, in the circle of Franconia; is situated on hills, and intersected by the river Rednitz. The city or part enclosed in walls, is small, but the suburbs are extensive: thirty miles NNW. Nuremberg: ninety-two E. Francfort on the Mayn, and 110 E. Mentz. *Long.* 28. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

Bamberg (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: twenty miles SW. Mentz, and eight S. Bingen.

Bamborough, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near the coast of the

the German Ocean, with a caſtle, ſaid to be built by Ina, king of the Northumbrians, in the year 548. This caſtle, with the eſtate, was purchaſed by Crew, biſhop of Durham, and left to charitable uſes. One of the truſtees, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, made this caſtle his reſidence, reſerving a part for the uſe of himſelf and family, and furniſhing a part of the reſt for the reception and accommodation of ſhipwrecked mariners: and a granary was filled with corn to ſerve the poor in the dear ſeaſons at a low price. A conſtant patrole was kept every ſtormy night the whole extent of the manor, eight miles, to ſuccour the diſtreſſed; and by a mode of firing a cannon from the caſtle, the very place of misfortune could be pointed out, and directions given to the neighbouring people to aſſiſt: four miles E. Belford, 324 N. London.

Bamboük, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal: it is ſaid to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts ſandy and barren. The moſt remarkable animals are a ſpecies of apes, whiter than the whiteſt European rabbits, which they will not allow to be ſent out of the country, white foxes, the girafa, deſcribed as an animal high, but not ſo large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary ſwiftneſs. There are ſix gold mines, and others of ſilver, tin, lead, iron, and loadſtone.

Bambukalaiſi, a town Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles N. Degnizlu.

Bamffſhire, or *Banfſhire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the eaſt, ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth by Aberdeenſhire, on the weſt by Murrayſhire, from which it is divided by the river Spey, and on the north by the German Ocean: about twenty-four miles long, and from four to ten in breadth; the climate, ſoil, and productions, are ſimilar to thoſe of the county of Aberdeen: the principal towns are Bamff, or Banff, Fraſerſberg, Turreff, Cullen, and Fochabers.

Bamff, or *Banff*, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, is pleaſantly ſituated, at the ſide of a hill on the ſouth ſide of the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Devron; the harbour is neither large nor good, ſtopped often by the ſhifting of the ſands after ſtorms: thirty-ſeven miles NNW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Bampton, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Iſis, on the borders of Berkſhire: thirteen miles and a half WNW. Abingdon, and ſixty-nine and a half WNW. London.

Bampton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on a branch of the Ex. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and formerly returned two members to Parliament. The principal manufacture is ſerges: twenty-two miles NW. Exeter, and 167 W. London.

Banagher, a town of Ireland, in King's county; a borough, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-five miles W. Portarlington.

Banamatapa, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa.

Banaro, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haffe: two miles WNW. Heiligenbeil.

Banaz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: thirty miles NW. Kara-hiſar.

Banbury, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. It is a corporation town, and has a weekly market on Thurſdays. There is a manufacture of pluſh or ſhag cloth, which employs a conſiderable number of the inhabitants: twenty-two miles and a half N. Oxford, and ſeventy-five NW. London.

Banca, an iſland in the Indian Sea, about 100 miles long, and thirty broad, with a chain of mountains extending nearly its whole length; it is populous, and tolerably fertile. It lies to the ENE. of Sumatra, being ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the *Straits of Banca*. *Long.* 104. 30. to 106. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 10. to 3. 50. N.

Bancala, a kingdom, in the iſland of Celebes.

Bancalis, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Acheen.

Bancok, or *Bankok*, or *Fou*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Menan.

Bancoote, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Concan.

Bancoul, a town in the iſland of Sumatra, and kingdom of Indrapour, where the Engliſh have a fort.

Band, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 400 miles SSW. Candahar.

Banda Iſles, a group of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Sea, lying to the eaſt of the Celebes, ſo called from Banda, the principal of them. They are ſuppoſed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, though formerly they are ſaid to have been 15,000. Their chief produce is nutmegs, of which they are competent to ſupply the want to the reſt of the world. The names of the iſlands are Banda, or Lantor, Gonapi, or Gounong-Api, Ay, or Pulo-Ay, or Poolaway, Rhun, or Pulo-Rhun, or Poleron, and Roſingyn. Banda lies in *Long.* 128. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 48. S.

Bandel Caus, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of the kingdom of Adel.

Bandere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Circar of Gohud: 100 miles S. Agra, and forty-four SSE. Gohud.

Banderas, a large bay in the Pacific Ocean,

on

on the west coast of Mexico, between Cape Corientes and Tintoque Point.

Bandi, a river of Africa, in the country of Calabar, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the sea by two channels, with a town of the same name on an island at its mouth.

Bandon, a river of Ireland, which empties itself into the harbour of Kinsale, in the county of Cork.

Bandonbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: eleven miles SSW. Cork, and eight NW. Kinsale.

Bandi, a small island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East Friseland. *Long*. 24. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 36. N.

Banee, a small island of France, near the English Channel: about a league SW. Ushant.

Banga, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast.

Bangalore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſtrongly fortified: it was taken by a detachment of Britiſh forces under colonel Floyd, in the month of March 1791, but reſtored the year following: fifty-eight miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long*. 77. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 58. N.

Bangor, a town or city of North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, and ſee of a biſhop, erected in the ſixth century; the town is ſmall, of only one ſtreet, half a mile in length: it is ſituated at the head of a bay, to which it gives name, at the northern extremity of the Menai Straits, which divide Angleſea from the main land. A new harbour has been lately erected, at the charge of the right Rev. Dr. Warren, biſhop of Bangor. The dioceſe extends over the county of Carnarvon, greater part of the county of Merioneth, part of Denbighſhire, and the iſland of Angleſea. The revenues are ſmall: ſixteen miles SW. Aberconway, and 251 NW. London. *Long*. 4. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 20. N.

Bangor, a borough and ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, with a bay or harbour, on the ſouth ſide of Belfaſt Lough: ten miles NE. Belfaſt. *Long*. 5. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 39. N.

Banhoo Gur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sohagepour Circar: twenty miles NW. Sohagepour, thirty-five miles S. Makoonda.

Bani, a ſmall diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Calabar, containing nine or ten villages.

Bani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles S. Troia.

Bania, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Lenia.

Banian, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 96. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 42. N.

Banjaluka, or *Bagnaluka*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, the reſidence of a pacha: 144 miles W. Belgrade, twenty-ſix miles S. Gradiſca.

Banjar Maſſim, a kingdom in the iſland of Borneo, the principal town of which is called *Negara*. The country produces great quantities of pepper; there are alſo mines of gold, iron, copper, and tin. It is ſaid the king can raiſe above ſeven thouſand armed men.

Banias, a town of Syria: fifty miles SW. Damaſcus.

Banks's Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, the ſurface of which appears elevated, irregular, and broken: it is about twenty-four leagues in circumference, and inhabited. *Long*. 286. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 32. S.

Banks's Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America: about ſixty miles long, and five broad. *Long*. 129. 45. to 130. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 30. N.

Banks Port, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 185. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 40. N.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the county of Dromore, about eight miles eaſt of Newry, paſſes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North Sea, about four miles NW. Coleraine.

Bannalec, a town of France in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: two leagues and a quarter NW. Quimperlé, and one and three quarters SE. Rolporden.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where a battle was fought between the Engliſh and Scots, on the 25th of June, 1314, in which the Engliſh were defeated with great loſs: here too James III, king of Scotland, in the year 1487, was defeated by his ſubjects, wounded, and ſoon after murdered by a prieſt taking his confeſſion: two miles S. Stirling.

Bannow, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland: eleven miles ESE. Waterford. *Long*. 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 12. N.

Banoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: one league and a half N. St. Mihiel.

Banſmaleb, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of Malwa.

Banſwara, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Tellingana: twenty miles from Indelovoy.

Banſwarah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: ſeventy-five miles W.

Ougein,

Ougein, 105 ENE. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Bantam, a ſeaport town on the north-weſt part of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom; once a flouriſhing place, trading with merchants of all nations, before the Dutch obtained the excluſive trade. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town: the walls are of brick, with cannons placed at the angles, and two towers: the gates are not ſtrong, the town conſiſts only of three ſtreets, not paved, but covered with coarſe ſand: the houſes are ſurrounded with cocoa-trees, they are built with ſtraw and roſe-wood, ſupported by carved pillars, and covered with palm-leaves: the palace is large, but without taſte, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India: they annually exported three millions pounds of pepper. *Long.* 105. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Banteln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. In it is a carpet manufacture.

Banton, or *Batan*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of a bay, to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, about twenty-four miles in length, and four in breadth: forty miles SW. Cork, and thirty-ſix W. Kinſale.

Banub, a town of Egypt: fifty-two miles WNW. Manſora.

Banville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: three leagues NNW. Caen, and two and three-quarters E. Bayeux.

Banza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

Banzkow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Schwerin.

Baol, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about eighty leagues long, and twenty-four wide.

Baoom, or *Apoom*, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

Baons (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: two leagues and a half N. Caudebec.

Bapaume, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants: three poſts S. Arras, and nineteen and a quarter N. Paris.

Baptaca, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: forty-five miles ESE. Caſa Grand.

Bar, a town of Arabia: fifty-ſix miles SE. El Catif.

Bar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges: fifteen miles N. Bahar, and thirty ESE. Patna.

Bar (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: four miles NE. Graſſe.

Bar ſur Aube, a town of France, and the principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor: twenty-five poſts and a half SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Bar ſur Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Seine; it has three gates, a college, and an hoſpital: five leagues and a half SE. Troyes. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, and principal town of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe; before the revolution, it was the capital of the duchy of Bar. It is a conſiderable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The ſeparation being formed by a caſtle, called *Bar*; and was as it were a barrier between France and Lorraine; the walls and towers of this caſtle were demoliſhed by Louis XIV. The river Ornain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town: ſeven leagues SSE. St. Menehould, and nine and a half W. Toul. *Long.* 22. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Bar (Duchy), before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated to the weſt of Lorraine; thirty-two leagues long, and ſixteen wide: the aſpect of the country various, and divided into hills and plains: wood, wine, corn, game, and fiſh abound. It takes its name from the caſtle of Bar, and was erected into a county by the emperor Otho; but it is not known at what time it was raiſed to a duchy.

Barabiaco, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſituated on the Colona: twelve miles W. Milan.

Baracé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: four leagues NNE. Angers, two ESE. Chateauneuf.

Baracoa, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cuba: ſeventeen leagues NE. St. Jago. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

Barafat, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Gambia and two other rivers.

Baranca del Melambo, a ſeaport town of South

South America, in the country of Terra Firma, at the mouth of the river Magdelana, with a good harbour: twenty-five leagues NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 39. N.

Barancas (Las), a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: forty-five miles SSE. Santa Fé.

Baranei Stanitz, a town or settlement in Siberia, on the Lena: fifty-two miles NE. Vitimskoi. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Baranillo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Comtat of Molise: nine miles SSE. Molise.

Baranow, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomir: sixteen miles S. Sandomir.

Baranowka, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Volhynia: forty miles NNE. Constantinow.

Barao, a town of Spain, in Aragon: two leagues from Jaca.

Barasze, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Volhynia; thirty-six miles NNW. Zytomiers.

Baravel, one of the Ladrone Islands. *Long.* 142. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 44. N.

Baravoe, a bay and village, on the north-east coast of the island of Shetland.

Barawnay, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeish country: forty-five miles NE. Burhampour, and seventy-four SSE. Indore.

Barba, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Costa Rica, twenty-two miles SSW. Cartago.

Barbadoes, one of the Charaibean, or Caribbee Islands, and the most eastern of the West India Islands; it is said, was first discovered by the Portuguese, from whom it received its present name; the Portuguese, however, made no settlement, only furnishing it with a breed of swine for future navigators. It had no inhabitants, and was much overgrown with wood, when it was visited by the crew of an English ship in the year 1605, who took possession of it in the name of king James: they found pigs, pigeons, and parrots, and the sea abounded with fish. Some years afterwards a settlement was made by Sir W. Courteen, a merchant of London; and, in the year 1624, the foundation of Jamestown was laid. The earl of Marlborough obtained a grant of this island to himself and heirs in perpetuity, and was most probably the patron of this first settlement. The earl of Carlisle, who was at the same time engaged in the establishment of a colony in the island of St. Christopher, laid a claim to it, and in the first year of Charles I. obtained a grant of all the Charaibean islands, including also Barbadoes: this being disputed by the earl of Marlborough, was at last settled by an engagement of the earl of Carlisle to pay to the earl of Marlborough and his heirs for ever the yearly sum of 300 pounds, but the interest of the merchant who formed the settlement was forgotten. The new proprietor distributed lands to such persons who chose to receive grants on the terms proposed: a society of merchants accepted 10,000 acres on conditions that promised great advantage to the proprietor: a person appointed to preside, with sixty-four persons, each of whom was authorised to take up 100 acres of land, arrived in the island in the year 1628, at which time Courteen's settlement began to flourish; but they declared it an encroachment and usurpation, and Sir William Tufton arriving the year following, as chief governor, with a force sufficient, he compelled the friends of Courteen to submit. During the civil war, Barbadoes took a decided part in favour of the unfortunate Charles I. The republic parliament, angry with the inhabitants of Barbadoes, sent out a fleet under Sir George Ayscue in 1651, and succeeded so far as to get the republic acknowledged, but at the same time it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the island should be continued in the governor, council, and assembly, according to the custom of the island; the assembly to be chosen by the freeholders; and no taxes to be levied on the inhabitants without their consent in a general assembly. The parliament had intended an act, by which all foreign vessels were to be prohibited from trading with the English plantations, and no goods to be imported into England, or any of its dependencies, in any other than English bottoms, or in ships of that nation of which the merchandize imported was the growth or manufacture; and thus arose the famous navigation act, for immediately after the restoration, the plan was adopted by Charles II, with this addition, that the master and three-fourths of the seamen should be English subjects. The proprietary government was dissolved, the legislation of the island vested in the crown, and a duty of four and a half per cent. to be paid in specie, laid on all dead commodities, the growth of the island, shipped to any part of the world. Barbadoes is twenty-one miles long, and fourteen broad, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most part of which is cultivated. The soil in the low lands is black; in the shallow parts inclining to red; on the hills chalky; and near the sea coast mostly sandy. In the year 1670, we are assured, that Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 black inhabitants; perhaps this account may be exaggerated, but by an authentic account, the number of whites in the year 1724, was no more than 18,295; and in the year 1753, the number of blacks was 69,870. In the year

year 1786, there were 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. On an average, from the year 1740 to 1748, the exports were 13,948 hogſheads of ſugar, of 15 cwt. each; 12,881 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons each; ſixty hogſheads of molaſſes; 4667 bags of ginger; 600 bags of cotton, and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports on an average for 1784, 1785, 1786, were 9554 hogſheads of ſugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8331 bags of cotton, beſides ſmaller articles, as aloes, ſweetmeats, &c. That the dreadful ſucceſſion of hurricanes, with which it has pleaſed the Almighty to viſit this, and the other Weſt Indian Iſlands, within the laſt twelve years, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. The capital of this iſland was ſcarce riſen from the aſhes to which it had been reduced by two dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a ſcene of deſolation, by the ſtorm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which no leſs than 4326 of the inhabitants (blacks and whites) miſerably periſhed, and the damage to the country was computed at 1,320,564l. 15s. ſterling. Barbadoes is divided into five diſtricts, and eleven pariſhes, and contains four towns, Bridgetown, Oſtins, or Charlestown, St. James's, and Spaights-town.—The governor's chief reſidence is near Bridgetown: his ſalary 2000l. a year. The climate is very hot, but the air pure; and though it does not generate any land-wind, the heat is moderated by the conſtant trade winds. Its products are, beſides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarinds, figs, aloes, bananoes, cedar, maſtich, cacao, papas, guavas, and palmettoes. *Long.* 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13.10. N.

Barbana, a town of Iſtria: ſeven miles NNE. Pola.

Barbano, a ſmall iſland in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Barbary, a large country of Africa, is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by Egypt and the deſerts of Lybia, on the ſouth by Sahara or the deſert, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; its utmoſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, 1200 miles, and its breadth, from north to ſouth, 320, but the breadth is leſs or more in different places. It is uſually divided into five kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole ſituated under the temperate zone. All the coaſt and mountains on the ſide of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and ſnow falls at certain times of the year: the rainy ſeaſon commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary; the months of December and January are more ſevere, nevertheleſs the cold is not ſo great as to render a fire neceſſary: the cold diminiſhes from January, and the ſeaſon is then ſo inconſtant, that it often changes three or four times a day; the weſt and north winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the ſame month they gather ripe cherries, in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in ſome places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and foreſts of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beaſts, lions, tygers, apes, and wild goats, a variety of birds and ſerpents. All the ſtates which compoſe what we call Barbary, have a number of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Morocco and Fez have ſome on the Atlantic, which ſerve equally for the commerce of the Chriſtians, and the retreat of the veſſels of the corſairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal ſeaport towns. The chief articles of commerce are oſtrich feathers, gold duſt, indigo, dates, raiſins, ſkins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, millet, and horſes. The commerce of horſes and grain is not allowed at all places, and forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unleſs in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muſlins, ſpices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, ſugar, logwood, ſulphur, paper, ſteel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary conſiſt of three different races of men, the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to ſeek their fortunes; and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deſerts: the Africans again are divided into whites and blacks; the former of which are thoſe who inhabit the ſeaports, and country along the coaſt; and the latter thoſe who reſide in the inland country: they are all Mahometans.

Barbaſote, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the weſt of Ceuta.

Barbato, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar, about nine leagues S. Cadiz.

Barbato, or *Puerto Barbato*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

Barbeau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Barbela, or *Verbela*, a river of Africa, which joins the Zaira, near its mouth.

Barberano, a town of Italy, in the eſtate of the Church, and the province of Patrimonio; ſix miles from Bieda.

Barberton,

Barberfan, an iſland on the Indian Ocean: fifteen leagues W. from Ceylon. *Long.* 80. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 24. N.

Barberino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a mountain: ſixteen miles S. Florence.

Barberino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the ſide of the river Sieve: four miles W. Scarperia.

Barbeſieux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. It had formerly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: five poſts SSW. Angouleſme, and ſixty-three and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Barbonne, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: one league and a half S. Sezanne.

Barbuda, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, about ſeven leagues long, and four leagues wide: was planted ſoon after the Engliſh ſettled upon St. Chriſtopher's, and called *Dulcena*, from its beautiful appearance; the land lies low, but it is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding cattle, ſheep, kids, fowls, and other ſtock, which they diſpoſe of to the neighbouring iſlands; they likewiſe cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raiſins, Indian figs, maize, cocoa nuts, pine apples, pepper, indigo, &c. There are ſeveral ſpecies of ſerpents, ſome of which are harmleſs, and ſome exceedingly venomous: the iſland has no harbour, but a well ſheltered road on the weſt ſide. *Long.* 61. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Barby, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, of ſmall extent. It had anciently its particular counts, but from the failure of heirs it came to the elector of Saxony: it is at this time a bailiwick, and makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuſs, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

Barby, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian Academy, for the inſtruction of youth: fourteen miles NW. Deſſau, and fourteen SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 29. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Barca, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the weſt of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at preſent belonging to the Turks, and governed by a ſangiac, dependant on the baſhaw, who reſides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal; along the coaſts the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is ſterile and deſert. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and reſidence of the ſangiac, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

Barcarota, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, four miles from Almendral.

Barcelona, a city and ſeaport of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Taragona; it is ſaid to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Chriſt, and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Spain: its population is in proportion to its ſize, and the induſtry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of thoſe of any other part of Spain. It is built in the form of a ſemicircle, on the bank of the ſea in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated from each other by a wall, and the whole defended by thick walls, baſtions, horn-works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui; it is however too extenſive to be eaſily guarded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. In the year 1640, the Catalans, having ſhaken off the yoke of the Spaniards, called in the French, who continued maſters of Barcelona till 1652, when it was retaken during the civil wars of France, after a ſiege of fifteen months. In 1697, it was again taken by the French, under the command of the duke de Vendome, and reſtored the ſame year by the peace of Ryſwick. Notwithſtanding the inhabitants of Barcelona took the oath of fidelity to the king of Spain, Philip V, in perſon, and received from him a confirmation of their privileges, they invited the Engliſh and Dutch, and the governor was obliged to ſurrender up the town in 1705, when Charles, afterwards emperor, was received and proclaimed king. The year following, Philip, aſſiſted by the French, aſſailed the town, and took the fortreſs of Montjoui, but the fleet of the allies coming to the ſuccour of the beſieged, he was compelled to abandon the enterprize, and retire, May 12th, 1706. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the troops of the emperor evacuated Catalonia, but the inhabitants of Barcelona perſiſted in their revolt, and would not acknowledge Philip for their king; they ſuffered a blockade for a year, which was followed by a terrible bombardment, and in fine, after a ſiege of ſixty-two days, from the opening of the trenches by the duke of Berwick, the town was taken by aſſault the 11th of September, 1714. By the moderation of the conqueror, the town was ſaved from pillage, but the privileges of the inhabitants were taken away; theſe however have ſince been re-eſtabliſhed; but a citadel was erected in 1715, to keep them in awe. Barcelona contains ſeveral fine edifices; that called the Terſana, or the arſenal, is of vaſt extent; a pro-

prodigious gallery, containing twenty-eight forges, has been erected in it within a few years. The cathedral, the church of Notre Dame, the exchange, biſhop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquiſition, &c. are all magnificent. About twenty years ago, a very large cannon foundery was eſtabliſhed in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiſs. Barcelona carries on an extenſive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glaſs, ſwords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandize. The harbour is ſpacious, commodious, and always full of veſſels, but it is ſometimes dangerous: it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immenſe expence to keep the entrance open: the ſea viſibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would ſoon be at a diſtance from the ſhore. It is defended on one ſide from the winds by Montjoui, which runs into the ſea in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole three hundred paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its ſilks, middling cloths, and cotonades, wines, brandies, and other productions, and if we wiſh to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it muſt be obſerved, that in 1782, out of ſix hundred and twenty-eight veſſels which entered Barcelona, three hundred and ſeventeen belonged to Spain. It is true that ſilks from Lyons, ſtockings from Nimes, ſeveral kinds of ſtuffs and cottons, notwithſtanding the prohibition, and particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the Engliſh three millions of piaſtres, paſs into Catalonia by the ſame port. Barcelona was erected into a county by Charlemagne, and became an independent ſovereignty in the year 873 or 884. The king of Spain is called the count of Barcelona. The dioceſe contains 213 pariſhes, beſides eight in the city: Barcelona is ſituated thirteen leagues ENE. Taragona, and ninety-two ENE. Madrid. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps. It anciently belonged to Piedmont, and was ceded to France in the year 1713. It is ſituated on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent paſturage: four leagues SE. Embrun, and eight and a half NNE. Digne. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Barcelonetta, or *Cumanyoito*, a town of South America, in the county of Terra Firma, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the province of Cumana.

Barcelonne, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Nogaro, ſituated on the Adour: it contains about two thouſand inhabitants: three leagues SW. Nogaro, and nine and a half WNW. Mirande.

Barcelor, a ſeaport town of the Eaſt Indies, with a good harbour, on the coaſt of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. *Long.* 74. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, not far from the ſea, on the river Cavado: eight miles W. Braga.

Barchin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 120 miles SE. Sirgian.

Barchul, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada: five leagues from Guadix.

Barda, or *Partha*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: two miles SW. Grimma.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau: ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt ancient towns of Germany. It was in a very proſperous ſtate, and the ſee of a biſhop in the year 1189, when Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Brunſwick, took and razed it to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants would not acknowledge him after he had been proſcribed by the emperor Frederick I. The biſhopric was then removed to Verden; and the city of Luneburg received the advantages of trade and population in conſequence: four miles N. Luneburg.

Bardewiſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: ſix miles N. Delmenhorſt.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, ſituated on a rock near the ſmall river Ceno, and capital of a marquiſate, to which it gives name: twenty-ſix miles W. Parma.

Bardin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty miles WSW. Zareng.

Bardis, a town of Egypt, and reſidence of a ſcheik, whoſe authority extends a conſiderable way along the Nile: ſix miles S. Girgé.

Bardo, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, ſituated on the Doria Baltea: ſeventeen miles SE. Aoſta.

Bardonache, a town of Piedmont, in a vally, to which it gives name: ten miles N. Sezanne, and ſix WNW. Exilles.

Bardop, a river of England, which runs into the Read: ſix miles NW. Elſdon, in Northumberland.

Bardſey, an iſland, in the Iriſh Sea, near the coaſt of Cardigan, in Wales, and north bounds of Cardigan bay: twelve leagues SSE. Holyhead. *Long.* 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Bardſtown, a town of Kentucky, in the United States of North America, and chief place of the county of Nelſon, on the Beech Fork river: about twenty-five miles from the Ohio. *Long.* 11. W. Philadelphia. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Bardt, or *Barth*, a town of Germany, in the

the duchy of Pomerania, ſituated in a ſmall bay in the Baltic: thirty-two miles NE. Roſtock, and twelve WNW. Stralſund.

Bardubitz, or *Pardubitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, celebrated for its manufactures, ſituated on the Elbe: ſix miles N. Chrudim.

Bare, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Ireland: it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited. *Lat.* 39. 56. S.

Barée, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, between the rivers Rauvee, Beyah, and Setledge.

Bareges, ſee *Barrege*.

Barelly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude: forty-one miles SSE. Lucknow.

Baren, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Schwiert, in the county of Marck, and circle of Weſtphalia,

Baren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: twenty-five miles E. Sion.

Barenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Erzgeburg: two miles W. Altenberg.

Barenſtein, or *Bernſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen: ſeventeen miles S. Dreſden.

Barentin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues NW. Rouen.

Barenton, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain, ſituated at the ſource of the Ardée: the number of inhabitants about 2000: ſeven leagues ESE. Avranches, and one and three quarters SE. Mortain.

Barefund, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, between Nordkioping and Soderkioping.

Bareuth, ſee *Bayreuth*.

Barreux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: five miles SE. Mauleon.

Barfleur, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. It had formerly a good harbour, and a conſiderable trade, but through neglect the harbour is choaked with ſand, and the trade in conſequence decayed: four leagues and a half E. Cherburg.

Barga, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the river Serchio, two leagues from Lucca.

Bargazar Point, a cape on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 16. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 18. N.

Barge, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies: ſeven miles and a half S. Pinerola.

Barg de Cearel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-de-Vaux: four and a half leagues WNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Bargemon, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: five leagues WSW. Graſſe, and two NNE. Draguignan.

Bargota, a town of Spain, in Navarre: ſix leagues from Eſtella.

Barguzin, a river of Siberia, which runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinſk.

Barguzinſk, a town of Siberia, on the eaſt coaſt of lake Baikal, on the river Barguzin: 104 miles NE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Barb-nagaſh, a province of Abyſſinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arekea is ſituated.

Bari, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the ſame name, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. The harbour was almoſt deſtroyed by the Venetians: 120 miles ENE. Naples, eighteen E. Trani. *Long.* 34. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Bari, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the ſea, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the province of Otranto, on the ſouth by the Baſilicata, and on the weſt by the Capitanata. About ſixty-two miles long, and rather more than twenty in its mean breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, ſaffron, and fruits: there are ſixteen towers built to defend the coaſts from corſairs. The principal towns are Bari, Trani, the preſent capital, Bitonto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molfetta, Viſeglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

Bariared, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: nineteen leagues SW. Sirgian.

Barillovitz, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: ten miles S. Carlſtadt.

Barin, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles S. Amaſiah.

Barjols, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var, the town is populous, and is ſituated in a charming country: nine leagues N. Toulon; and eight E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Barinajemelo, a river of North America, in the country of Terra Firma, which runs into the Oronooko.

Barking, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on a creek in the river Rodin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up

to the quay. It has a weekly market held on Saturday: five miles SW. Rumford, eleven S. Epping, and seven E. London.

Barkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-eight miles WNW. Braclaw.

Barku, or *Barraku*, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna, where the Dutch have a fort.

Barku (Little), a town of Africa: a league and a half from Barku.

Barkway, a town of England, in the county of Herts: thirty-four miles and a half N. London, and fixteen and a half S. Cambridge.

Barlaimont, or *Barlemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut: four leagues SE. Le Quefnoy.

Barlenga, a fmall ifland, the principal of a clufter in the Atlantic Ocean, about three leagues from the weft coaft of Portugal; with a fortrefs: thefe iflands are called *Borlings* by the Englifh feamen, and the greater part merely rocks. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Barletta, a feaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, on the Adriatic: four miles W. Trani. *Long.* 34. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Barley Cove, a creek on the fouth weft coaft of Ireland, between Mizenhead and Browhead, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Barmach, a lofty mountain of Perfia, in the province of Schirvan, near the Caſpian Sea.

Barmancotty, a town of Afia, in the country of Thibet: five miles S. Sirinagur, and thirteen N. Deuprag.

Barmen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, fituated in a fertile valley to which it gives name: five miles N. Launep.

Barmouth, a feaport of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, fituated in a bay, to which it gives name: eight miles SW. Dolgelly.

Barnach, a fmall ifland near the weft coaft of Ireland, fituated in Black Sod Bay.

Barnard's Caſtle, a town of England, on the river Tees, in the county of Durham, which takes its name from a caſtle, faid to have been built by Barnard Baliol, an anceſtor of John Baliol, king of Scotland. It has a large weekly market on Wedneſday, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of camblets, in which about four hundred weavers are employed: 254 miles N. London.

Barnaſhe, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: eight miles SW. Killarney.

Barnaul, a town of Siberia, on the weft fide of the Oby: 100 miles SSE. Koliyan.

Barnera, a fmall ifland of Scotland, near the weft coaft of Lewis, feparated from the main land by a ſtrait, called *Loch Barnera*, about a mile wide. *Long.* 7. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

Barneſley, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire: there is a conſiderable manufacture for wire, as likewiſe for hardware; another for linen, and another for glaſs bottles. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays: fifteen miles W. Doncaſter.

Barnet, a town of England, ſituated partly in the county of Herts, and partly in the county of Middleſex, near which was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, the former commanded by king Edward IV, and the latter by the earl of Warwick, in which the earl was ſlain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April, 1471. It has a weekly market on Mondays: eleven miles N. London.

Barnevelts Iſlands, two ſmall flat iſlands near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 66. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. S.

Barneville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: four leagues and a quarter WSW. Valognes, and five and a quarter SSW. Cherburg.

Barnſtaple, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated on the river Taw, in the county of Devon. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle, had the liberties of a city and a good harbour; but the harbour is now ſhallow, ſo that veſſels cannot come up to the town, yet it has ſome conſiderable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Barnſtaple bay is an opening in the Briſtol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge: forty miles NNW. Exeter, fifty-one W. Taunton, and 191 W. London. *Long.* 4. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Barnſtorf, or *Berndorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: eight miles N. Diepholz.

Barntrup, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: four miles NE. Blomberg.

Baroach, a town of India, in the country of Guzerat: thirty-four miles N. Surat, and eighty S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Baroche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: four miles SSE. Domfront.

Barowecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: thirty-ſix miles N. Lublin.

Barques Point, a cape on the north-eaſt of Sagana bay, in lake Huron.

Barr, or *Baar*, a town of France, in the

department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Benfelden: seven miles WNW. Benfelden.

Barra, an island of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

Barra, or *Bar*, a kingdom of Africa, near the river Gambia, on the borders of it, which extends about twenty leagues.

Barra, or *Barray*, one of the western islands of Scotland: about six miles long, and two and a half broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the east coast, 30,000 of the latter having one year been sent from this island to Glasgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are sold for about five or six pound a hundred; the fishermen also catch some dog fish, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and sell what they do not consume at seven-pence or eight-pence the Scotch pint. Shell-fish abound here, such as limpets, muscles, wilks, clams, spout-fish, or razor-fish, lobsters, crabs, &c. &c.; but what is singularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the shell-fish, called cockle. It is found upon the great sand on the north end of Barray, in such quantities, that in times of great scarcity, all the families upon the island (about 200) resort to it for their daily subsistence. It has been computed, that in two summers, which were peculiarly distressing on account of the great scarcity, no less than from 100 to 200 horse-loads of cockles were taken off the sands at low water every day of the spring-tides, during the months of May, June, July, and August. If the people made use of cockles in plentiful years, they might save as much bread as would prevent a scarcity in the worst of times: five miles S. from the island of South Uist. *Long.* 7. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

Barra Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: twenty miles N. Donegal.

Barraboa, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa.

Barra-Gonda, a town of Africa, in the country of Nigritia, situated on the river Gambia.

Barrad, a town of Arabia: forty miles SE. Saade.

Barran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auch: containing about 700 inhabitants: two leagues WSW. Auch, and two N. Mirande.

Barrance, a town of South America, in Peru, with a harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 59. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

Barre, a town of France, in the department of the Loserre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Florac: two leagues SE. Florac, and six and a half WNW. Alais.

Barre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bernay: three leagues SSE. Bernay, and six and a half WSW. Evreux.

Barrea, a circar or district of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat.

Barrege le Bains, a town of France, situated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenées, in which are a number of medicinal springs of different degrees of heat, from luke-warm to nearly scalding hot; from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous, or oily to the touch, and in taste and smell said to resemble eggs on which a hen has sat some time. They are used both for bathing and drinking: six posts S. Tarbes. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Barrels, rocks near the south coast of the county of Wexford, in the Irish Sea: five miles SW. Carnsore Point.

Barrels, rocks near the south coast of Ireland, in Courtmaschery bay.

Barréme, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: ten miles SSE. Digne.

Barren Islands, at the entrance of Cook's river, on the west coast of North America.

Barren Island, in the East Indian Sea; about six leagues in circumference, and eighteen leagues east from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 94. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Barreone, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Vesubia, near St. Martin, in the county of Tenda.

Barricourt, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grandpré: six leagues S. Sedan, and three NE. Grandpré.

Barrier Islands, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the east coast of New Zealand.

Barrile, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: seven miles WSW. Venosa.

Barringdin, a town of Africa, in the country of Barra.

Barrington, a town of Nova Scotia, on the south coast: fifteen miles SW. Shelburn.

Barrington, a town of Rhode Island, in North America, on the river Swansey: six miles from Bristol.

Barroe-Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: eleven miles SSE. Monaghan.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the northern part of Queen's county, and runs into Waterford bay.

Barrow (Little), a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow: about four miles E. Portarlington.

Barrow Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland,

Ireland, in the county of Cork: five miles E. Kinſale.

Bars, a town of Hungary, and chief place of a county of the ſame name: eight miles W. Leventz.

Barſallach Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce bay: eight miles NW. Burrowhead.

Baſers, a town of Norway: fifty miles NE. Romſdal.

Barſir, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: ſixty miles NE. Sirgian.

Bartapour, a town of India, in the country of Kemaoon, on an iſland in the Ganges: ninety-three miles E. Bereilly, and ninety N. Lucknow.

Barten, a town of Pruſſia, and capital of a ſmall country, called Bartenland, in the province of Natangen: forty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Bartenſtein, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, ſituated on the river Alle: twenty-eight miles S. Konigſberg.

Bartenſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe.

Barthe de Neſtes (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: ſix leagues SE. Tarbes. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Bartholomew, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

Bartholomew, ſee *St. Bartholomew*.

Barton-upon-Humber, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the ſouth ſide of the Humber, from whence paſſage boats go every day to Hull, ſeven miles acroſs; there is a weekly market on Mondays. It contains two churches, and about 1700 inhabitants: thirty-four miles N. Lincoln, and 166 N. London.

Bartrach, an iſland in the bay of Killala, at the mouth of the river Moy: about two miles long, and half a mile broad: two miles NE. Killala.

Bartſa, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NNE. Szeben.

Bartſenlu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles S. Kutaia.

Bartus, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles NW. Palotza.

Barver, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: ſix miles ENE. Diepholz.

Barviliſki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty-eight miles SW. Troki.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: ſeven miles SE. Manfalour.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: twelve miles S. Dendera.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine: eighteen miles S. Siut.

Barum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: ten miles S. Luneburg.

Baruh, a town of Syria: ſixty miles W. Damaſcus.

Baruth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: twenty-two miles SSE. Potzdam, and thirty-four NE. Wittenberg.

Barzeto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ſeventeen miles SSW. Parma.

Barzod, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Hernach, between Caſſovia and Agria.

Bas, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France, with a fort to defend the road: there are not above fifty inhabitants. *Long.* 13. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Bas en Baſſel, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: one league NW. Moniſtrol, and ſix and a half N. le Puy.

Baſciano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: four miles SSE. Teramo.

Baſculumbai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles E. Pergamo.

Baſelece, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeven miles SSW. Volturara.

Baſhee Iſlands, five iſlands in the Chineſe Sea; three of them are large, and four of them inhabited; they are ſaid to be ſo called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor uſed by the inhabitants made of the juice of the ſugar cane, and a ſmall black grain: this name was given to the moſt eaſterly iſland, and became general to them all: the productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, ſugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the iſlands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Iſle of Goats, and Baſhee, or Bachi; they are ſituated to the ſouth of Formoſa.

Baſhee, or *Bachi*, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, the moſt eaſterly of five, called from this the *Baſhee Iſlands*; the form appears circular, about two leagues in diameter. It has a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Baſiento, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: eight miles E. Bernaldi, in the province of Baſilicata.

Baſil, or *Baſle*, ſee *Bâle*.

Baſilan, one of the Philippine iſlands: twelve leagues in circumference, very fertile, eſpecially in fruit and rice: ſix leagues SW. Mindanao. *Long.* 122. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Baſili, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Colokitia: four miles NNE. Colokitia.

Baſilia, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-two miles WNW. Conſtantinow.

Baſilicata, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Capitanata and Bari, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Tarento, on the ſouth by Principato Citra, and Calabria Citra, and on the weſt by the Principato Ultra: about ſixty-ſix miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, cotton, honey, and wax, in abundance; the principal towns are Melfi, Acerenza, Potenza, Turſi, and Venoſa.

Baſingſtoke, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a good corn market every Wedneſday. A navigable canal is lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and ſhalloons. On the downs near the town a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in the year 871; and about a mile from it ſtood Baſing houſe, belonging to the marquis of Wincheſter, which was held as a fortreſs with a garriſon, by the noble owner, for Charles I; after an obſtinate defence, it was taken by Cromwell, who put moſt of the garriſon to the ſword, and reduced the noble manſion to aſhes: thirty-ſeven miles E. Saliſbury, and forty-ſix and a half W. London.

Baſnva, a town of Siberia, on the river Lena: twenty miles S. Orlenga.

Baſques (Les), a country of France, before the revolution, ſituated between the ſea, Spain, the river Adour, and Bearn.

Baſqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: three leagues SSW. Dieppe, and ſeven and a half NNW. Rouen.

Baſſab, ſee *Baſſora*.

Baſſoucbe, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: twenty-ſeven miles W. Farabat.

Baſs, an iſland or rock in the German Ocean, near the NE. coaſt of the county of Haddington, in Scotland. It is of a moſt ſtupendous height; on the ſouth ſide the top appears of the form of a cone, and towards the north it fearfully overhangs the ſea: four miles NW. Dunbar.

Baſſano, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Treviſano, on the Brenta: twelve miles N. Vicenza.

Baſſano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, near which Dolabella defeated the Etruri and the Boij: three miles W. Orta.

Baſſee (La), a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but was diſmantled by Louis XIV; it is ſituated on the Deule: two leagues E. Bethune, and three and three quarters SW. Lille.

Baſſeen, a town of Hindooſtan, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India, in the country of Baglana: twenty miles N. Bombay, and 152 S. Surat.

Baſſento, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Grati, near Coſenza.

Baſſerſtorf, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: four miles NE. Zurich.

Baſſeterre, a general name given by the French to the low lands of the Weſt India iſlands.

Baſſeterre Town, a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher in the Weſt Indies, and capital of the iſland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, opening into a bay, called Baſſeterre Road; the town contains about 800 houſe, and is defended by three batteries. *Long.* 62. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

Baſſeterre Town, a ſeaport town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel. *Long.* 61. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Baſſing, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: one league and a half NE. Dieuze.

Baſſora, or *Baſſab*, a city of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on a navigable canal, weſt of the Euphrates, built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the ſecond caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Perſians; this canal is navigable for veſſels of fifty tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the Gulf of Perſia, from which it lies about fifteen leagues north-weſt. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, veſſels from Europe and Aſia are always found in the port. The troubles of Perſia were of conſiderable advantage to the trade of Baſſora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reſide there, the Engliſh and Dutch have their conſuls, and their ſhips come from India loaded with merchandize: thoſe from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, ſilk, muſlins, baſtard-ſaffron, ſandal, and other woods, benzoin, varniſh, rice, lead, European tin, and iron. From the coaſt of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themſelves. From the coaſt of Malabar they bring cardamom ſeeds, pepper, &c. From Surat all kinds of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and ſteel, of which the Perſians are the chief purchaſers, to make their ſabres. The principal merchandizes of the Dutch are ſpices and coffee from Java. The veſſels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Muſſulman merchants, but the Europeans are the moſt numerous. Some

Arabians

Arabians bring slaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandize for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, grain, when the exportation is allowed, dates, wine, and dry fruits of Persia, &c. Bassora rather belongs to the Arabs than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly spoken. The prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, besides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Nestorians, and monks from Europe; there are besides, some modern Sabeans, whom they call disciples of John. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be twelve miles in circumference: 210 miles SW. Ispahan, and 600 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

Bassones, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirande: five leagues WSW. Auch.

Bassé, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry la Françoise: six miles NNE. Vitry.

Bassum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, with a noble abby: sixteen miles W. Hoya.

Basta, a town of Egypt: forty miles NE. Cairo, and thirty-one SSE. Mansora.

Bastan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty miles SW. Amasiah.

Bastavoe, a bay on the east side of Yell, one of the Shetland islands.

Bastellica, a town of the island of Corsica: five leagues ENE. Ajaccio.

Bastia, a city and seaport of Corsica, and capital of the island, commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathom in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the sea forms a small bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, surrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but small, and fit only for small vessels, the commerce is inconsiderable. In the year 1745, it received considerable damage from a bombardment by the English. In the year 1748, it was besieged by the Austrians; but without success. In the year 1794, lord Hood, after the surrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, proceeded to Bastia, where he arrived the 10th of May. The number of persons capable of bearing arms in Bastia originally amounted to no more than 3000 men. The fortifications were not in the best state, and the garrison but indifferently provided; yet they made a most gallant defence against the united efforts of the British fleet and army, joined by a considerable corps of Corsicans, which Paoli had collected and dispatched thither; and resisted till the 19th of May, when lord Hood, "in consideration of the very gallant defence made by the garrison of Bastia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant, Gentili; which, in the situation of the garrison, it would have been desperation to reject. In consequence of this negotiation, on the 24th, they marched out with the honours of war, and Bastia was taken possession of by the English. The loss of the French has not been ascertained on this occasion; that of the English was not considerable. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 6000. *Long.* 27. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Bastia, a seaport town of Istria, in the Adriatic: eight miles SSE. Umago. *Long.* 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

Bastide de Montfort (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gaillac: five miles NE. Gaillac.

Bastide de Seron (La), a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: four leagues and a half NW. Tarascon.

Bastide (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel-Jaloux: two leagues and three quarters WSW. Tonneins, and three quarters N. Castel Jaloux.

Bastide de Jourdans (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Apt: four leagues SE. Apt.

Bastide d'Armagnac (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogaro: four leagues and three quarters NNW. Nogaro, and one and three quarters NW. Cazaubon.

Bastide de Bearn, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: four leagues W. Orthez.

Bastimontos, small islands, near the coast of America and the isthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes; it is so populous, so well built, and has so much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes*. This city was in possession of the French from 1684 to 1698, when, by the peace of Ryswick, it was restored with its jurisdiction to Spain, from whom it descended to the house of Austria. The jurisdiction, which is part of the ancient comté of Ardennes, comprehends

one hundred and forty-five villages and hamlets: twenty-two miles NW. Luxemburg, and thirty-five S. Liege. *Long.* 23. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Baſtova, a town of European Turkey. in Albania: eighteen miles S. Duraxzo.

Baſzen, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze, in Moldavia.

Batacola, a ſeaport town of India, on the coaſt of Malabar, where the Engliſh had once a ſettlement, but they were all maſſacred by the natives, in the year 1670: twenty miles N. Barcelor.

Batabano, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on the weſtern coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Pines.

Batan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles S. Kutaia.

Batavia, a ſeaport town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, ſituated in a low and marſhy plain, at the union of ſome ſmall rivers, which deſcend from mountains, and render the internal navigation eaſy: in moſt of the ſtreets are canals filled with almoſt ſtagnant water; ſome of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great ſpace, becauſe the houſes are large, convenient, and airy; the ſtreets are very wide and ſtraight. The borders of the canals are ſhaded with large trees, which ſtop the exhalations of the marſhy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholeſome; this unwholeſomeneſs is much increaſed by the cuſtom of depoſiting the black and putrid mud on the ſides of the canal to dry. The public buildings are for the moſt part without elegance; the church of the Croſs is large and handſome: the town-houſe is well ſituated; the hoſpital is convenient and large. It is ſurrounded with a rampart of ſtones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a caſtle, with lofty and thick walls, well furniſhed with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workſhops, &c. At ſome diſtance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its marſhy ſituation. The harbour is the moſt beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom ſecure. Round the harbour and in the bay are ſeveral iſlands, among which are Edam, whither they ſend criminals to hard labour; it is about one league and a half in circumference: Purmerent, in which is an hoſpital: Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandize: Onruſt, this iſland is two leagues from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber yard, where three or four hundred carpenters are kept conſtantly employed, with magazines of ſtores to furniſh veſſels with whatever they may want. Batavia is ſaid to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houſes, and 200 Chineſe, and nearly as many in the ſuburbs; the population is ſuppoſed to be 60,000 ſouls, of which 17,000 are Europeans, or the deſcendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the ſea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are ſpread with country houſes and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and interſected with rivers and canals; but in the midſt of cultivated lands are found marſhes, bogs, and brackiſh waters, which produce fevers and epidemic diſorders; every countenance announces debility and langour: ſome houſes indeed are built in ſituations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but theſe are very rare. For the ſpace of ten or twelve leagues the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men ſeem to poſſeſs ſtrength and colour, where the diſeaſed readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This ſoil, ſo unfriendly to man, is the beſt for vegetation, and produces great quantities of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c.; vaſt plantations of the ſugar-cane grow almoſt without culture, and produce a greater quantity of that vegetable ſalt than thoſe of the American iſlands. In the year 1619, Batavia was only a village, palliſadoed round with bamboo canes; in a flat country, marſhy, and ſubject to the inundations of a river running through it. At this time the Dutch made a ſettlement here, who demoliſhed the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia*; they cut canals and drains, to carry off the water upon any land-floods. The bay has ſeventeen or eighteen iſlands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 veſſels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the ſea, between which 100 ſlaves are conſtantly employed in taking out the mud or ſoil, waſhed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would ſoon be choaked up: a boom croſſes it below the town, which is ſhut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main-guard. Here all veſſels pay toll. A ſea gale riſes every morning at ten, to bring veſſels into the bar, and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out, one from the north the other from the ſouth. It is the reſidence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the States of Holland every three years. *Long*, 106. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Budbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: two miles S. Quakenbruck.

Batchajouc, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: ninety miles S. Erivan.

Batchelors River, ſee *Bachelors River*.

Batchuriſchkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: eight miles N. Archangel.

Batcab, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: 190 miles SSW. Merida.

Batgao, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mocaumpour: ten miles S. Catmandu, and 140 N. Patna. *Long.* 28. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

Bath, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet, is ſituated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the north, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt by lofty hills, forming a very pleaſant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier againſt the winds, and fountains of the pureſt waters. Theſe hills abound with white free-ſtone, of which the houſes are built. On the north-weſt ſide the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town. The Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, &c. The Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Callidi*, *Thermæ*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. Theſe waters are ſaid, from the lateſt experiments, to contain a ſmall portion of common ſalt, a larger proportion of ſelenites, a portion of fixable air, and ſome ſulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a ſlight chalybeate impregnation. Theſe are all that chemiſtry has as yet diſcovered; but from the inadequacy of theſe impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that ſome latent cauſe is concerned of too ſubtile a nature to be ſubjected to ſuch analyſis, or perhaps to be the object of our ſenſes, or even of our comprehenſion. There are three principal ſprings, or baths, the King's-Bath, the Hot-Bath, and the Croſs-Bath. The Queen's-Bath is merely an expanſion of the waters of the King's-Bath. The heat of the King's-Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-Bath 117, and of the Croſs-Bath 111. The diſorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obſtructions of the viſcera, palſies, gout, rheumatiſm, hyſteric colic, the colic of Poitiers, jaundice, white ſwellings, leproſy, hyſteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumſtances which forbid the uſe of the Bath waters, are all caſes with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breaſt, with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all caſes in which internal ſuppuration or ſchirrhus has taken place; all caſes of hæmorrhages and plethora. The diſcovery of theſe waters is, by ancient hiſtorians, attributed to Bladud, ſon of Lud-Hudibras, who was king of this county 890 years before the birth of Chriſt; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themſelves we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the propereſt uſes, and in ſupplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our Lord 44, and in the reign of the emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Veſpaſian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the weſtern parts of Britain under the ſubjection of the Roman empire, ſat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of ſuch genial waters as flowed with ſpontaneous heat from the boſom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a ſufficient inducement to a people who had ſo lately left the luxuries of Italy, where every art was employed in erecting the moſt ſuperb baths and ſudatories, and in fabricating, with immenſe labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this ſpot furniſhed without the ſmalleſt trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail aſcribing to that orb, which imparts heat and vigour to the univerſe, and they at once beſtowed upon the waters the appellation of Aquæ Solis, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they ſtationed the firſt detachment of the ſecond legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples, were erected, and a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhoſpitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 118, that ſame detachment of the ſecond legion, ſtill remaining here, was joined by a diviſion of the ſixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Cheſter, had their ſtation in Aquæ Solis, which was then become the moſt capital city in Roman Britain, and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the iſland for preparing the legionary arms and enſigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 1200 feet in length, and the greateſt breadth about 1150. It was ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, compoſed of layers of ſtone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickneſs, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, anſwering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compaſs, from which,

in subsequent times, the principal streets had their denominations. During the reign of the emperor Theodosius, Chrysanthus, being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increased into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practising the arts of civilization and peace. At length, about the year 444, the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the possession of the Britons, who, by their intercourse and intermarriages with the Romans, had before constituted a considerable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and dispersed themselves into various parts thereof, by small degrees erected themselves into several petty states, or monarchies. Bath, with a few other considerable cities in the western parts of the island, still remained in the possession of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three British kings of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmail, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath soon after was obliged, for the first time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name, and a different prospect to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the West-Saxons, under which it flourished for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know so little or so much of the Roman state of Bath. On the foundation of those walls, which they themselves had industriously destroyed, fresh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mausoleums, and triumphal arches, and therein was inserted a variety of sculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taste, and filled with adventitious structures. Ofric, king of the Northumbrian states, with the consent of Kentwine, that once relentless chacer of the British powers, erected, in the year 676, a house of nuns, to the honour of God, and St. Peter the apostle. The Danish invasions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progress of its improvements. At length it assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in the church of St. Peter, in the presence of Oswald, archbishop of York, and the several other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preserved for many ages in anniversary games and festive pageantries. At the time of the invasion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath one hundred and seventy-eight burgesses, sixty-four of whom were tenants to the king, ninety to the barons and great men, and twenty-four to the church of St. Peter. Such was the state of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the succeeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the subject of much controversy, and unseemly confusion, to the ecclesiastical polity of the country. From the time of the Conquest, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to settle within the precincts of this city. Among the rest was John de Villula, a native of Tours, in the province of Orleanois, in France, who for several years practised physic in this resort of valetudinarians, and accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his interest with the monks established in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the bishopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abby of Bath, vacant by the death of bishop Giso, another French emigrant. At the instance of bishop Burnel, in the reign of Edward I, this city first sent representatives to parliament. The government of the city was originally vested in a sheriff; the first that appears to have borne this office was Alfred, who is said to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A. D. 907. It afterwards had a provost, or bailiff. Its first charters were confirmed by king Edward III, Richard II, Henry V, and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-second year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be a sole city of itself, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Bath. The commerce of Bath, abstracted from the expenditures of fashionable company resorting to the city, is now altogether inconsiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deserves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almost in a manner maintained by clothing. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII, informs us, that a little before his time, there were three capital clothiers of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flourished; and it is asserted, that at the time of the Restoration there were no less than sixty broad looms employed in the single parish of St. Michael. The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne, and the first barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the the city, Dec. 15, 1727. The number of barges employed upon this river, to and from Bristol, is nine, and their burden on an average

average thirty tons each. This city, like that of Rome, from a very ſmall and mean beginning, is now become ſo large in bulk, and withal, ſo elegant in its buildings, and ſo reſpectable in its inhabitants and its viſitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its priſtine ſtate almoſt wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The moſt ſuperb edifices, raiſed by the moſt ſkilful architects, riſe in every quarter, and compoſe one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars, Bath was garriſoned for the ſervice of king Charles I, and the ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithſtanding which, upon the approach of a ſmall party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city ſurrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal poſts of the parliament forces in this county, and here Sir William Waller lay for a conſiderable time with his whole army, making ſallies into the country, and inviting together all the diſaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garriſon hence to the reinforcement of Briſtol, the king's troops retook poſſeſſion of the city. In the year 1715, a deſign was ſet on foot for a general hoſpital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when freſh contributions were made, a ſpacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The Preſident and Governors of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary at Bath. In 1742, the houſe was opened for the reception of the ſick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland, thoſe of Bath only excepted, in regard they always have a readier and leſs expenſive acceſs to the benefits of the water. There are three pariſh churches in Bath, and ſeveral chapels of the eſtabliſhed form: beſide places of worſhip for Roman Catholics, Preſbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers: nineteen miles NE. Wells, twelve E. Briſtol, thirty-nine NW. Saliſbury, forty-one nearly SW. Glouceſter, ſixty-ſeven SW. Oxford, and 107 W. London. *Long.* 2. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Bath Town, a ſeaport of North Carolina, in the United States of America, on the river Pamticoe. *Long.* 77. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Batha, or *Bath*, or *Bachia*, a town of Hungary, ſituated near the Danube; once the ſee of a biſhop, now united to Colocza, taken by the emperor in the year 1686; twenty leagues S. Buda. *Long.* 36. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Bathmonſter, a town of Hungary, ſeparated from Batha by the Danube.

Batnir, or *Batinda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country: 150 miles ESE. Moultan, and 170 NW. Agimere.

Bato, one of the Ladrone Iſlands. *Long.* 142. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. N.

Bato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: two miles SE. Scalea, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Batoa, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, ſituated on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich.

Batopilab, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: 120 miles N. Cinaloa.

Batta, a province of Africa, once a powerful ſtate, but now ſubject to Congo: the principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agiſymba.

Bottaglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanara: three miles NW. Vieſte.

Battel, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex; built near the place where the deciſive battle was fought between Harold and William Duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built an abby on the ſpot, dedicated to St. Martin, with conſiderable privileges and endowments, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain; and the remains, yet viſible, bear marks of its ancient grandeur: the abby was called Battel-abby, and very ſoon after people began to build near, and a town gradually grew, which was alſo called Battel. This is given as the origin of the place. The town conſiſts of one good ſtreet; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, of conſiderable eſtimation among ſportſmen. On the ſecond Tueſday in every month there is a market for cattle, corn, &c. and a market weekly on Thurſdays, for proviſions, &c.: ſix miles N. Haſtings, and fifty-ſeven S. London.

Battenborch, or *Battenburg*, a town of the duchy of Gueldres, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe, nearly oppoſite Raveſtein.

Batten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: ſixteen miles SW. Waldeck, and ſixteen NW. Marburg.

Battibaglio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: eleven miles ESE. Salerno.

Battlefield, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV gained a victory over Piercy, called Hotſpur: three miles N. Shrewſbury.

Batuſani,

Battuſzani, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles NNW. Jaſſy.

Bavany, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery: ſeven miles N. Erroad, in Coimbetore.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, is bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia, on the eaſt and ſouth by the circle of Auſtria, and on the weſt by Swabia, and contains about 2830 ſquare leagues. It receives its name from the duchy of Bavaria, which forms the greater part. It is compoſed of twenty ſtates, divided into two benches, the one eccleſiaſtical, and the other ſecular. Theſe ſtates are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the aſſemblies are held generally at Ratiſbon or Waſſerburg, and they vote in the following order: the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, duke of Bavaria, biſhop of Freyſing, duke of Neuburg and Sulzbach, biſhop of Ratiſbon, landgrave of Leuchtenberg, biſhop of Paſſau, comte Sternſtein, provoſt of Berchtholdſgaden, comte of Haag, abbot of St. Emeran, comte of Ortenburg, abbot of Nieder-Munſter, lord of Ehrenfels, abbot of Ober-Munſter, lord of Sulzburg and Pyrbaum, lord of Hohen-Waldek, lord of Bretteneck and town of Ratiſbon. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furniſh 800 horſemen, and 1494 foot, as its contingent.

Bavaria, the electorate or duchy, comprehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the ſame bounds, ſixty leagues long, and forty broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the ſouth the country is mountainous, interſperſed with forets, lakes, and moraſſes, with paſture grounds, but few corn fields, towards the north are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewiſe many ſalt works, medicinal ſprings and baths, mines of copper, ſilver, and lead, quarries of excellent marble, plenty of game, fiſh, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Almuhl, Nab, and Iſer; they count ſixteen lakes of a larger ſize, and 160 ſmaller; 275 rivers, great and ſmall; 360 foreſts; 320 mountains, and a great number of fiſh-ponds. They reckon forty-eight cities; 123 towns; 1200 villages; 1000 chateaus, or noblemens' ſeats; eighty-ſix convents; 1500 pariſhes; 28,709 churches; and about four millions of ſouls. The revenues of the elector amount to about five or ſix millions of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The ſtates of Bavaria are compoſed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are aſſembled by the deputies at Munich; but this ſeldom happens: the ſtates of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet ſince the year 1628. The inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Bavaria are the moſt zealous Catholics in Europe. There are however ſome Proteſtants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal manufactures are coarſe cloth, ſtuffs of woollen, cotton and ſilk ſtockings, velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, ſalt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electorate college, and the ſecond among the ſecular electors; he has a ſeat and the firſt vote among the college of princes. His aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire amounts to ſixty horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix-dollars, and fifty-eight kreutzers.

Bavaria (Upper), is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich, and Burkhauſen. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhauſen, Abenſperg, Ingolſtadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhem, and Waſſerburg; of the latter, Burkhauſen, Branau, and Scherding.

Bavaria (Lower), is likewiſe divided into two governments, viz. that of Landſhuit, the principal towns of which are Landſhuit, Aerding, Dingelſing, Landau, Vilſhofen, Oſterhofen, and Moſburg; and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kelheim, Dietfurt, Stault-am-Hof, and Deckendorf.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Queſnoy. It was once a conſiderable town, but is now ſcarcely more than a village: two leagues NE. le Queſnoy, and eleven SE. Lille.

Baubigny, a town of France: one league and a half NE. Paris.

Baubula, a river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, about a league below Calataiud.

Baud, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: three leagues and a half ENE. Hennebon, and three and three quarters S. Pontivy.

Baudanvilier, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: four leagues N. St. Diey, and one and three quarters S. Blamont.

Bauerwaltz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, on the river Zinna: ten miles NW. Ratibor.

Baugé, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, ſituated on the river Coeſnon; before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and a royal juſtice: it contains

about

about 4000 inhabitants: six leagues ENE. Angers. *Long.* 17. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Baulas, a town of Syria: fifty miles E. Damascus.

Baulte, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, a little below Frauenburg.

Bauman Islands, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722, apparently pleasant and covered with fruit-trees, and divers sorts of vegetables: the inhabitants are white, some of them burned by the sun; they are numerous and armed with bows and arrows, but represented as of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about seven or eight leagues in circumference, with good anchorage. *Long.* 208. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. S.

Baumes-les-Dames, or *Baume les Nones*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs: five leagues NE. Besançon, and eight and three quarters N. Pontarlier.

Baumgarten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles W. Feltsburg.

Baumgarten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: three miles W. Politzka.

Bamholder, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: ten miles W. Lautereck, and twenty-five N. Deux Ponts.

Baumswaldt, a forest of Prussia, on the borders of Lithuania, about ten leagues long, and seven wide.

Baunach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, near the river Mayne: seven miles N. Bamberg.

Baurinkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lingen: six miles NE. Lingen.

Bauschwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysze: eight miles ENE. Neysze.

Bausk, a town of Courland, on the river Muza: Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, took it from the Poles in the year 1625, and in the year 1705 the czar became master of it, after a bloody battle between the Russians and the Swedes: six leagues S. Mittaw.

Bautsch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: eighteen miles N. Prerau.

Bautzen, or *Budissen*, a town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia: formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Saxony, on the river Sprée: thirty miles ENE. Dresden, and seventy-six E. Leipsick. *Long.* 32. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Baux (Les), a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon, formerly the chief place of an independent barony: two leagues SE. Tarascon, and three NE. Arles.

Bawder, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, about three miles NNW. Barnard-Castle, in the county of Durham.

Bawrow, a town of Red Russia, in the palatinate of Lemberg: sixty-four miles E. Lemberg.

Bawi, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi: eighty miles N. Ispahan.

Bawtry, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Idle; the principal trade is in millstones. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays: eight miles S. Doncaster, and 152 N. London.

Bay of Islands, so called from the great number of islands which line its shores: on the coast of New Zealand: it affords good anchorage.

Bay of Inlets, a bay on the south-east coast of New Holland, between Cape Palmerston and Cape Townsend. *Long.* 209. 36. to 210. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 30. S.

Baya, a seaport town of Africa, in the district of Soko, on the Gold Coast.

Bayagana, a town on the island of St. Domingo.

Bayamo, or *St. Salvador*, a town of the island of Cuba, on a river which forms a port, near the South Coast, it gives name to a channel, situated between the main land of Cuba and the islands called the *Queen's Gardens*: 280 miles E. Havanna. *Long.* 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Bayersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: on the Rednitz, with a seat of justice, and a large synagogue: four miles N. Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Bessin, in Lower Normandy, the seat of a governor, a bailywick, and an election and the see of a bishop, whose diocese included six hundred and eleven parishes: the cathedral is admired as the most beautiful in the department. Besides the cathedral, there were seventeen other churches, a college, a public school, an hotel-dieu, a general hospital, and several religious houses. The number of inhabitants is computed at 8000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is situated on the Aure, about four miles from the sea: four leagues and a half WNW. Caen, and ten and a half NW. Falaise. *Long.* 16. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Bayjah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which carries on a consider-

able

able trade in corn, situated on the side of a hill, with a citadel.

Bayler, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Aoyssinia, and province of Dancale, on the Red Sea. *Long.* 59. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Baynes, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux: three leagues and a quarter WSW. Bayeux.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton in the district of Luneville, situated on the Moselle: fourteen miles S. Nancy, and nine SW. Luneville.

Bayona, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in a small gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the sea near the coast is furnished with excellent fish, and the land about is ferrile, and watered by a great number of springs; the place is small, but strong: three leagues SW. Vigo, and four NW. Tuy. *Long.* 7. 55. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Bayona Islands, two small islands and some rocks so called, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bayona, they were anciently called *Insulæ Deorum*, or *The Isles of the Gods*: two leagues NNW. Bayona.

Bayonne, a seaport town, on the west coast of France. It is the seat of a tribunal, in the district of Ustaritz, and department of the Lower Pyrenées; situated at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about a league from the sea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is strongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, and of considerable importance: masts are brought from the Pyrenées, by means of the Nive, the Gave of Oleron, and the Adour, to Bayonne, and thence shipped to Brest and other ports; a company was established here for the northern whale fishery in 1605. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. In the year 1784, it was declared a free port: five posts and a half from Yron, on the frontiers of Spain, and 105 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 11. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Bayreuth, or *Bareuth*, *Bareith*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, the residence of the margraves, and capital of the whole principality, whence it is often called the principality of *Bareuth*; it is surrounded by the Main, Mistelbach, and Sendelbach. It contains a palace, which being burnt down in the year 1753, was again rebuilt in a beautiful style, one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public school, a foundling hospital, an academy, founded in the year 1722, by the margrave Frederick, and a college. In the year 1430 this town was burned down by the Hussites. It belonged to a prince of the house of Brandenburg, the last of whom dying in 1782, is descended to the king of Prussia: 104 miles W. Prague, sixty-four N. Ratisbon, and forty-eight NNE. Augsburg. *Long.* 29. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Bays, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mayenne: two leagues N. Evron, and three and a half ESE. Mayenne.

Baza, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: seven miles SSW. Feldes.

Baza, or *Baca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the south side of the Guadalentin, between Guadix and Huescar; supposed to be the ancient Basti, from whence the Bastitani took their name: seven leagues NE. from Guadix. *Long.* 13. 58. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Bazadois, before the revolution a province of France, situated between Agenois, Condomois, and Guienne; the land is sandy and unproductive. Bazas was the capital.

Bazas, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde: before the revolution the capital of Bazadois, and see of a bishop. The diocese, which is said to have been one of the most ancient in France, comprehends 250 parishes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000: ten leagues SE. Bourdeaux, thirteen WNW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

Baziege, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: four leagues SE. Toulouse.

Bazirgion, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: fifty-seven miles E. Lar.

Bazoche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent le Rotrou: five miles SE. Authon.

Bazoches, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argentan: nine miles NW. Argentan.

Bazoches, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neuville-aux-Bois: six miles N. Neuville.

Bazoches, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons: four leagues E. Soissons.

Bazoge (La), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Mans; six miles N. le Mans.

Bazougers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of

of a canton, in the district of Laval: two leagues and a half SE. Laval.

Bazouges la Perouse, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dol: three leagues and a quarter SSE. Dol, and one and a quarter SW. Antrain.

Beachy Head, a promontory of England, and highest land on the south coast of Suffex, which rises perpendicular over the cliffs: nine leagues WSW. Dungeness.

Beaconsield, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thursdays: thirty-one miles ESE. Oxford, and twenty-three WNW. London.

Beal, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, near Askeaton, in the county of Limerick.

Bealnabrach, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.

Bealt, *Bealth*, or *Builth*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, situated on the river Wye, with two markets weekly, on Mondays and Saturdays: twenty-one miles and a half SW. Presteign, and 171 WNW. London.

Beaminster, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, near the borders of Somerset. It was anciently more considerable than it now is. It was nearly burned down in the year 1644, and in 1686. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and another of sail cloth, with a weekly market held on Thursdays. The inhabitants are computed at 2000: twenty-four miles W. Blandford, twelve WNW. Dorchester, and 138 W. London.

Beane, a river of England, which runs into the Lea near Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford.

Bear Island, an island near the south-west coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about five miles long, and one and a half wide. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Bear (North), a small island in St. James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Bear (South), a small island in St. James's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Bear Bay, on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland: seventy miles E. Cape Ray.

Bear Sound, on the west coast of West Greenland. *Long.* 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Beard, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Decize, on the Loire: ten miles SE. Nevers.

Bearhaven, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork: between Bear Island and the county of Cork.

Bearn, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenées: about sixteen leagues long, and twelve broad; bounded on the east by Bigorre, on the north by Armagnac, Turfan, and Chalosse, on the west by Dax, a part of Soule, and Lower Navarre, and on the south by the Pyrenées; the plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir-trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine: the principal rivers which bear the name of Gaves, are the Gave-Bearnais, and the Gave d'Oleron. Pau is the capital town.

Beastan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: eighty miles SW. Kin.

Beatta Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: seven miles NNW. Castlebar.

Beaudun, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols: twelve miles NE. Barjols.

Beaucaire, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats: a great deal of commerce is carried on here in wool, silk, stuffs, spices, drugs, leather, cotton, &c. which is assisted by an annual fair that continues six days, the returns of which are said to be eight millions of livres in specie, and six or seven in exchange of merchandize, on an average of one year with another: four leagues E. Nismes. *Long.* 22. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Beauce, before the revolution, a country of France, part of Orleannois, so fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain or river.

Beauchastel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: two leagues and a half SSW. Valence, and three and a half NE. Privas.

Beaver Island, an island in lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

Beaver Indians, natives of North America, situated about *Long.* 118. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Beaver, a river of North America, which runs into Lake-Cross lake. *Long.* 118. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

Beaver Lake, a lake of North America: *Long.* 102. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Baugé: two leagues and a half SSW. Baugé, and four and a half E. Angers.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: two leagues NE. Creft.

Beaufort, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

Beaufort, a feaport town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, fituated in Core Sound: thirty-nine miles SSE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 41. N.

Beaufort, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, and county of Carteret, a feat of juftice, fituated on the iſland of Port Royal, with a good harbour. *Long.* 80. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 31. N.

Beaufort, or *Port Royal*, an iſland on the Atlantic Ocean, near the eaft coaft of North America, belonging to the ſtate of South Carolina, near the mouth of the river Savanna: *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy: thirty miles ENE. Chambery.

Beaugency, or *Baugency*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, fituated on the Loire, over which is a bridge of twenty-two arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy: four leagues and a half SW. Orleans. *Long.* 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 47. N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardiere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois: four leagues NNW. Villefranche, and ſeven ENE. Roanne. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Beaujolois, before the revolution, a ſmall, but fertile, province of France: ten leagues long, and eight wide, ſituated between the Lyonnois, Burgundy, the Saone and Loire.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive, on the Dordogne: ſeventeen miles S. Tulle, and ſeventeen SE. Brive.

Beaulieu ſous la Roche, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: two leagues and a half W. Roche ſur Yon, and four and a quarter NNE. Sables d'Olonne.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, ſituated on the Indre, oppoſite Loches; it contains about 1300 inhabitants.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: four leagues SE. Gien.

Beaulon, a town of France, in the department of the Ill and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: four leagues SW. Rennes.

Beaumarchez, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: ſeven leagues W. Auch, and four and a half W. Mirande. *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Beaumaris, or *Beaumarſh*, a feaport town of Wales, and county town of the Iſle of Angleſea, very near the Iriſh Sea, with a large and ſafe harbour, and good anchorage: the trade was once very conſiderable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is the ſeat of a governor, and, as a port town, has five ſmaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllhely. The market is on Saturdays: twenty-eight miles ESE. Holyhead, and 240 and three quarters NW. London. *Long.* 4. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Beaumenil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: two leagues SSE. Bernay.

Beaumetz-les-Loges, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: two leagues SW. Arras.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: one league W. Pont l'Evêque, and ſix ENE. Caen.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: ſixteen miles NE. Dijon.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: eight miles W. Cherburg.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: two miles S. Clermont.

Beaumont-les-Forges, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité, on the Nyevre: thirteen miles N. Nevers.

Beaumont-ſur-Veſle, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims, ſituated on the Veſle: eight miles SE. Reims.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe,

on

on the Oise: thirty-three miles N. Paris, and nine NE. Pontoise.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belvez: three leagues and a half W. Belvez, and nine S. Perigueux.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Frenay-le-Vicomte: five leagues NE. Le Mans.

Beaumont en Argonne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan: three leagues and a half SSE. Sedan, and nine E. Rethel.

Beaumont on Gatinois, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nemours: four leagues SW. Nemours, and eight SSW. Fontainebleau.

Beaumont de Lomagre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenade: five leagues NW. Grenade, and three and a half SSW. Castel Sarrasin.

Beaumont le Roger, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bernay: five leagues W. Evreux, and two and a half E. Bernay. *Long.* 18. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Baugé: three leagues E. Angers, and three W. Baugé.

Beaune, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or: seven leagues S. Dijon, and eight and a half SE. Auxonne. *Long.* 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bois-Commun: one league N. Bois-Commun, and four and a half WNW. Montargis.

Beaupreau, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florent: three leagues S. St. Florent, and three NNW. Chollet.

Beauquesne, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Doulens: two leagues SE. Doulens.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues S. Perigueux.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme: three leagues E. Clermont Ferrand.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of Lot: five leagues ESE. Cahors.

Beaurepair, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans: two leagues and a half E. Louhans, and three N. Cuzeau.

Beaurepaire, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: nine leagues SSE. Lyons, and three SE. Vienne.

Beauvieux, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon, three leagues and a half NW. Reims.

Beausset (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toulon: seven miles NW. Toulon.

Beauvais, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oise, situated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaisis, and the see of a bishop. It was besieged by the English without success in the year 1443, and by the duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpose, though at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter siege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whose portrait is preserved in the Town-house; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk first in a procession, kept annually on the tenth of July. The cathedral is much admired; besides this there are six collegiate, and three parish churches: seven posts S. Amiens, and eight N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Beauvaisis, before the revolution, a small province of France, bordered on the north by Picardy, on the west by Vexin-Normand, on the south by Vexin-François, and on the east by Senlis; the country is very fertile, and was one of the first conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

Beauval, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Doulens: one league S. Doulens.

Beauville, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: three leagues and a half N. Valence, and four ENE. Agen. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Challans: two leagues and a half NW. Challans.

Beauvoir sur Niort, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Niort: two leagues and a half S. Niort.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and district of St. Marcelin: five leagues SW. Grenoble, and two ESE. St. Marcelin.

Beauval,

Beauzeat, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: one league and a half SW. Moniſtrol.

Beauzee, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three leagues SSE. Clermont en Argonne, and four and a half SSW. Verdun.

Bebe, a town of Egypt: eight miles S. Beniſuef.

Bebenowa, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Braclaw: fourteen miles SE. Braclaw.

Bebre, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, oppoſite Bourbon Lancy.

Bec (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Eure: nine leagues WSW. Rouen.

Bec Creſpin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues E. from Havre.

Beccles, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, on the river Wavenay, with a weekly market on Saturdays: fifteen miles SW. Yarmouth, twelve S. Norwich, and 108 NNE. London.

Becede (La), a town of France, on the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary: one league and a half N. Caſtelnaudary, and one and a quarter NNW. St. Papoul.

Bechan, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn: three miles WSW. Montgomery.

Bechere Gol, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty miles W. Cogni.

Becherel, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three leagues N. Montfort, and four and three quarters NW. Rennes.

Bechin, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. It was taken and burned by general Buquoi, in 1619. In this circle there are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and mines of ſalt, and ſome gold is found in the river Luſchnitz; it was dreadfully ravaged in the thirty years' war. Bechin, the capital, is ſituated on the Luſchnitz: fifty miles S. Prague, and forty-eight SE. Pilſen. *Long.* 32. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Beckem, or *Beckum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Werſe: ſeventeen miles SSE. Munſter.

Bedale, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York; with a weekly market on Tueſdays. The country round is celebrated for breeding horſes: ſix miles from Northallerton, 220 N. London

Bedarrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, ſituated on the Orbe; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen ſtuffs: five leagues and a half N. Beziers. *Long.* 20. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Bedat (Le), a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Montferand.

Bedburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, on the Erfft: fourteen miles W. Cologn, and twenty NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Bedee, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three leagues and a half WNW. Rennes, and one N. Montfort.

Beder, a town of Hindooſtan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan; large, well built, and ſtrongly fortified; celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas: ſeventy miles W. Warangola, and ſixty NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Bedford, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Ouſe: It contains five churches, three on the north, and two on the ſouth ſide of the river; it is a place of conſiderable trade, which is much aſſiſted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market town of the county, on the north ſide of the Ouſe; the ſoil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. The aſſizes were always held here, except in the year 1684, when they were removed to Ampthil, by the intereſt of the earl of Ayleſbury, its recorder. This place was famous for a victory, gained in the year 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons; and for the interment of the great king Offa, who choſe to have his bones laid in a ſmall chapel, near the river Ouſe, which, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. The Danes once deſtroyed this town; but Edward the Elder repaired it, and united the town on the ſouth ſide of the river, called *Mikeſgate*, to Bedford, on the north ſide of it; ſince which they have both gone by this name. After the conqueſt, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford, built a caſtle here, encompaſſed with a mighty rampart of earth, and a high wall, the whole ſo ſtrong that king Stephen, who beſieged and took it in his war with the empreſs Maud, was glad to grant the garriſon honourable terms. In the barons' wars, it was again beſieged, and for want of relief, taken by king John's forces, under Fulco de Brent, to whom the king gave it for a reward; but for his ſubſequent behaviour, he took it from him, and cauſed it to be demoliſhed, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The place

firſt gave title of Duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI, as it did in the reign of Edward IV, firſt to John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, and then to the king's third ſon, George Plantagenet; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant till Henry VII created his uncle, Jaſper Tudor, duke of Bedford, who alſo died without iſſue; and thus far it is very remarkable, that the title was enjoyed by the firſt poſſeſſor only of each family. But king Edward VI, making John lord Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever ſince been in that illuſtrious houſe, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by king William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has ſent repreſentatives to parliament from the earlieſt times to the preſent. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle, held in the ſouth part of the town; the other on Saturday, for corn and proviſions, held in the north part of the town: twenty-two miles SE. Northampton, fifty-two NE. Oxford, ſixteen W. Cambridge, and fifty N. London.

Bedfordſhire, a county of England, is bounded on the north by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire; its form tending to oval, but irregular. The greateſt length is thirty-five miles, and the greateſt breadth about twenty-two. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, and the Ivel; the principal towns are Bedford, Ampthill, Biggleſwade, Dunſtable, Potton, Luton, Leighton-Buzzard, Shefford, Wooburn, and Taddington. The face of the country is in general varied with ſmall hills and dales, with few extenſive levels. Towards the ſouth the land is hilly and chalky; on the weſt ſide for the moſt part flat and ſandy; the other parts are a deep ſoil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordſhire, are corn and butter. In ſome parts they cultivate woad for dyers; and near Wooburn, they dig fullers-earth. The principal manufactures are lace-making, hats, baſkets, and other articles made of ſtraw. Bedfordſhire is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 116 pariſhes, 67,350 inhabitants, and 260,000 acres. It ſends four members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Bedford.

Bedford, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, on the river Concord: ſeven miles N. Concord.

Bedford Level, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridge, formerly full of fens and marſhes, and in rainy ſeaſons for the moſt part under water, but drained at the expence of 400,000l. by the noble family of Ruſſel, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to uſe.

Bednal, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the pariſh of Stepney, now covered with houſes, and joined to London. In it is the noble hoſpital of the Trinity-houſe, for decayed maſters of ſhips, or pilots.

Bednore, or *Biddanore*, a country of Hindooſtan, lying north-weſt of the Myſore country, which takes its name from the capital, Bednore.

Bednore, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, north-weſt of the Myſore country, to which it is united. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1783, but reſtored ſoon after: 140 miles NW. Seringapatam, 224 S. Viſiapour, and 330 SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 74. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

Bedoed Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Bedouins, wandering Arabians, who rove from place to place, not only in Aſia but in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deſerts near water and paſture, for the advantage of feeding their horſes and camels: they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being ſurpriſed. Their hand is againſt every man, and every man's hand is againſt them. As to their religion, they follow the doctrine of Mahomet.

Bedr, a town of Arabia, fifty-ſix miles SSW. Medina.

Bedreta, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon: eight leagues from Sangueſa.

Bedwin (Great), a town of England, in the county of Wilts, near the borders of Berkſhire. It is ſaid to have been a city in the time of the Saxons, but is now very much decayed: it is however a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſix miles W. Hungerford, and ſeventy and a half W. London.

Beef Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 75. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Beelike, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: four miles W. Rhuden, and ten ENE. Arenſberg.

Beemſter, a great drained marſh or lake of North Holland. It was formerly a large lake, covering a great extent of country, which by the induſtry of the Hollanders, who have drained the water, is converted into excellent paſture.

Beeralſton, a ſmall borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: five miles from Taviſtock, and 211 W. London.

Beering's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 18. N.

Beering's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about ninety miles long, and twenty-five to thirty wide: thirty leagues W. Kamtchatka. *Long.* 181. to 182. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54 45. to 56. 10. N.

Beering's Straits, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America, and the east coast of Asia: thirteen leagues wide.

Beesenstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: six miles E. Eisleben.

Beeskow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, situated on the Spree: a cloth manufacture is carried on in the town: sixteen miles SW. Francfort on the Oder, and thirty-four ESE. Berlin.

Beesten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lingen: seven miles SSE. Lingen.

Befort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ceded to France by the house of Austria, in the year 1648, at the treaty of Westphalia. It was fortified by Vauban. There are several forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron: three posts and a half NNW. Porentrui: fifteen and a half SSW. Strasburg, and fifty and three quarters E. Paris. *Long.* 24. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 0. N.

Beg Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: two miles N. Lough Neagh.

Bega, or *Vega*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra: four miles NW. Lemgo, in the circle of Westphalia.

Begarra, a town of Spain, in New Castile: four leagues from Alcarez.

Beger, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: fourteen leagues from Medina Sidonia.

Beghni, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Begkowe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: three miles W. Melnik.

Beglaush, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: eight miles N. Kir-shehr.

Bebambergs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles E. Steyr.

Bebamkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles SE. St. Polten.

Behat, or *Chelum*, a river of Asia, in the country of the Seiks, which runs into the Chunaub, fourteen miles S. Koolhaub.

Beberus, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Irak: twenty miles NNE. Bagdat.

Bebeu, a town of Egypt: seventeen miles S. Abu Girge.

Bebhir, a district of India, in the southern part of the country of Moultan, situated on the east side of the Indus.

Bebir, or *Bhabir*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, situated on an island in the river Indus: 145 miles S. Moultan, 304 W. Agimere. *Long.* 70. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Behlulia, a town of Syria: forty miles SW. Aleppo.

Behneſs, a town of Egypt: ten miles NW. Abu Girge.

Behut, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 128 miles S. Agra, and twenty-one NNE. Chandaree.

Beja, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtello, near a lake of the ſame name, famous for an excellent ſpecies of fiſh, which they ſay makes a noiſe before rain and tempeſts: ſeventy-two miles SSE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

Beiad, a town of Egypt: two miles ENE. Beniſuef.

Beiadie, a town of Egypt: three miles SE. Aſhmunein.

Bejar de Melena, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near the Straits of Gibraltar: eight leagues S. Cadiz.

Beichlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: ſix miles SW. Wiehe.

Beihgries, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt, at the conflux of the Altmuhl, and the Seulz: ſixteen miles N. Ingoldſtadt, and ſixteen NE. Aichſtadt.

Beilſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a lordſhip, to which it gives name, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg: five miles S. Dillenburg.

Beilſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a lordſhip, belonging to the prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dietz; which pays 128 florins for a Roman month: twelve miles NW. Wetzlar, thirty-ſix ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Beinac, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: eight miles S. Tulle.

Beinaſco, a town of Piedmont: four miles and a half SSW. Turin.

Beinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, belonging to the marquiſate of Baden: ſix leagues NNE. Strasburg.

Beinheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ſeven leagues NNE. Strasburg, and three and three quarters NE. Haguenau.

Beinigkemen, a town of Lithuania: twelve miles N. Pilkallen.

Beira, a province of Portugal, the third in rank, and firſt in ſize, being nearly thirty leagues ſquare. It is divided into ſix juriſdictions, called *Comarcas*; bounded on the

north by the provinces of Tralos Montes, and Entre Duero-e-Minho, on the east by Spanish Estramadura, on the south by Portuguese Estramadura, and on the west by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The principal cities and towns are Coimbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Castel-Rodrigo, Couillan and Trancoso; the three former are episcopal cities. The militia of this province compose eight regiments, of a thousand men each.

Beishehri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 116 miles SE. Kutaja. *Long.* 49. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Beissons, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis.

Beissus, a town of Egypt: four miles N. Cairo.

Beisten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-six miles S. Konigsberg.

Beit Abufarra, a town of Arabia: twenty-four miles NNE. Wadeij.

Beit el Adbam, a town of Arabia: forty miles SW. Sana.

Beit el Fakeh, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a situation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the best is brought there, which the merchants send to Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India. It is the residence of a Dola, whose jurisdiction extends over a considerable district: seventy-two miles N. Mocha, thirty ESE. Hodeida, and 86 SSE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 33. N.

Beit el Kadi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen; thirty-four miles N. Chamir.

Beit el Naum, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-four miles SE. Sana.

Beit Ibn Safan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles SSE. Saade.

Beit Ibn Meri, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty-eight miles N. Chamir.

Beit Ibn Nasr, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty-four miles N. Chamir.

Beit Rodsje, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-four miles SE. Sana.

Beit il Toba, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles S. Saade.

Beit Ibn Shemshar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles E. Abu-Arisch.

Beit el Weil, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: three miles N. Denn.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: about the time of the Union, the linen trade was introduced, and flourished here for some time. In the year 1730, that business was succeeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now considerable. The gauze and muslin manufacture has likewise been introduced. There is a weekly market on Fridays: eight miles N. Irvine, seven SW. Paisley.

Bekia, *Becouya*, or *Boquia*, one of the smaller West India islands among the Grenadilles; called by the French *Little Martinico*. It has a safe harbour, but no fresh water; and is principally visited by the inhabitants of Grenada and St. Vincent's, for the purpose of catching turtle. The soil produces wild cotton trees, and water melons, in plenty: twenty leagues NE. Grenada, and sixty-three WSW. Barbadoes.

Beking, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sar-Louis, on the Sarre: five miles NNW. Sar-Louis.

Beki, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, near Temesvar.

Belabre, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Blanc en Berry: two leagues SE. le Blanc, and eight and a half SW. Chateauroux. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Belalcaçan, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the frontiers of Estramadura: nine leagues from Cordova.

Beloft, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese: eight miles W. Bolzano.

Belaye, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lauzerte: one league SE. Puy l'Evêque.

Belba, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean: eighteen miles E. Tineh.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, thirty-five miles NE. Cairo, and forty-five NW. Suez. *Long.* 49. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 22. N.

Belbo, a river of Italy, which rises about two miles E. Ceva, and runs into the Tanaro six miles SW. Alexandria.

Belbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, one mile NE. New Treptow.

Belcaire, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan: three leagues and a half SW. Quillan.

Belcastro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles NE. St. Severina.

Belchers, a cluster of islands in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon: eight leagues S. from Saragossa.

Beldek, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles S. Zatmor.

Beldiran, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles S. Cogni.

Belebeev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Dema: ſixty miles SW. Upha, and 880 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Belekis, a town of Sclavonia: ten miles NW. Belgrade.

Belem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the north ſide of the Tagus, with a conſiderable monaſtery, and a royal palace. In the church many kings and princes of the blood have been enterred: three miles W. Liſbon.

Belem, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 180 miles NW. Cinaloa.

Belem, or *Bellem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: three miles E. Oſnabruck.

Belem, or *Para*, a ſeaport town of South America, in the country of Braſil, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Guama, and Capim, near the ſouth coaſt of the river Para. *Long.* 32. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

Beleſta, or *Beleſtat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: fourteen miles SW. Limoux, and ten W. Quillan.

Belez, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of New Gernada.

Belez, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

Belfaſt, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief ſeaport in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagon, which opens into a bay or arm of the ſea, called *Belfaſt Lough*, or *Carick Fergus Bay*. In the year 1791, it contained 3107 houſes, and 18,320 ſouls. It is with regard to ſize the fifth, and with reſpect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of ſeven hundred looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, ſail-cloth, and linen; theſe manufactures, with others of glaſs, ſugar, and earthern-ware, the exports of linen and proviſions, and a conſiderable trade with the Weſt Indies, have rapidly increaſed its importance: ſeventy-ſix miles N. Dublin, fifty ESE. Londonderry. *Long.* 5. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Belford, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, in the road from London to Edinburgh; it has a weekly market on Tueſdays: fifteen miles N. Alnwick, fifteen S. Berwick, and 319 N. London.

Belforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: nineteen miles SSW. Parma.

Belgard, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and chief place of a circle to which it gives name, in the duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Perſante, and noted for its market for horſes. It is a very ancient town, but we find no certain account of it till the eleventh century. It was heretofore very conſiderable, both for number and valour of inhabitants, but has been a great ſufferer by wars and conflagrations. In 1506, it was burnt to the ground, the houſes were ſoon rebuilt, but not with their former grandeur, and no ſooner was the tower of the re-edified church up, than it was thrown down by lightning. The like fate happened in in 1562 and 1564: thirty-eight miles NW. New Stettin, and forty E. Cammin.

Belgern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Elbe: thirty-ſix miles NW. Dreſden, and twenty-four NW. Meiſſen.

Belgers, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſeventy-eight miles W. Cogni.

Belgrade, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and reſidence of a ſangiac, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe. In the year 1436, the Sultan Amurath, grandſon to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of ſome civil diſſentions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid ſiege to Belgrade; but the city was ſecured with a garriſon of near 10,000 men, who made a vigorous defence, and compelled the Turks to retire. In the year 1521, the Sultan Solyman, ſurnamed the Magnificent, laid ſiege to Belgrade, which made but weak reſiſtance; the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war on the 29th Auguſt. In the year 1688, the Imperial army, commanded by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, laid ſiege to Belgrade on the 11th Auguſt, in which was a Turkiſh garriſon of 12,000 men, and a baſhaw governor. The elector was wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The ſame day he ſent a captain, with a Greek interpreter, to ſummon the governor to ſurrender, who was ſo enraged, that he impriſoned the former, and hanged the latter. This exaſperated the elector, he renewed the attack with redoubled vigour, and having made ſeveral breaches was determined to ſtorm the town; and with a reſolution that ſeemed inſpired more by frenzy than courage, his ſoldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely ſupported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obſtinate engagement enſued, which at length terminated in favour of the Imperialiſts, who entered the town pell-mell, and put all they met to the

ſword,

ſword, without even ſparing the women or little children. The Imperialiſts loſt in this ſiege and ſtorm, at leaſt 500 men, among whom was the brave general Schaffenberg, and had about 250 wounded. The conſequence of this conqueſt was no more than a temporary poſſeſſion; for Louis XIV, making war againſt the emperor, the elector was recalled out of Hungary, to command on the Rhine; therefore the inroad he had made into the Turkiſh dominions, which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, by a turn in politics effected by Louis, was rendered of no utility, ſince no advantages could be reaped from it. Prince Louis, of Baden, commanded in Hungary during the elector's abſence; but his army was too ſmall to oppoſe the progreſs which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the firſt of October, 1690, they inveſted Belgrade with a determined reſolution to retake it. The garriſon conſiſted of 6000 German veterans, commanded by count d'Aſpremont, well provided with all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions. But the breaches which the elector had made were not fully repaired, ſo that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palliſadoes; an accident happened which blaſted all the hopes of the beſieged, a bomb from the Turks unhappily fell upon the great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown up, and with it above 1200 of the garriſon, and many of the reſt were wounded. The exploſion was felt like an earthquake; the walls of the city were thrown down, and ſeveral hundreds of the houſes laid in ruins; the town was inſtantly in a blaze, and many of the other magazines ſhared the ſame fate as the former. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were ſo wiſe as not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity for making a general aſſault, therefore on the morning of the 8th of October, they advanced. The beſieged had ſome notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a ſharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulſed; but at length their numbers overpowered the beſieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialiſts had done, then entered the town, and put all to the ſword without diſtinction. Six thouſand men periſhed in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the duke of Croy, count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, eſcaped through the Fiſher's-gate, and got over the Danube in ſaicks; but unfortunately one of the ſaicks which was overloaded ſunk, and all who were in it periſhed. The Turks are ſaid to have loſt in this ſiege near 15,000 men. The houſe of Auſtria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference; this acquiſition was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the duke of Croy, who had orders to lay ſiege to Belgrade. He appeared before it on the 13th of Auguſt, 1693, and by the 17th, made ſeveral formidable attacks, when the garriſon making a well concerted ſally, did him conſiderable miſchief, and obliged him to alter his diſpoſitions; notwithſtanding which he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and ſeemed wholly bent on taking this town, or periſhing in the attempt; but ſtill he was repulſed in his attacks, and when he was on the point of making a general aſſault, he received intelligence that the grand vizier, at the head of 80,000 men, was on his march to relieve the city. Upon which, he thought proper to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt near 1000 men. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in poſſeſſion of Belgrade; but in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the emperor's making a declaration of war againſt the Porte. In May 1717, prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, conſiſting of 100,000 men, to beſiege Belgrade. The Turks foreſaw his deſign, and therefore reinforced the garriſon to 30,000 men, and in other reſpects made it as they thought impregnable. Count Palfi was choſen to direct the ſiege, and his highneſs undertook to cover againſt any attempts of the Turkiſh army which lay in the neighbourhood, conſiſting of 150,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. As prince Eugene and count Palfi were proſecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compaſſion for the garriſon of Belgrade, and the grand Vizier, in order to ſhew he intended to relieve the place, approached the prince's camp with his whole army, and ſurrounding all the eminences, incloſed the Imperial forces between himſelf and the town. The Turks it was thought would have no occaſion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, becauſe a contagious and mortal diſeaſe was fiercely fighting for them againſt the Imperialiſts. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defenſive. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The Turks were at firſt put into ſome diſorder, but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediately remedy, which was the ſeparation of his right wing from the centre; but he did not labour under it long, for ſeeing the Turks as faſt as poſſible filling the ſpace, he threw in his ſecond line of infantry, on which the enemy made ſeveral vigorous attacks, but with no ſucceſs; the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favour, which

had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene, with his whole front, reſolved to make an effort that ſhould decide the action. The whole army advanced, and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who, unable to ſtand the ſhock, fell into confuſion, and began to fly with precipitation; each ſoldier thinking only of ſaving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irreſiſtible fury; having ſpent their ammunition, they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they puſhed with ſurpriſing ardour. His highneſs only purſued them a few miles beyond the eminence. Three thouſand were ſlain in the purſuit, and upwards of 10,000 on the field of battle; about 5000 were wounded, and near the ſame number made priſoners. The Imperialiſts had near 3000 killed, and about 4500 wounded, many of whom died ſoon after the battle. The next day prince Eugene ſummoned the baſha governor of Belgrade to ſurrender, threatening him with no quarter in caſe of his refuſal, on which the garriſon mutinied and obliged him to ſubmit, but much againſt his inclination, as the place was ſtill in a tolerable ſtate of defence, and, as he thought, tenable againſt all the efforts of the enemy. He obtained honourable terms; the garriſon was conducted to Nizza, and the prince entered the town after having beſieged it two months. A peace ſoon followed, but in 1738 the war broke out again; and in Auguſt 1739, the Ottoman army laid ſiege to Belgrade, but without ſucceſs. A peace was concluded the ſame year between the Auſtrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whoſe requeſt, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to the Turks; but its fine fortifications were entirely demoliſhed, in purſuance of that treaty: 150 miles SSE. Buda, and 440 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 37. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Belliena, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada: eleven leagues from Grenada.

Belici, a river of Sicily, which empties itſelf into the ſea near Bigini, in the Val de Mazara.

Beliene, a town of Egypt: twelve miles S. Girge.

Belitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the river Nieplitz, or Belitz, defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth: twenty-eight miles SW. Berlin, and twelve SW. Potzdam.

Belkani, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fourteen miles N. Satalia.

Belkin, a town of Egypt: forty-five miles SW. Damietta, fifty-four SW. Cairo.

Belkova, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Bellac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, ſituated on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient caſtle, built in the tenth century; the number of inhabitants is about 2500: ſeven leagues NNW. Limoges, five N. St. Junien. *Long.* 18. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

Belladac, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir: forty-five miles W. Rabba.

Bellano, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: ſeventeen miles N. Como.

Belle Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, and north of Fortune Bay: forty miles N. Point May.

Belle Iſle, or *Belleiſle-en-Mer*, an iſland in the Bay of Biſcay, near the weſt coaſt of France; about nine miles long, and from two to four broad, ſurrounded by ſharp rocks, which leave only three fortified paſſages to reach the iſland. The ſoil is diverſe, rocky ſalt marſhes, and fertile grounds. Palais is the capital, it contains three other ſmall towns, and about twenty villages. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1761, but reſtored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 14. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Belle Iſle, a ſmall iſland of France, in the river Loire, in the department of the Mayenne: half a league W. St. Mathurin.

Belle Iſle, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, about ſeven leagues in circuit, and on the north-weſt ſide has a ſmall harbour, fit for ſmall craft, called *Lark Harbour*, within a little iſland that lies cloſe to the ſhore; and at the eaſt point it has another ſmall harbour or cove, that will only admit fiſhing ſhallops; from whence it is only ſixteen miles to the coaſt of Labrador. The narrow channel between Newfoundland and the coaſt of Labrador, is called the *Straits of Belliſle*: five leagues N. from Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

Belle Iſle, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Belle Iſle en Terre, a town of France in the department of the Northern Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp, ſituated on an iſland in the river Guer: three leagues W. Guingamp.

Belle Iſle, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh: ſix miles SE. Enniſkillen.

Belle Pleine, a vally of Piedmont, in the Alps, ſituated partly in the county of Nice, partly in the county of Tenda, a few miles NW. Saorgio.

Brllegarde, a town of France, and fortreſs, in the department of the Aveiron, it was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1674, and retaken the following year by Marechal Schomberg.

Schomberg. After the peace of Nimmegen, Louis XIV had a regular fortreſs built with five baſtions to defend the paſſage of the Pyrenées: five leagues S. Perpignan, and one and a half SE. Ceret.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bois-Commun: three miles SE. Bois-Commun.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: two leagues E. Aubuſſon, and four and a half SSW. Evaux.

Bellelay, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Bâle, with a rich abby; the cheeſe made in the environs are in great eſteem: ten miles SSE. Porentrui.

Bellem, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Galicia, between Cape Finiſterre and Corunna.

Bellen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz: nine miles NE. Zug.

Bellenave, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: three leagues NW. Gannat, and two and half SE. Montmarault.

Bellencombre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: three leagues W. Neufchatel, and five SSE. Dieppe.

Bellereau, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: two leagues SE. Pont-a-Mouſſon, and two and a half N. Nancy.

Belleſme, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne; it contains about 2500 inhabitants: three leagues S. Mortagne, and ſix and a half ESE. Alençon.

Bellevefvre, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: four leagues and a half NNE. Louhans, and ſix and a half E. Chalons ſur Saone.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: half a league E. Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: nine leagues E. Roanne, and two and a half N. Villefranche.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon: one league N. La Roche, and four S. Montaigu.

Belley, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated between mountains, about two miles from the Rhone: eleven leagues SE. Bourg en Breſſe, and twelve E. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Bellinzona, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall country on the eaſt ſide of the Alps, on the confines of the Milaneſe, ſituated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiora, at the conflux of the Teſin and the Molſa: this country formerly belonged to the biſhopric of Como from a pretended or real grant of the kings of Lombardy, but was annexed to the Swiſs cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, and confirmed to them in the year 1516. The richneſs of the country conſiſts in its paſtures and cattle. The corn produced is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, who are ſupplied by the Milaneſe. The town is fortified: twenty-five miles NNW. Como, and forty S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

Belliſle, ſee *Belle Iſle*.

Bello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: two miles SSE. Muro.

Bellows Rocks, in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Belluno, a town of Italy, and capital of the Belluneſe, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Udina, ſituated on the Piava: forty-three miles N. Venice, and forty-eight E. Trent. *Long.* 30. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Belluneſe, a ſmall country of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquiſate of Treviſa, is bounded on the north by the Cadorin and part of Friuli, on the eaſt by a large foreſt, which ſeparates it from Friuli, on the ſouth by the Treviſan and Feltrin, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Trent.

Belmont, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: fourteen miles NE. Roanne.

Belmont, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, containing about 3000 inhabitants: nine leagues E. Alby, and three and a half SSW. St. Afrique.

Belmonte, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles WSW. Coſenza.

Below, or *Belan*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden: two miles N. Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

Belpech, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary: two leagues and three quarters NW. Mirepoix, and three and three quarters SW. Caſtelnaudary. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Belt (Great), a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic, between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

Belt (Little), a narrow ſtrait, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and ſeparates the iſland of Funen from Jutland.

Belturbet, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan; it is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: eight miles NNW. Cavan.

Beluz, a town of Croatia: twelve miles SSW. Varaſdin.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and capital of a country to which it gives name: twenty miles S. Chiarenza.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto; five miles E. Tarento.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles SE. Scalea.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ſeventeen miles S. Parma.

Belvez, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues SW. Sarlat, and nine and a half SSE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Belz, or *Belzc*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Ruſſia: the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is ſituated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog. This palatinate was joined to Hungary in in the year 1773, by an agreement between the emperor of Germany, empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia: 148 miles E. Cracow, 152 SSE. Warſaw, and 268 SSE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 42. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Belzica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: fourteen miles SW. Lublin.

Belzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Welſe: thirty miles E. Magdeburg, and twenty-one N. Wittenberg.

Bembe, a country of Africa, ſouth-eaſt of Angola, to which it is ſuppoſed to be annexed.

Bemels, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Moſelle: two miles NE. Graven Macherer.

Beminſter, ſee *Beaminſter*.

Bemnaſir, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 140 miles SE. Sirgian.

Ben Dubh, a mountain of Ireland, ſituated partly in King's county, and partly in the county of Tipperary: ſixteen miles W. Kilkenny.

Ben Levagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway: four miles SW. Roſs.

Bena, a kingdom of Africa, near the ſource of the river of Sierra Leona, and ſouth of the country of Mandinga.

Benac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: two leagues and a half NNE. Redon, and eight and a half S. Rennes.

Benamenil, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: two leagues and a half E. Luneville, and two and a quarter W. Blamont.

Benares, a country or ſubah of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Oude, on the eaſt by Bahar, and on the ſouth by the Oriſſa, about 120 miles long, and 100 broad: the principal towns are Benares, Jionpour, Gazypour, Merzapour, and Chunar; the ſoil is fertile, and the country populous: it was ceded to the Engliſh in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l. a year.

Benares, the capital of a ſubah of the ſame name, and one of the largeſt cities of Hindooſtan, inhabited chiefly by Gentoos, many of whom are immenſely rich, ſituated on the ſide of the Ganges: its ancient Indian name is Baranaſſi or Caſchi, which name it had when taken by Mahmoud, king of Gaſnin, the firſt Mahometan who became maſter of it. It is about ſix miles long, and four wide. There are ſeveral pagodas: 120 miles W. Patna, and 335 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 24. N.

Benarn, a town of Perſia, in the province of Fariſtan: 108 miles SSE. Schiras.

Benarville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: five leagues NE. Montivilliers.

Benatek, or *Benatek*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, ſituated on the Iſſer: the celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601: eight miles SSW. Jung Buntzel, and twenty-two NE. Prague.

Benavari, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia: ſix leagues E. Balbaſtro.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Eſla, containing ſeven parithes, ſix convents, two hoſpitals, and about 4000 inhabitants: thirteen leagues S. Leon.

Benbecula, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scot-

Scotland, lying between North and South Viſt, ſeparated from South Viſt by a narrow channel, which at low water is hardly four feet deep; it is about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for ſmall fiſhing veſſels. It has ſeveral freſh water lakes, well ſtored with fiſh and fowl.

Benbrick, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles NNW. Crieff.

Benbulben, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: ſeven miles N. Sligo.

Benchallin, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eighteen miles S. George Town.

Bencoolen, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. The Engliſh ſettled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690 the Eaſt India company built a fort here, calling it Fort York. A convenient river on its north-weſt ſide brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconveniency in ſhipping it, by reaſon of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almoſt two miles in compaſs, is known at ſea by a high ſlender mountain, which riſes in the country twenty miles beyond it, called the Sugar Loaf. In 1693, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, one after another, in a ſhort time; the town ſtanding on a ſtinking moraſs, not agreeable to European conſtitutions. Wherefore, in 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholeſome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no ſooner did the walls begin to riſe than the natives roſe and ſet fire to the fort and moſt of the Engliſh buildings; the governor, garriſon, &c. thought beſt to embark for Batavia with all ſpeed, leaving ſome cheſts of money, artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. behind. But the natives a year after ſuffered the Engliſh to return, and encouraged them to poſſeſs again their new ſettlement, and proceed with building their fort, which has the name of Marlborough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the iſland. The air is, indeed, full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burſt in ſtorms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes may be had here in plenty. Fiſh and poultry are ſcarce and dear. The ſoil is a fertile clay, producing high graſs; but near the ſea it is all moraſs. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. *Long.* 101. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

Bend, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles NE. Schiras.

Bendali, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 140 miles S. Sirgian.

Bendarmalanka, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry: 38 miles S. Rajamundry, and fifty NE. Maſulipatam.

Bendeirg, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the ſea: ſeven miles N. Blair Athol.

Bender, or *Tekin*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Dnieſter: it was ſeized by the Ruſſians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but reſtored in 1790. Charles XII, king of Sweden, when he put himſelf under the protection of the Turks, reſided at Bender, until refuſing to quit their territory, he was attacked by them, and, being made priſoner, was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year; and then returned ſecretly to his own dominions: 100 miles W. Orchakov, and 100 E. Jaſſi. *Long.* 47. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Bender du Ser, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 160 miles S. Sirgian.

Bender Abbaſſi, ſee *Gomroon*.

Bender Delem, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 130 miles W. Schiras.

Bender Ibrahim, a town of Perſia, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, in the Perſian Gulf.

Bender Richer, a town of Perſia, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, in the province of Farſiſtan: 160 miles SSW. Schiras.

Bender Rigk, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, governed by an Arabian prince, who has other poſſeſſions in the ſame province, which render him, in ſome reſpects, dependent on the throne of Perſia: 132 miles WSW. Schiras.

Bendoran, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

Bendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and chief place of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the county of Sayn, inhabited by Roman Catholics and Lutherans: five miles N. Coblentz.

Bene, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and diſtrict of Mondovi, defended by an ancient caſtle; it contains about 4000 inhabitants, two churches, and three convents: five miles S. Cheraſco, and twenty-eight S. Turin.

Beneſaca, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ten leagues from Valencia.

Benermoid, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: ſixteen miles S. Tongue.

Beneſchau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: eight miles E. Troppau.

Beneſchow, or *Penſen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, where they manufacture the beſt paper in Bohemia: eighteen miles SW. Kaurzim, and twenty SSE. Prague.

Beneſzow, or *Benſen*, or *Pauzen*, ſee *Panzen*.

Benet, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay le Comte: three leagues and a half SE. Fonrenay.

Beneven, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness: twenty-one miles E. Fort William.

Benevente, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourganeuf: ten miles WSW. Gueret, and ten NNW. Bourganeuf.

Benevento, a duchy of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, given to the pope by the emperor Henry III, in exchange for some feudal rights in the city of Bamberg, which belonged to the church: a small district, with the city of Benevento, is all that forms the duchy; which produces about 6000 crowns a year to the pope.

Benevento, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Principato Ultra, the see of an archbishop, erected in the year 969. In a plain near the town, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and killed Manfred his competitor, in the year 1266. In the year 545, this city was taken and laid waste by Totila; and in the year 1703, it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It contains nine churches, twelve convents for monks, and two for nuns: thirty miles NE. Naples, and twenty-three E. Capua. *Long.* 32. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Benevis, or *Bennevis*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 4300 feet above the level of the sea: seven miles N. Callender.

Benfeld, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ill: three leagues NNE. Schlettstat, and four and a half S. Strasburg. *Long.* 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Benfiol, a mountain of Scotland, in the island of Coll.

Bengal, a country of India, and most easterly of Hindoostan, lying on each side of the Ganges, bounded on the north by the country of Bootan, on the east by Assam and Meckley, on the south by the sea called the *Bay of Bengal*, and on the west by Bahar and Orissa, extending from 86. to 92. 30. E. longitude from Greenwich, and from 21. 30. to 26. 40. N. latitude. Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was sometimes divided into several. It was united to the Mogul empire by Humaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards by Eckar, one of his successors, who divided it into twenty-two districts. It is one of the richest countries of India; the climate is soft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and especially the Ganges, overflow the country, so that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make use of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, sugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The English began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth; but had no regular establishments. Afterwards the great Mogul granted them a district of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they sent their merchandize, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior parts of Hindoostan. They now send cloth and woollen stuffs, salt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandizes, which they bring from Europe, and purchase thence Indian linens, silk, stuffs, dimities, raw silk, drugs, saltpetre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the vessels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the English East India company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000l. The English East India company exercise the sovereignty, make laws, establish tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital, the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Coosy, Sanpou, or Teesta, besides many smaller ones.

Bengewai, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: seventy-five miles S. Zareng.

Benghur, a town of Persia, in the province of Cabul: thirty-two miles N. Cabul.

Benglo, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, the highest point of which is 3724 feet above the level of the sea: five miles NE. Blair Athol.

Bengore Head, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim: ten miles NE. Coleraine. *Long.* 6. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Benguela, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Angola, on the east by the country of Jaga, Cassangi, on the south by Mataman, and on the west by the sea, Cape Negro forms its southern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the springs of many rivers. The productions are nearly similar to those of Angola and Congo, one of the principal is Manioc; divers sorts of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance; the vines naturally form allies and harbours; cassia and tamarinds also flourish: and, from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. The air of the country is exceedingly unwholesome, and is said even

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to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, so that we know but little of the state of the country. Most parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have suffered much by frequent wars; the chief towns are Old Benguela, St. Philip, or New Benguela, and Man-ki-kondo, and Kaschil. *Long.* 30. to 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. to 15. 30. S.

Benguela (Old), a town of Africa, in the province so called, situated on the south side of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 5. S.

Benguela (New), or *St. Philip*, a town in the country of Benguela, on the north side of a large bay, called by the Portuguese, *Bahia-das-vaccas*, where the Portuguese have a settlement, and a governor resides, with a small garrison.

Benguisi, or *Bengasi*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. *Long.* 37. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 33. N.

Beni Asser, a town of Egypt: two miles N. Asna.

Beni Hasan, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were used for temples: six miles N. Ashmunein.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt: twelve miles S. Ashmunein.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt: eight miles S. Ensene.

Beni Maran, a town of Egypt: nine miles S. Ashmunein.

Beni Mezzab, a district of Africa, in the country of Algiers, south of Mount Atlas. *Long.* 20. to 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. to 33. N.

Beni Misur, a town of Egypt: three miles S. Abu-Girge.

Beni Mohamed el Kisur, a town of Egypt: nine miles S. Abu Girge.

Beni Bashid, or *Beni Arax*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

Beni Samti, a town of Egypt: two miles S. Abu Girge.

Beni Shekir, a town of Egypt: six miles NW. Manfalout.

Benicarlos, a town of Spain, in the country of Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood: three miles N. Pennisola.

Benifajo, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: five leagues from Valencia.

Benilet, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Irak: 145 miles NW. Bassora.

Benin, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a course of sixty leagues on the borders of the Atlantic, how far it extends inland is not known; it is watered by a considerable number of streams, some of which are considerable rivers. The soil near the sea coast is low and marshy, and the climate unhealthy; farther from the sea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In some districts springs are so rare, that officers are appointed to supply travellers with fresh water, who else must die with thirst; but this commodity is not given, he who drinks must pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, sea-horses, and a species of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fish. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, stags, wild boars, apes, civet cats, mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; there are a vast number of reptiles, serpents and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The soil in general is fertile; oranges and lemons grow on the side of the roads; the pepper which grows here is smaller than that of the Indies, cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is most excellent. The negroes of Benin are said to be kind and honest, yielding to mildness, but with great courage resisting injustice; attached to their ancient customs, they are complaisant to strangers, generous, sensible, yet reserved and diffident: the children of both sexes are circumcised, and go naked till they are twelve years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is said to have 600 wives. Jealous of each other, they offer their wives to an European. The king exercises an absolute authority over his subjects; three great officers, distinguished by a string of coral, continually attend upon him to consult, instruct, or decide in his name. The king names his successor among his sons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the administration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed some miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the first fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the rest of his brothers. He rarely shews himself, and always with pomp amidst his wives and concubines: his revenues are considerable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they seem to have an idea of, and a reverence for a Supreme Being, but mixed with a number of idolatrous and absurd ceremonies. The dress of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them wear first white callico or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers. This they cover with another fine piece of callico of sixteen or twenty yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a scarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handsome lace or fringe. As to the upper part of the body,

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it is mostly naked. Such is the dress in which they appear in public; at home their cloathing is more simple and less expensive, consisting only of a coarse paan for drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture.

Benin, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The streets are prodigious long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithstanding which they are kept very clean. The houses are large and handsome, with clay walls, and covered with reed straw, or leaves. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Formosa. It was once a very populous place, but now not so. The king's court is situated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are several rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themselves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing else, but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all sorts of merchandises, or otherwise serve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greatest part of their gains to their husbands. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. N.

Benisuef, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a district, and residence of a bey: it is large, with manufactures of stuff made of woollen and linen mixed; the houses are built with bricks baked in the sun: fifty miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

Benlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3588 feet above the level of the sea: eleven miles S. George Town.

Benlomond, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the sea: twenty-six miles W. Stirling.

Bennecum, a town of Guelderland: two miles N. Wageningen.

Benneckstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenberg: twenty-two miles SSW. Halberstadt.

Bennevanagh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, eight miles W. Coleraine.

Bennington, a town of the United States of America, and capital of Vermont, in the county called also Bennington, situated near the Green Mountain, on the borders of the state of New York: eighteen miles from the conflux of the Mohock and Hudson's river, 118 WNW. Boston; and 135 N. New York.

Bennisch, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf.

Benon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rochefort: five leagues and a half NNE. Rochefort, and four and a half E. Rochelle.

Benou, a town of Arabia: 130 miles SE. El Catif.

Benrad, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: seven miles SSE. Dusseldorp.

Bensberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, where the elector palatine has a chateau: seven miles E. Mulheim.

Bensbausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg: seven miles SE. Smalkalden.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and archbishopric of Mayence: twenty miles N. Heidelberg, and ten ENE. Worms.

Bentendorf Jeplitza, a town of Hungary: four miles NE. Rosenberg.

Bentheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, situated on an eminence; it contains one Roman Catholic, and one Protestant church. The castle, or palace, is flanked with towers: twenty-six miles NNW. Munster, twenty-four W. Osnabruck, and forty-four ENE. Zutphen. *Long.* 24. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 21. N.

Bentheim, a country of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north and west by Overissel, on the east and south by the bishopric of Munster, about forty miles in length, and from three to twelve in breadth; the soil is in general fertile, and produces more than is sufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent stones, and the plains are divided into fertile corn fields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of sheep and cattle; the forests abound with game: the principal commerce consists in thread, wool, linen cloth, honey, cattle, stone for building, wood, &c. The principal river is the Vechte, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal towns are Bentheim, Schuttorf, Northorn, and Nienhus. The county of Bentheim is rated at 152 florins a month, or six horse and twenty foot: and for each chamber term, at 121 rixdollars and sixty-six kruitzers.

Benthoorn, a town of Holland: six miles SSE. Leyden.

Benibulted, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of the Atlas Mountain.

Benthuysen, a town of Holland: six miles S. Leyden.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and principality of Bologna: ten miles N. Bologna.

Benvolich,

Benvolich, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles NE. George Town.

Benvorlich, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles N. Callender.

Benzyrvis, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: ſeven miles NW. Dingwall.

Benv, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen, two leagues and a quarter NNW. Caen.

Beny (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: ſeven leagues and a half SW. Caen, and two N. Vire.

Beramun, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: three miles NE. Manſora.

Berar, or *Barar*, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Malwa and Allahabad, on the eaſt by Oriſſa, on the ſouth by Hydrabad, and on the weſt by the Candiſh and Dowlatabad. This province is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and many ſorts of legumes. In the ſouthern part is found the deer which yields the bezoar ſtone. The ſheep of this province are of a different ſpecies from the common, the neck is lengthened, the tail very ſhort, their ears long, and their wool is not curled. The principal rivers are the Ganga, Barnah, and Pouneah. It was formerly a kingdom, it is now divided; part of it is ſubject to a rajah, and part of it to the nizam, or prince of the Deccan.

Beraſtegue, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: three leagues from Toloſa.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſometimes called the *Circle of Podverd*. The principal produce of the circle is wood and corn: the Muldau and the Mies yield abundance of fiſh, and in ſome parts are found mines of iron. The town Beraun, was built in the year 746; but its opulence does not keep pace with its antiquity; it is ſituated on the Mies, or Miza: fourteen miles SW. Prague. *Long.* 31. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Berbe, or *Berbiche*, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, about *Long.* 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. N.

Berbecz, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlet, near Tecuczi, in the province of Moldavia.

Berbegal, a town of Spain, in Aragon: three leagues from Balbaſtro.

Berbi, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt. *Long.* 12. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Berbuda, ſee *Barbuda*.

Berburg, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: twelve miles NE. Luxemburg.

Bercad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog: fifty-two miles SSE. Braclaw.

Berchem, a town of Brabant: four miles SW. Raveſtein.

Berchem, or *Bergen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: nine miles E. Juliers.

Berchtoldſdorf, or *Peterſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Vienna.

Berchtoldſgaden, or *Berchteſgaden*, a proveſtſhip and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, environed in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, but exempt from the juriſdiction of that ſee, and only ſubject to the pope. It is wholly mountainous and contains two towns and a few villages: it contains alſo ſeveral lakes. It is aſſeſſed two horſes and twenty foot, or 100 florins for a Roman month, and pays each chamber term 121 rixdollars, ſixty-ſix kreutzers.

Berckel, a town of Holland: five miles E. Delft.

Berckel, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Munſter, and runs into the Iſſel, at Zutphen.

Berckſenbroeck, a town of Holland: ſix miles N. Rotterdam.

Berd, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, near Berſkoi.

Berdaa, a town of Aſia, in Armenia, 160 miles E. Erivan.

Berdanieh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: thirty-two miles N. Alameh.

Berdaſchir, a town of Perſia, ſee *Barſir*.

Berdiczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 148 miles ESE. Lucko, and 324 SW. Warſaw.

Berdoa, a deſert country of Africa, between Egypt and Sahara.

Bere Regis, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near which is Woodbury Hill, celebrated for its annual fair. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays: nine miles from Blandford, and 113 W. London.

Bereaiſton, a borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: five miles from Taviſtock, and 211 W. London.

Beregſzaz, a town of Hungary: twenty-four miles N. Zatmar.

Bereilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Rohilcund Circar: 120 miles NNW. Lucknow, and 112 E. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Berelos, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Roſetta: thirty-two miles long, and ten wide in the middle, but gradually narrowing

rowing towards each end; it has feveral iſlands in it.

Berelos, a town of Egypt: thirty miles W. Damietta.

Beron, or *Bieron*, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Ratibor: thirty-four miles E. Ratibor.

Berentz, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twenty miles NNE. Preſburg.

Bereſky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty miles SE. Braclaw.

Bereteſko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles SSW. Lucko.

Beretzhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twelve miles WNW. Ratiſbon.

Bereza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty miles W. Bialacerkiew.

Bereza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: fifty-ſix miles ENE. Brzeſc.

Berezec, a town of Little Ruſſia, in the palatinate of Chelm: twenty-two miles E. Chelm.

Berezen, a river which runs into the Black Sea: twenty miles W. Otchakov.

Berezeuka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga: 124 miles S. Saratov.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which riſes in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen: ſixteen miles NE. Novogrodek.

Berezina, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-four miles NE. Minſk.

Berezinſkoi, a town of Siberia, on the north ſide of the Irtiſch: forty miles E. Tobolſk.

Berezniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: forty miles NNW. Troki.

Berezov, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Oby: 372 miles NNW. Tobolſk. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. N.

Berezov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 180 miles NNW. Petrozavodſkoi. *Long.* 48. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Berezovoi, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Uvelka: 240 miles E. Upha, and ſixty-eight SE. Tcheliabinſk.

Berezovſkoi, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Ural: 140 miles ENE. Orenburg.

Berg, a duchy and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the archbiſhopric of Cologn, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine; on the north by the duchy of Cleves, and on the eaſt by the duchy of Marck; about ſixty miles long, and from eight to twenty-two in breadth. The country along the Rhine is flat and fertile, and produces great quantities of corn: on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines, in the vallies are meadows, and upon the mountains vaſt foreſts. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The inhabitants conſume more wheat than they grow. The principal manufactures are ſwords, knives, and other articles of iron and ſteel. There are alſo ſome manufactures of cloth, ribbands and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers are the Wipper, the Seig, and the Ruhr: the principal towns are Duſſeldorf, Everfeld, Gemarke, Ronſdorf, Solingen, Lennep, &c.

Berg, a town of Norway: twelve miles S. Frederickſtadt.

Berg-op-Zoom, a maritime town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Zoom, at its union with the Scheldt; firſt ſurrounded by a wall in 1287, by Gerard de Weſemael, firſt lord of the town, and erected into a marquiſate by the emperor Charles V. in 1533. The church is a beautiful ſtructure, and was made collegiate in 1442. This is one of the ſtrongeſt places belonging to the Dutch, having been regularly fortified in 1629, and eſteemed nearly impregnable: towards Antwerp is a grand half moon, extending to a fort called *Kyck-in-de Pot*, furniſhed with four redoubts, and well mounted with cannon; by a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, ſuccours may be thrown into the place during a ſiege: between the town and the ſea are eleven forts well ſupplied, with a number of redoubts and paliſadoes: towards Steenberg alſo the outworks are very ſtrong, with a number of redoubts and intrenchments. Berg-op-Zoom had its particular lords ſo long ſince as the year 1211. After the death of John de Glimes, whom the ducheſs of Parma ſent into Spain, and who died in priſon in the year 1567, the marquiſate came to Eitel Frederick, prince of Hohenzollern, of the houſe of Brandenburg, by a marriage with Elizabeth de Berg, heireſs of the late marquis: With their daughter it was received as a marriage portion by Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, governor and ſenechal of Limoſin, &c. This prince died in 1707, leaving his ſon Conſtantin, who quitted the ſervice of France, and retired to Holland, where he was made lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces. In 1707, he eſpouſed Mary Anne, daughter of Philip duke of Aremberg and Arſchot, by whom he had one only daughter, Mary Henrietta, and died in 1710, at Douay, in the flower of his age. The commander, Don Louis de Requeſens, governor of the Netherlands, was defeated near this place, on the 29th of January, 1574. The town of Middleburg being much preſſed by the confederates, he equipped a fleet, which he divided to occupy both branches of the Scheldt, to ſail towards Zealand. One part he entruſted to John de Glimes, the vice-admiral, and Julien Romero; the other to Don Sanchez Avila. The

two

two firſt were defeated by the Zealanders, under the command of Louis Boiſſot, admiral of Zealand, who loſt an eye in the engagement. The conquerors took nine ſhips, and burnt the Spaniſh admiral; Glimes was ſlain: Romero ſwam to ſhore. The commander being on the bank was witneſs of the unfortunate ſucceſs of the enterprize, of the whole of which he was informed by Airla, who retired to Antwerp.

The prince of Parma attempted to take it in 1588, without ſucceſs; and in 1622, the marquis of Spinola laid ſiege to it again, but the beſieged defended themſelves ſo valiantly, and the prince of Orange took ſuch meaſures to throw ſuccours into the place, that the marquis was obliged to raiſe the ſiege on the 2d of October, after having loſt more than ten thouſand men, from the 18th of July, when he began his approach. In the year 1746, the marechal Saxe, having amuſed the allies with marches and counter-marches, at length detached count Lowendahl, with ſix and thirty thouſand men, to beſiege Berg-op-Zoom. It was ſecured with a garriſon of three thouſand men, and well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the 12th day of July, and ſummoned the governor to ſurrender. The prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen was ſent to its relief, with twenty battalions and fourteen ſquadrons of the troops that could be moſt conveniently aſſembled: he entered the lines of Berg-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a ſtrong reinforcement from the confederate army; and the old baron Cronſtrom, whom the ſtadtholder had appointed governor of Brabant, aſſumed the command of the garriſon. The beſiegers carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal valour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important ſiege: comte Lowendahl received divers reinforcements, and a conſiderable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of baron Schwarrzemburgh, to co-operate with the prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen. The French general loſt a conſiderable number of men by the cloſe and continual fire of the beſieged: while he, in his turn, opened ſuch a number of batteries, and plyed them ſo warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the ſixteenth day of July to the 15th of September, the ſiege produced an unintermitting ſcene of horror and deſtruction; deſperate ſallies were made, and mines ſprung with the moſt dreadful effects; the works began to be ſhattered, the town was laid in aſhes, the trenches were filled with carnage, nothing was ſeen but fire and ſmoke, nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But ſtill the damage fell chiefly upon the beſiegers, who were ſlain in heaps, while the garriſon ſuffered very little, and could be occaſionally relieved or reinforced from the lines. In a word, it was generally believed that comte Lowendahl would be baffled in his endeavours; and by this belief the governor of Berg-op-Zoom ſeems to have been lulled in a blind ſecurity. At length ſome inconſiderable breaches were made in one ravelin and two baſtions, and theſe the French general reſolved to ſtorm, though Cronſtrom believed they were impracticable; and on that ſuppoſition preſumed that the enemy would not attempt an aſſault. For this very reaſon comte Lowendahl reſolved to hazard the attack, before the preparations ſhould be made for his reception. He accordingly regulated his diſpoſitions, and at four o'clock in the morning, on the 16th day of September, the ſignal was made for the aſſault. A prodigious quantity of bombs being thrown into the ravelin, his troops threw themſelves into the foſſe, mounted the breaches, forced open a ſally-port, and entered the place almoſt without reſiſtance. In a word, they had time to extend themſelves along the curtains, and form in order of battle, before the garriſon could be aſſembled. Cronſtrom was aſleep, and the ſoldiers upon duty had been ſurprized by the ſuddenneſs and impetuoſity of the attack. Though the French had taken poſſeſſion of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without oppoſition. Two battalions of the Scottiſh troops, in the pay of the States General, were aſſembled in the market-place, and attacked them with ſuch fury that they were driven from ſtreet to ſtreet, until freſh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn, yet they diſputed every inch of ground, and fought until two-thirds of them were killed upon the ſpot. Then they brought off the old governor, abandoning the town to the enemy; the troops that were encamped in the lines retreating with great precipitation; all the forts in the neighbourhood immediately ſurrendered to the victors, who now became maſters of the whole navigation of the Scheldt. Berg-op-Zoom was reſtored to the Dutch at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: eighteen miles NNW. Antwerp. *Long.* 21. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Berg Reichinſtein, or *Kaſchperſki Hory*, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachaliz, ſituated on a mountain, in which are mines of ſilver: twenty miles W. Prachalitz, and thirty-ſix WSW. Bechin.

Berga, a town of Norway: ſixty miles ENE. Chriſtiana. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Berga, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt; five miles W. Weyda.

Bergamaſco, a country of Italy, belonging to

to the ſtates of Venice, bounded on the north by the country of the Griſons, on the eaſt by the Breſſin, on the ſouth by the Cremaſco, and on the weſt by the Milaneſe; towards the north it is mountainous and uncultivated; in the environs of Bergamo it is exceedingly fertile; ſome of the vallies produce large quantities of wine and oil, others are unproductive. In the mountains are mines of iron. The people in general are inclined to corpulency, and ſubject to the goitre, or rupture of the throat, nevertheleſs they are intelligent in commerce, and carry on a conſiderable traffic in iron, wool, carpets which they manufacture, cattle, marble, and millſtones.

Bergamo, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Bergamaſco, fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches, ſituated upon ſeveral ſmall hills. Between the city and a lofty mountain is a ſtrong caſtle. It has ſeveral ſuburbs; in one of which is kept a large fair at the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, at which a vaſt concourſe of merchants aſſembles from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains thirteen pariſh churches, twelve convents for men, ten for women, and about 30,000 inhabitants. The principal commerce is wool and ſilk, the former has been prodigious, and the ſerges as well as the tapeſtry of Bergamo have been celebrated. Their ſilks equal thoſe of Turin; the inhabitants are active and laborious. Their language is a bad Italian: the environs are ſandy, but made very fertile by the induſtry of the inhabitants. Louis XII, of France, after defeating the Venetians at the battle of Agnadel, ſeized on this city; but reſtored it to the republic ſix years after, by the treaty of 1516: twenty-five miles NE. Milan, twenty-ſix NW. Breſcia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Bergas, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: forty miles W. Artaki.

Bergaſe, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-four miles ENE. Adrianople.

Bergen, a city and ſeaport town of Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhus, ſituated in the centre of a vally, diſpoſed in the form of a creſcent; ſeven lofty mountains render it almoſt inacceſſible by land, and towards the ſea it is defended by fortifications and batteries. The principal articles of commerce for exportation are fiſh, ſkins, tallow, and timber. It was built in the year 1076, and has been in a more flouriſhing ſtate than it now is. It contains about 19,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Drontheim. The harbour is reckoned one of the beſt in Europe: ninety leagues SW. Drontheim, and thirty-ſix N. Stavanger. *Long.* 22. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Bergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenberg: the environs produce excellent wine. Here the Hanoverians were defeated by the French in the year 1759: ſix miles NNW. Hanau, and three NE. Francfort on the Main.

Bergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the Iſle of Rugen: its ancient name was *Gora*. It is ſituated in the centre of the iſland, where are held the tribunals of Swediſh Pomerania. *Long.* 31. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Bergen, a county of New Jerſey, in the United States of North America.

Bergen, on the Dumme, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Zell: twelve miles SW. Dannenberg.

Bergenhus, the moſt weſterly province of Norway, ſituated between Aggerhus and the ſea: about ſixty leagues long, and twenty-ſeven wide; Bergen is the capital.

Bergerac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: ſituated in a beautiful and extenſive plain on the Dordogne, which ſeparates it into two towns, called *St. Martin* and *St. Magdelaine*: it is a rich, commercial, and populous town, containing near 8000 inhabitants. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it is ſaid there were 40,000 Proteſtants in this town and its neighbourhood: ſeven leagues and a half S. Perigueux, and thirteen N. Agen. *Long.* 18. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Berggieſshubel, or *Berg Gieſshubel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen, near which are warm medicinal ſprings: ſix miles S. Pirna.

Bergh, or *Berghland*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, lying ſouth-weſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Bergheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: four miles SE. Waldeck.

Berghiri, a town of Aſia, in the province of Kurdiſtan: ſeventy miles SE. Betlis.

Bergſtadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eighteen miles N. Olmutz.

Bergſtraſſe, a long tract, or tongue of land, on the ſide of the Rhine, between Heidelberg, and Darmſtadt; it contains a few ſmall places, as Benſheim, Oppenheim, and Weinheim.

Bergues, or *Berg*, or *Bergues St. Vinox*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North: ſo called from St. Vinox, a Flemiſh lord, who lived in that place; it is ſituated on the river Colne, at the union of ſeveral canals, which conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. It contains two pariſhes. Berg was the laſt town of Weſt Flanders which held out for the Dutch in the war in the 16th century.

century. The prince of Parma beſieged it in the year 1583, but found ſo much reſiſtance that the ſiege was changed into a blockade, and M. de Villeneuve ſurrendered the place on honourable terms. It was taken by the French in 1658, and confirmed to that country by the peace of the Pyrenées the year following. Since that time ſeveral new works have been added to the fortifications, and by means of ſluices the country round can be laid under water: one league and a half S. Dunkirk, and eleven NW. Lille.

Bergwerben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: two miles N. Weiſſenfels.

Bergwerk, a town of Hungary: thirteen miles W. Steinam.

Bergzabern, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, ſituated on the Erlbach, with two churches, one for Catholics, and the other for Lutherans; and a chateau, the ordinary reſidence of the dowager ducheſs: thirty miles SE. Deux Ponts, and ſix SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

Beriezen, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Deſna: twenty-four miles ENE. Tchernigov, and 516 S. Peterſburg.

Berigan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of the country of Beni-Mezzab. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Berimbal, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: ſeven miles SE. Roſetta.

Beringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: eighteen miles NW. Maeſtricht.

Beringou, or *Kamandarſkoi*, ſee *Beering's Iſland*.

Berinſchul, a rocky iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers.

Berka, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, on the Ilm: ſix miles SSW. Weimar.

Berka, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, on the Werra: nine miles W. Eiſenach.

Berkaſzeſti, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz: fifty-ſix miles NW. Galatz.

Berkhamſted, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near which formerly ſtood a caſtle, ſurrounded by a moat, ſome ruins of which are viſible. In the year 697, a parliament is ſaid to have been held here, and king Ina's laws publiſhed. In this place William the Conqueror ſwore to obſerve the laws of the land. The caſtle was built, or rather reſtored by the earl of Cornwall, brother to the Conqueror; but in the reign of Henry I was ſeized by the crown: in the reign of king John it was taken by the barons. Great part of the caſtle was demoliſhed, and a houſe built on its ſite, but a part of it remaining, was held by colonel Axtel for the parliament againſt king Charles I. King Henry II kept his court here, and James I had his children nurſed in this town, on which account he made it a corporation: but it ſuffered ſo much in the enſuing reign that they ſuffered the charter to drop. It has a market weekly on Monday: nine miles W. St. Albans, and twenty-ſix NW. London.

Berki, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles E. Smyrna.

Berkley, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North America, which furniſhed 1100 men to the militia before the year 1780.

Berkley, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated on the Severn, with a caſtle begun to be built in the reign of Henry I, the ſeat of the earls of Berkley. The town carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheeſe, which is much aſſiſted by the river Severn: eighteen miles SSW. Glouceſter, nineteen NNE. Briſtol, and 113. W. London.

Berkley, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: twenty-four miles S. Boſton.

Berkley Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the Weſt coaſt of North America: ſeventy miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Berkſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from both which it is divided by the river Thames, on the eaſt by Surry, on the ſouth by Hampſhire, and on the weſt by Wiltſhire. The ſhape is very irregular, eſpecially towards the north, yielding every where to the winding of the Thames, which from Oxford to Reading takes a courſe about ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, making the county at the latter town very narrow. After the Thames has paſſed by Reading it trends northerly, but ſtill the eaſtern part of the county is much narrower than the weſtern. From eaſt to weſt its length is about fifty miles; from north to ſouth, in its wideſt part, twenty-five, in its narroweſt, little more than five. The number of ſquare miles is computed to be 682, and the number of acres 438,977. It is divided into twenty hundreds, in which are twelve market towns, and about 200 villages, and the number of inhabitants 115,000. The ſoil of Berkſhire is in general loamy, in ſome parts mixed with gravel, in others with ſand. The weſtern part of Berkſhire contains ſome land of a rich deep ſoil, particularly in what is called the *Vale of White Horſe*, equal to the beſt parts of England.

Of the quantities of land 170,000 acres are ſuppoſed to be contained in incloſed lands, parks, and woods; 220,000 in common fields and downs; 40,000 in foreſts, waſtes, and commons; and 8,977 in roads. The market towns are Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Iſley, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windſor, and Wokingham. The principal rivers are the Thames, Iſis, Kennet, Ocke, Lamboure, and Loddon. It produces a great deal of corn, and great quantities of meal and malt are ſent in barges by the river Thames to London. This county returns nine members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, one for the borough of Abingdon, and for Reading, Wallingford, and Windſor, two each.

Berkſhire, a county of Pennſylvania, in the United States of North America, in which coal mines are found: Reading is the chief town.

Berkſhire, a county of the State of Maſſachuſetts, in North America, which, in the year 1784, contained 24,544 inhabitants, and 87,028 acres of land in cultivation, 234,497 acres unimproved, and 4,909 men able to bear arms. Lenox is the chief town.

Berkuſſa, a town of Croatia, on the river Kulpa: eleven miles W. Petrenta.

Berlai, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: eight miles S. Sluin.

Berlamont, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Queſnoy: two leagues and a quarter ESE. le Queſnoy, and two and a quarter NW. Aveſnes.

Berlaſreut, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twelve miles N. Paſſau.

Berleburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: twenty-eight miles NW. Marburg, and fifty-ſix E. Cologn.

Berleux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: three miles SW. Péronne.

Berlin, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the eſtates of the king of Pruſſia, is ſituated on the banks of the Spree, which is here divided into three branches. On the ſouth it is defended by a wall, on the north only by palliſades; it has fifteen gates; the ſtreets are ſtraight, wide, and long. In the year 1645, it had only 1236 houſes; in 1747, it had 5513, and in 1779, 6437. In the year 1774 the number of inhabitants were 104,874; of theſe 5381 were French, 1162 Bohemians, and 3958 Jews; the garriſon, reckoning their attendants, amounted to 29,540 ſouls, which may be added to the number of inhabitants. There are twenty-five churches, two houſes for invalids, an academy for ſciences, another for painting, ſculpture, and architecture, a college of medicine, a military academy, four colleges, four gymnaſia, many public ſchools, libraries, and manufactures. It is compoſed of five ſeparate towns, under the ſame magiſtrate. *Berlin*, properly ſo called, was built in the twelfth century, by a colony from the Netherlands, brought thither in the reign of Albert the Bear: *Cologne*, or *Cœln*, is joined to Berlin by a bridge over the Spree, which ſurrounds it, and forms it into an iſland; it was built at the ſame time as Berlin, and by the ſame people. *Frederickſwerder* is alſo built on an iſland in the Spree, by the elector Frederick William, and contains nineteen ſtreets. *Dorotheeſtadt*, or *Neuſtadt*, was built by the elector Frederick William, and ſo named after his conſort. *Frederickſtadt*, which is the largeſt of the five towns, was built by the elector Frederick III. All religions are tolerated, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Jews, have free exerciſe of their religion; by means of canals there is a free communication between the Spree and the Oder, and the Spree and the Elbe. *Long*. 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 33. N.

Berlicum, a town of Brabant: one league E. Bois le Duc.

Berlinchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eighty miles ENE. Berlin, and thirty-ſix NNE. Kuſtrin.

Berlinecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-two miles W. Braclaw.

Berloch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau: nine miles NE. Czazlau.

Bermeo, or *Vermeo*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near Cape Machicaca: five leagues NW. Bilbao.

Bermejo, an iſland and ſeaport in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, a little to the weſt of Lima.

Bermudas Iſlands, or *Somers Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſituated on the Atlantic Ocean. They received their former name from John Bermudas, a Spaniard, who diſcovered them in the year 1503; the other name they take from Sir George Somers, an Engliſhman, who was wrecked on them in the year 1609. They were granted by the Spaniſh king, Philip II, to Don Ferdinand de Camelo, who however never took poſſeſſion. An Engliſh ſhip was forced on them by ſtreſs of weather in the year 1593. Sir John Somer, and his brothers, formed the firſt ſettlement ſoon after his ſhipwreck. They are in number 400 or more, but for the moſt part ſo ſmall and ſo barren, that they have neither inhabitants or name. Hardly one eighth part is inhabited. The moſt conſiderable of theſe iſlands are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerſet, Long Iſland, Bird Iſland, and

and Nonesuch. The first has a town, the two following some villages, the others only farms dispersed. The air is so healthy, that sick people from the continent of America frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceptible; it may be said to be perpetually spring, the trees never lose their verdure, and the leaves only fall when new ones begin to appear, birds sing and breed without intermission; but these advantages are counterbalanced by frightful storms, accompanied by formidable thunders, which are announced by a circle round the moon. Some fertile plains are seen, but in general the country is mountainous. The soil is of divers colours, brown, white, and red, of which the former is the best; although light and stony, it is in general rich and fertile; the water is in general salt, having but little fresh, except rain water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants gather two harvests of Indian corn in a year, one in July, the other in December: this forms the principal food of the inhabitants. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants. Their trees are principally the cedar and palmetto, the former is much esteemed for its fragrance, its durability, and beauty, and for the facility with which it is wrought. Of this wood they build their ships, and often their houses and churches. The palmetto, a species of wild palm, is not less common, nor less useful; the fruit resembles a plumb in its colour, form, and size; the wood serves for building, and the leaves, which are of an amazing length, are used to cover houses. Besides these, they have orange trees, olive, laurels, pear trees, &c. The red wood is peculiar to these islands, its coloured fruit feeds worms, which change to flies, a little larger than cochineal, instead of which they are used. Another plant peculiar to them is a kind of creeping darnel, whose root is most powerfully emetic. Here are a great variety of birds, both of land and water; fish likewise abound upon the coast. Among the insects the spider is remarkable for its large size, but its beautiful colours diminish the disgust it inspires; its web is in colour and substance a perfect raw silk, and running from tree to tree, small birds are sometimes so entangled as hardly to be able to escape. There are no venomous reptiles in the island. In the year 1765, a society of the principal inhabitants engaged to form a library of all books of economics in every language; to employ all healthy persons of both sexes, according to their talents and their character, and to reward those who strike out any new art, or improve one already known; to provide for the honest workman, who is become old or past labour; and to indemnify any individual who should, from any circumstance, be oppressed. Building of ships and sloops is the principal trade of the inhabitants. These islands extend from north-east to south-west about fifteen leagues: the whole shore is surrounded with rocks, most of which are dry at low water, but covered at flood: 240 leagues SE. from Cape Fear in Virginia, and 280 E. from the continent of South Carolina. The north point of these islands lies *Long.* 63. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Bernada, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles W. St. Severina.

Bernagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: five miles NW. Moorshedabad.

Bernard Castle, see *Barnard's Castle*.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles S. Wels.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: one mile E. Wels.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bohemia: twenty-eight miles NE. Amberg.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, surrounded with walls, ramparts, and ditches, containing three churches; the principal commerce is beer, of which large quantities are brewed in this town: fourteen miles NNE. Berlin, and forty-one W. Kustrin.

Bernaville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dourlens: two leagues and a half SW. Dourlens.

Bernay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure: seven leagues and a half W. Evreux, and five W. Lisieux. *Long.* 18. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the residence of the prince: situated on the Saale. It is divided into Old and New Town, which had each its own magistracy, till they were united in the year 1506: twenty miles W. Dessau, and twenty-four S. Magdeburg. *Long.* 29. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Berncastel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, situated on the Moselle: it owes its municipal privileges to the emperor Rodolphus I: eighteen miles ENE. Treves, and three WSW. Traarbach. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 1. N.

Bern, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the east by the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucern, and the county of Baden, on the north by the Austrian forest towns, and the cantons of Bâle and Soleure, on the west by the canton of Soleure, the county of

Bianne, and a part of France, and on the south by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the duchy of Savoy. This canton is well cultivated, and very populous; its length is about sixty leagues, and its breadth thirty. It is far the largest of all the cantons, and comprehends one third of all Switzerland. The plains are fertile in corn and fruit, the lofty Alps afford abundance of excellent pasturage, and support numerous flocks, from whose milk they make butter and excellent cheese. The most beautiful and most fertile spots are on the sides of the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel; here grow the most excellent fruits, and here they make the most excellent wines. Near Bern they find a white clay, farther on red, white, black, and blue. Near Grandson is a blue clay, used for pottery; in other places are found stone of different sorts, plaster of Paris, crystal, salt springs, coal, sulphur, mines of iron, copper, lead, and silver, and medicinal baths. They count thirty-nine towns, great and small, and 1300 villages. The number of inhabitants is estimated according to some at 340,000, according to others 400,000. In some parts of the country they speak French, but German is the most general language. Horses, cheese, linen cloth, coarse cloath, made of hemp, cloth of cotton, and woollen stuffs, are the principal articles of exportation. They send annually from this canton 10,000 pieces of linen, the principal part of which goes to Lyons. At Bern they have also manufactures of silk, chiefly stuffs and coloured stockings. In the western part of the mountains the principal employment is clock-making and polishing false stones. The whole canton professes the reformed religion. This canton first united to Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden in 1353, and from that time has been accounted among the members of this league. Its power has exalted it to the second rank, and its extent of country has increased insensibly by purchase, treaties, and conquest; the government is aristocratical. The militia is formed of twenty-one regiments of infantry, and four regiments of dragoons. Each district is governed by an officer, called a bailiff, who resides in his bailiwick as long as his office continues: he is chosen by lot, and every year gives an account of his charge.

Bern, a city of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. It is situated on the Aar, which washes three sides, and forms a peninsula. To the west it is fortified by walls, ditches, and ramparts; the streets are wide, and the houses, in general, built with stone. Among the public buildings are the town-house, public grammar school, or academy, arsenal, well supplied with arms and military stores, and a public granary. The great church was founded in 1421, and it is esteemed a most beautiful piece of architecture: forty-five miles S. Bale, and seventy-eight NE. Geneva. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Bernack, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth.

Bernecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont-a-Mousson: three leagues SW. Pont-a-Mousson, and three and a quarter N. Toul.

Bernera, or *Bishops Island*, one of the western islands of Scotland, about a mile long, and three quarters broad: fifteen miles S. Barra.

Bernera, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, in which are barracks: thirty-two miles NW. Fort William.

Berneffo, a town of Piedmont, in the district of Coni: four miles and a half WNW. Coni.

Berneville, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arras: four miles SW. Arras.

Bernex, a town of Savoy: two miles and a half NNE. St. Julien.

Bernhaus, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles ESE. Feldsburg.

Bernin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: eight miles N. Grenoble.

Bernino, a mountain of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons: seventeen miles NE. Chiavenna.

Bernon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy: four miles SE. Ervy.

Bernowitzkoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko: forty miles N. Smolensk.

Bernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, on the river Weyda.

Bernstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: four miles NE. Berlinchen.

Bernstein, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: two miles WSW. Gravenau.

Bernus, a mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia: ten miles SE. Saloniki.

Berny, a town of France: two leagues S. Paris.

Berolheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach, situated on the Altmuhl, with two churches: five miles W. Weissenburg.

Berre, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aix, situated

ſituated at the mouth of a river, running into the lake of Martigues, otherwiſe called the *Lake of Berre*, in an unhealthy climate. It was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Provence: Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, took it after a long ſiege in the year 1591, during the wars of the league; and although all the reſt of the province ſubmitted to Henry IV, he could not drive the Savoyards from Berre, till it was given up in the year 1598, in conſequence of the peace of Vervins: four leagues and a half SW. Aix, and nine S. Apt.

Berry, before the revolution, a province of France, of which Bourges was the capital, bounded on the eaſt by Nivernois, on the ſouth by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the weſt by Poitou, and on the north by Orleannois. Berry is fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and paſturage; and contains alſo ſome mines of ſilver, iron, and ochre.

Berſello, or *Briſello*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Po. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1702, and by the duke of Vendome the year following. The emperor Otho died here, after being defeated by the army of Vitellius. The town is ſmall, but ſtrong, and defended with a caſtle: ten miles NE. Parma, and twenty-ſeven NW. Modena.

Berſkoi, a town of Siberia: twenty miles NE. Kolivan.

Bertholz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles WNW. Zwelt.

Bert, a river of England, ſee *Brit*.

Bertie, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of South America.

Berthoncelles, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: thirteen miles NE. Belleſme.

Bertinoro, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna; it is ſituated on a hill, and defended by a citadel: five miles E. Forli, and fifteen S. Ravenna.

Bertoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Bourlay: ten miles NE. Metz.

Betrimoutier, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: four miles E. St. Diey.

Bervine, a river of the Netherlands, which paſſes by Dalem, and runs into the Meuſe, near Viſet.

Berwie, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the mouth, which forms a bay in the German Ocean, called *Berwie Bay*: nine miles N. Montroſe, and twenty-three SSW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Bertz, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis: four miles SSW. Sar-Louis, and two E. Bouzonville.

Berwick, a river of New Hampſhire, in North America.

Berwick upon Tweed, a town of England, ſituated on the north or Scotch ſide of the Tweed, and a county of itſelf, regularly fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches: it formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the capital of the county of Berwick, and ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Engliſh, till the year 1482, when it was taken by the duke of Glouceſter, brother to Edward IV, and has ever ſince belonged to the Engliſh. The river is broad, with a bridge over it of ſixteen arches. The town is of much leſs extent then formerly, the old caſtle, now gone to decay, lies at ſome diſtance from the ramparts. The barracks are large, and capable of containing two regiments of foot with convenience. Abundance of wool is exported from this town: eggs in vaſt abundance, collected through all the country almoſt as far as Carliſle, they are packed up in boxes with the thick end downwards, and are ſent to London for the uſe of ſugar refiners. The ſalmon fiſheries here are very conſiderable, and likewiſe bring vaſt ſums: they lie on each ſide the river, and are all private property, except what belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham, which in rent and tythe of fiſh brings in 450l. per annum; for all the other fiſheries are liable to tythe. The common rents are 50l. a year, for which tenants have as much ſhore as ſerves to launch out and draw their nets on: the limits of each are ſtaked; one man goes off in a ſmall flat bottomed boat, ſquare at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on ſhore at the extremity of his boundary, where others aſſiſt in landing it. The beſt fiſhery is on the ſouth ſide, very fine ſalmon trout are often taken here, which come up to ſpawn from the ſea, and return in the ſame manner as the ſalmon do. The chief import is timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, town clerk, and four bailiffs; and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: fifty-four miles S. Edinburgh, and 335 and a half N. London.

Berwick (North), a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, on the coaſt of the German Ocean, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into the Frith of Forth. It is a royal borough, and aſſiſts, with four other places, to return one member to the Britiſh parliament: nine miles N. Haddington.

Berwickſhire, a county of Scotland, ſee *Mers*.

Berzowitz, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NNE. Leutſch.

Berſagno, a river of Italy, which riſes in the

the Apennines, and runs into the ſea at Genoa.

Beſalu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées, It had anciently its particular counts. Pope Benedict VIII erected it into an archbiſhopric, which was ſoon after ſuppreſſed: ſeven leagues from the Mediterranean, and five N. from Gerona.

Beſançon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Doubs, before the revolution the capital of Franche Comté, and ſee of an archbiſhop. Beſançon is ſituated in a bottom between mountains, on the Doubs, whoſe waters almoſt ſurround and divide it into Upper and Lower town, joined by a handſome bridge. It has ſix gates, three to the upper and three to the lower town. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, being defended by a wall flanked with eight towers like baſtions: the citadel is a long ſquare built on a ſharp rock: under the Romans it was one of the moſt magnificent places which they had in Gaul, and many remains of their ſuperb buildings are yet viſible: after the death of Julian, it was nearly deſtroyed by the Germans, and a ſecond time by Attila. It afterwards became an Imperial city, till the time of Louis XIV, who, in the year 1674, made himſelf maſter of it, and united it to France. The univerſity is an ancient and celebrated foundation, and in the year 1752, a literary and military ſociety was inſtituted there. It contains eight pariſhes, and the number of inhabitants computed at 20,000: twenty-ſix poſts SSW. Straſburg, eleven E. Dijon, and forty-eight ESE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

Beſaraba, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: forty-eight miles N. Ternova.

Beſborough, an iſland in Norton Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 161. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Beſerg Henlu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-four miles N. Akſerai.

Beſſarabia, or *Budziac Tartary*, a ſmall country of Europe, bounded on the weſt by Moldavia, on the ſouth by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, and on the north by Ruſſia. The inhabitants are the Budziac Tartars. It was of old inhabited by the Arpi, a people of Lower Mæſia, and their country was called the *Deſert of the Getæ*. It became afterwards part of the kingdom of Hungary, then of Moldavia, of which it is ſtill by ſome conſidered as a part. The country is partly marſhy, and partly mountainous. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Iſmail.

Beſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: eight miles S. Moulins.

Beſſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy de Dôme: ſix leagues S. Clermont, and four and a half W. Iſſoire. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

Beſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignols: ſix miles SE. Brignols.

Breſſé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais, on the river Braye: five miles S. St. Calais.

Beſſenay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp-de-Lyon; four leagues W. Lyons.

Beſſenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and archbiſhopric of Mentz: ſix miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

Beſſerne, a ſmall iſland of Denmark: two miles SE. Veyeroe.

Beſſieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues NE. Toulouſe.

Beſſin, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Lower Normandy, near the ſea coaſt.

Beſſines, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: ſix leagues N. Limoges.

Beſſonié (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: three leagues NNE. Caſtres, and five SSE. Alby.

Beſſy Bell, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: ten miles S. Strabane.

Baſtagno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida: eighteen miles E. Alba.

Beſtaad, a town of Norway: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Drontheim.

Beſtorozin, or *Beſzermeny*, a town of Hungary: eight miles NNW. Debreczin.

Betanços, or *Betanzos*, a town of Spain, in Galicia: three leagues from Corunna, and nine from Compoſtella.

Beteſkoe, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Irtiſch: 230 miles SE. Tobolſk.

Bethlehem, a village of Paleſtine, remarkable for being the birth place of our Saviour Chriſt. It is now a ſmall place, and has only a few poor inhabitants; ſituated on a mountain, about five miles S. from Jeruſalem.

Bethlehem, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, firſt ſettled by German Moravians, in the year 1741, ſituated on a branch of the river Delaware, called Lehigh: the manners and dreſs of the people are ſimple, and peculiar to themſelves, divine ſervice is performed in Engliſh and in German: fifty-three miles N. Philadelphia.

Bethſan, a town of Paleſtine: forty miles N. Jeruſalem.

Bethune, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It formerly belonged to the counts of Flanders, but being taken by Gaſton, duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV, it was united to France by the peace of the Pyrenées, when the fortifications were augmented and repaired under the direction of Mr. Vauban. In the year 1710, after the taking of Douay, the allied army, under prince Eugene and duke of Malborough, inveſted this town, and carried it after a ſiege of ſix weeks; allowing the garriſon, with two pieces of cannon and other honours of war, to retire to St. Omer. Mr. Du Puy Vaubon, nephew to the marechal, commanded the garriſon, which conſiſted of nine battalions, four ſquadrons, and a detachment of artillery. It was reſtored to France in 1713, at the peace of Utrecht: three poſts and a half N. Arras, ten SE. Calais, and twenty-five and three quarters N. Paris.

Betigola, a town of Poland, in Samogitia: ten miles SSE. Roſienne.

Betillo, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: twenty-two miles S. Miſiſtra.

Betiqua, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Betley, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: five miles NW. Newcaſtle-under-Line, and 156 NNW. London.

Betlis, a town of Aſia, and capital of Curdiſtan, ſituated between two high mountains, about a cannon ſhot diſtance from each other, the reſidence of a bey, who is neither ſubject to the king of Perſia or the Turkiſh emperor, and commands an army of twenty or twenty-five thouſand horſemen, beſides infantry: 110 miles E. Diarbek, and 100 N. Moſul. *Long.* 60. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Beto-poulo, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Betola, a town of Italy, in the Plaiſantin: ſixteen miles S. Piacenza.

Betowky, a town of Poland, in Samogitia: ſixteen miles W. Roſienne.

Betſchkow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: nine miles NW. Czaſlau.

Betta, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: ſeventy miles SSW. Erzerum.

Bettendorf, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Sour: four miles above Echternach.

Bettingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: three miles N. Geroldſtein.

Betton, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: one league and a half N. Rennes.

Bettyar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: eighty miles NNW. Patna, and 124 NE. Benares.

Betuwe, or *Betuve*, or *Betaw*, or *Batavia*, a country of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelders, which lies between the Meuſe and the Leck.

Betwha, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumna, twenty-five miles SE. Calpy.

Betzko, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles W. Topoltzan.

Betzirvan, or *Barſan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 100 miles NE. Tauris.

Beveeum, a town of Brabant: eight miles SE. Louvain.

Beveland (North), an iſland in the ſtate of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt: about two leagues long, and one and a half broad.

Beveland (Zuit, or *South)*, an iſland in the Scheldt, belonging to the ſtate of Zealand: near eight leagues long, and two and a half wide, with the town of Goes, and ſeveral villages.

Bever, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, near Beverungen, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

Bever Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Bevera, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Soſpello, in the county of Nice, and runs into the Roia, two miles N. Vintimiglia.

Bevergern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated in the midſt of a moraſs, near a ſalt ſpring: twenty-one miles N. Munſter.

Beverlacke, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aland, three miles ſouth from Seehauſen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Beverley, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of Salem Bay. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed there: fifteen miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Beverley, a town of England, in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, is of great antiquity; firſt began to be noticed by the retirement of John de Beverley, archbiſhop of York, in 717, who lived here four years, built a monaſtery, and died in 721. In honour of whom ſeveral kings, particularly Athelſtan, who choſe him guardian ſaint, endowed the place with many priviléges and immunities, and particularly, that the freemen ſhould be free from all manner of tolls whatſoever throughout all the kingdom of England. This ſo encreaſed its trade and extent, that

it was found neceſſary to draw a channel of ſix furlongs from the river to the town, for conveyance of foreign commodities by barges, &c. It appears there had been a church here before John de Beverley, and that it was burned in 1188. The town is now governed by a mayor, annually choſen the Monday before Michaelmas, twelve aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all ſums whatever, except titles of lands. It ſent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The ſeſſions for the eaſt riding of York are always held here. A houſe and office has been built for the public regiſter of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. in this riding, purſuant to an act of parliament 1708, which is an additional advantage, and ſuch as no county in England, beſides Middleſex and Yorkſhire, can yet boaſt of. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; but the poor people ſubſiſt moſtly by making lace. Trade here is much increaſed ſince, for, by act of parliament in 1727, the cut, above-mentioned, called *Beverley Beck*, from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, was cleanſed, deepened, and widened, and thereby made navigable for large veſſels. Here are two markets, Wedneſday for cattle, and Saturday for corn, which is brought hither in great quantities, and great variety of fiſh and fowl to both, with other proviſions. There are two churches at Beverley: thirty miles ESE. York, eight NW. Hull, and 183 N. London.

Bewern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick, ſituated on the Weſer: twenty miles W. Eimbeck.

Beweron, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Drance, four miles SW. Evian.

Beverſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twenty-four miles N. Bremen.

Beverungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, at the conflux of the Bever and the Weſel; near it are ſprings of ſalt water: twenty-ſix miles SE. Paderburn.

Beverwyck, a town of North Holland, with a ſmall harbour, in the Wyckermeer, which is a continuation of the Ye: three leagues N. Harlem.

Beunterſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: ſix miles S. Worms.

Beure, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: two miles S. Beſançon.

Beurey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: two leagues and a half N. St. Dizier, and one and three quarters W. Bar-le-Duc.

Beuthen, or *Nieder Beuthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Carolath, on the Oder; it contains two churches: three miles SW. Ziegenbruck.

Beuthen (Nieder), a town of Sileſia, on the Oder, in the duchy of Glogaw. During the wars of Poland, in the time of the emperor Frederick I, this town being ſacked and deſtroyed, the inhabitants rebuilt it about two miles more weſterly, near a caſtle, which had been erected for the defence of the old town. In 1475, it was conſumed by fire all but the church. Again, during the civil wars of Germany it ſuffered very much, being taken and retaken ſeveral times: thirteen miles WNW. Ober Glogau. *Long.* 33. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Beuthen (Ober), a town of Sileſia, which formerly belonged to the principality of Jagerndorf, but by a ſolemn decree, dated 16th of April, 1617, it was detached from Jagerndorf, and declared to belong to the principality of Oppeln. In 1627, it was taken by the duke of Saxe Weimar: forty miles ESE. Oppeln. *Long.* 36. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Beutſchen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen: forty-four miles W. Poſen.

Beuvron, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Eyêque: twelve miles S. Caen.

Beuvron, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, two leagues below Blois.

Beuvry, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: half a league E. Bethune.

Beuzeville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-Audemer: two leagues and a half W. Pont-Audemer.

Bewdley, or *Beaulieu*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the ſide of the river Severn. According to tradition, this town is ſaid to have been within the juriſdiction of the marches of Wales; but by a ſtatute in the reign of Henry VIII, it is made a parcel of the county of Worceſter. It takes its preſent name from its agreeable ſituation on the declivity of a hill over the weſtern bank of the Severn. The ceremony of prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himſelf attending in perſon, with Katharine of Aragon by proxy, on the 19th of May, 1499, and here his corpſe reſted in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worceſter for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, but the Wedneſday's market is diſcontinued. It is a borough town,

town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The ſituation of Bewdley, in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and ſailors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they ſeem to have been worn all over England, by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees, in the year 1685. Horning, in all its articles, employs a great number of the inhabitants: three miles W. Kidderminſter, fourteen N. Worceſter, and 128 NW. London.

Bex, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: four miles SSE. Aigle.

Beyar, a river of India, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Setledge at Fizoſepour.

Beyenberg, or *Bienberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Wipper: three miles N. Lennep.

Beyerland, an iſland belonging to Holland, ſituated in the Meuſe, with a town of the ſame name: four leagues W. Dort.

Beyern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Fuſtenberg, ſituated on the Danube: four leagues from Dutlingen.

Beyharting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twenty-four miles ESE. Munich.

Beymont, or *Beywort*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege: eight miles S. Liege.

Bezaba, a river of Spain, which runs into Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

Bezdelkino, a town of Siberia: eighty miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Bezdziez, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-four miles W. Pinſk.

Beze, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſ-ſur-Tille: three leagues and a half W. Gray, and two and a half ESE. Iſ-ſur-Tille.

Bezenſtein, or *Petzenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and territory of Nuremberg: nineteen miles NE. Nuremberg, and twenty-ſix SE. Bamberg.

Bezetzſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: forty-eight miles NNE. Tver, and 260 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Bezblen, a town of Tranſilvania: twelve miles NNE. Biſtriz.

Beziers, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault, ſituated on the left bank of the Orbe, not far from the grand canal. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop: the cathedral was ſmall but beautiful: it had, beſides one collegiate church, ſeveral religious houſes, two hoſpitals, a college, and an academy of ſciences for thirty-ſeven members. It is ſurrounded by a wall flanked with old towers, and bad baſtions. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. Eight ſluices of the grand canal are within ſight of the town: three poſts NE. Narbonne, and 108½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Bezzama Marcella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto: ten miles NE. Tarento.

Biafara, a country of Africa, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of Benin, with a capital of the ſame name. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. N.

Bialacerkiew, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain: ſixty miles SSW. Kiov.

Bialagrodko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles NNW. Conſtantinov.

Bialegrodko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: fourteen miles SW. Kiov.

Bialla, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſkie: ſixteen miles SW. Brzeſk.

Bialoboky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: forty-eight miles SW. Lemberg.

Bialogorod, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eight miles SE. Lida.

Bianca (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: twelve miles NE. Bova.

Biandrate, a town of Piedmont, in the Novareſe: ſix miles NW. Novara.

Biandrona, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: fifteen miles WSW. Como.

Biar, a town of Spain, in Valentia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Elda, on the confines of New Caſtile: its principal riches conſiſt in honey, celebrated for its whiteneſs and ſolidity, which is not affected by weather: two leagues E. Villena.

Bibbona, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: fifty miles N. Arezzo.

Biben, a town of Perſia, in the Irak Agemi: 140 miles E. Iſpahan.

Biber, a town of Germany, in the circle of of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: five miles ESE. Francfort on the Main.

Biberach, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in a valley, watered by the Rieſs, near the Danube: the magiſtrates and people are partly Proteſtants and partly Catholics: the church and hoſpital are common to both. It pays ſixty-five florins

florins for a Roman month: fixteen miles SSW. Ulm, and forty-eight WSW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Biberſburg, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NE. Preſburg.

Biberſtein, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, nearly oppoſite Arau.

Biberſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: eight miles E. Fulda.

Bibig, a town of Egypt: two miles S. Feium.

Bibra, or *Bebra*, or *Biebra*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: ten miles W. Naumburg, and eight S. Querfurt.

Bibrich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: three miles SSW. Wiſbaden.

Bicari, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Termini, two miles W. Sclafani.

Bicefter, *Biſſeter*, or *Burceſter*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a large weekly market held on Fridays. The chief manufacture is making of ſlippers: ſixteen miles WNW. Aylesbury, and fifty-four WNW. London.

Bichni, a town of Perſia, in the province of Erivan: thirty miles NNE. Erivan.

Bickager, a town of Norway: ſeventy miles SSW. Drontheim.

Bickancer, a town of Hindooſtan, the capital of a circar or diſtrict in the country of Agimere; the country is ſandy, deſert, and in great want of water, and is governed by a raja: forty-two miles W. Nagore, and eighty WNW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

Bicocca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, near which the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1552: two miles NE. Milan.

Bicqueley, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: one league and a quarter S. Toul, and three and three quarters WSW. Nancy.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: five leagues E. Bayonne, and three N. St. Palais.

Bidaſſoa, a river which riſes in the Pyrenées, and runs into the ſea, between Andaye and Fontarabia, ſeparating France from Spain. This river was a long time a ſubject of diſpute between France and Spain, each country laying an excluſive claim to it, but in the fifteenth century Louis the Twelfth, king of France, and Ferdinand, king of Spain, agreed that it ſhould be common between the two nations, that the duties paid by thoſe who paſs from Spain to France, ſhould belong to the latter, and of thoſe who paſs the contrary way, to the former.

Bidburg, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, containing two pariſh churches and a convent: eleven leagues NNE. Luxemburg, and ſix NNW. Treves.

Biddeford, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated near the union of the Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of twenty-four arches, built by ſubſcription, and ſupported by lands ſet apart for that purpoſe, and the management thereof placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of truſtees, inhabitants of the town. It is a corporate, and was formerly a borough town. It was, the latter end of laſt century, and to the middle of this, a place of great foreign trade; but ſince the year 1760 it has conſiderably leſſened: large quantities of coarſe earthen ware are made here, and ſent to moſt parts of the kingdom. The market is large and well ſupplied with corn and proviſions: forty miles N. Exeter, and 108. W. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Biddeford, a town of the United States of America, near the mouth of Sako river, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty miles S. Brunſwick.

Bidetto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: ten miles SSW. Bari, and 118 E. Naples.

Bidgoſt, or *Bigodſez*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: ſixty-four miles S. Dantzig.

Bidourle, a river of France, which paſſes by S. Hypolite, Sauve, Sommieres, &c. and runs into the lake of Peraut, three leagues E. Montpellier.

Bidouze, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near the junction of that river with the gaves of Pau and Oleron.

Bidumi, a country of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſouth part of Syria, bounded on the north by Paleſtine, on the weſt by Egypt, on the eaſt and ſouth by Arabia: it is nearly a deſert, with only a few ſtraggling villages.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares; forty-five miles S. Benares, and 128 SW. Patna.

Bieber, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: ſixteen miles E. Hanau.

Bieberſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth.

Biebra, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wieana, in Maſovia.

Biechov Staroi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilov; thirty-two miles S. Mogilov, and 364 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

Biecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: forty-eight miles SE. Cracow.

Bieda, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Patrimonio: ten miles W. Sutri.

Biedenkopf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: ſixteen miles NW. Marburg.

Bieka, *Bieque*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab Iſland*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about fourteen miles in circumference. The ſoil is rich, and there is a good road on the ſouth ſide: about three leagues ESE. from Porto Rico. *Long*. 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. N.

Biekow, or *Jeczow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: twenty-four miles SE. Lenczicz.

Biel, a town of Spain, in Aragon: ſix leagues SW. Jaca.

Biel, a river of Spain, which joins the Ores at Exea.

Biela, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: ſix miles NE. Teutſch Brod.

Bielach, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube near Melck.

Bielaſtena, a town of Croatia: ten miles N. Bihacs.

Bielay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles SW. Branau.

Bielbſkoi, a town of Siberia: forty miles S. Eniſeiſk.

Bielcepol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-eight miles W. Bialacerkiew.

Bielefeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg, divided by the Lutterbach, into Old and New Town, ſituated at the foot of a mountain; it contains about 800 houſes; the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics; the former town has two churches, the latter a convent and chapel. It received municipal privileges in the year 1287, and was formerly Anſeatic: twenty-two miles N. Lippſtadt.

Bielev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: fifty miles WSW. Tula, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 15. N.

Bielgorod, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: fifty miles SSW. Kurſk, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 55. N.

Bielgorod, ſee *Akerman*.

Bielgrad, a town of Croatia: forty miles SE. Bihacs.

Bielian, a town of Ruſſian Tartary. *Long*. 83. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 20. N.

Bielica, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna: ten miles S. Lida.

Bielisy, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-eight miles SW. Kiov.

Bielitzi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: ninety-ſix miles S. Mogilev, and 464 S. Peterſburg. *Long*. 48. 40 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 20. N.

Biella, or *Biela*, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall country, bounded on the north by the Alps, on the weſt by the duchy of Aoſta, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Maſſeran, and on the ſouth by the Canavez; Biela is a rich and populous town containing 7000 inhabitants, it is divided into Upper and Lower, containing four churches and four monaſteries: thirteen miles NE. Ivrea, and twenty-four NW. Vercelli.

Bielle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: ſix miles ESE. Chaumont.

Bielle, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: fourteen miles S. Oleron.

Bielo, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: ſixty miles long, and near thirty where wideſt. *Long*. 49. 30. to 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. to 61. N.

Bieloi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſko, on the river Meza: fifty miles NNE. Smolenſko, and 270 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 50. N.

Bieloi, an iſland in the Karſkoi Sea, about ſeventy miles in circumference; twenty miles from the continent of Ruſſia. *Long*. 87. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 73. 40. N.

Bielokameſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch: twelve miles SE. Semipolatnoi.

Bielopole, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: eighty-four miles NNW. Charkov, and 555 SSE. Peterſburg.

Bielovitz, a town of Croatia: eleven miles SW. Damianovitz.

Bielowodſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Derkul: 130 miles S. Voronez, and 710 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 20. N.

Bielow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-ſix miles E. Lucko.

Bielozerſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the ſouth ſide of lake Bieloi: ſixty-four miles NE. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod. *Long*. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 52. N.

Bielſa, a town of Spain, in Aragon: ſix leagues from Ainſa.

Bielſk, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, called alſo the palatinate of Bielſk, on the river Biela: thirty-ſix leagues ENE. Warſaw. *Long*. 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 40. N.

Bielſk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko: ten miles NE. Ploczko.

Bielſch,

Bielitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: fixteen miles N. Chrudim.

Bienenbuttel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunenburg: ten miles SSE. Lunenburg.

Bienne, a river which runs into the Sambre, near Thuin, in the biſhopric of Liege.

Bienne, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall republic, in the biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the river Scheuſs, or Suze, near a large lake, to which it gives name, on an eminence, at the foot of mount Jura; the Germans call it *Biel*. The country about it is pleaſant, and commodious for ſupplying the induſtrious inhabitants with all their wants. The number of inhabitants of this ſmall republic, conſiſting of the town and four ſmall villages, is 5500. The biſhop has no ſpiritual juriſdiction here; but he names one of their ſenators for mayor, who preſides in his name, in the council, in criminal caſes; and the biſhop ſwears to maintain their privileges, when they ſwear fealty to him. He has part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the cuſtoms belong to the city, who are to furniſh him with a number of ſoldiers, in time of war, at their own charge; but to march no farther than ſo as they may return at night, unleſs he pays them. The citizens are governed by two councils, the greater conſiſting of thirty, the leſſer of twenty-four, choſen out of the ſix trading companies. The burgomaſter, choſe by both, preſides in matters of the republic, when the mayor, &c. who holds of the biſhop, muſt withdraw. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the moſt common language is German. The lake is to the north-eaſt of that of Neufchatel, with which it runs almoſt parallel from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and they communicate by the Tiel canal, which ſeparates the country of Neufchatel from the canton of Bern: fifteen miles NW. Berne. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Bientina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the ſide of a lake, called the *Lake of Bientina*, or the *Lake of Seſſo*; the lake is about ſix miles long, and five wide: twelve miles E. Piſa, and twenty-eight W. Florence.

Biervliet, a town of Flanders, on the weſt ſide of the Scheldt; which has been much reduced by frequent inundations: the fortifications have been deſtroyed. William Beukelſzoon, who taught the Dutch the art of curing herrings, was born and died in this town: ſeven leagues N. Ghent, and four ENE. Sluys.

Bieſbos, a large lake in the Merwe, between Dort and Gertrudenburg, formed by the burſting of the banks or dikes: ſee *Dort*.

Bieſs, a river of Germany, which riſes eight miles ſouth-weſt from Stendal, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, and running to Seehauſen, changes its name to *Aland*.

Bieſenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: twenty miles NE. Berlin.

Bietigheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Metterbach and the Ens: ten miles N. Stutgart, and thirty SSE. Heidelberg.

Bievre, a river of France, which riſes a little to the ſouth of Verſailles, and paſſing towards Paris, changes its name for that of *Gobelins*, on account of its water being uſed in that manufacture, and ſoon after joins the Seine.

Bieuzi, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: two leagues SSW. Pontivy.

Biezow, or *Bidſchow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles E. Konigingratz.

Biferno, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, not far from Termini.

Biga, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fixteen miles S. Artaki.

Biga, a river of North Wales, which joins the Severn, in the county of Montgomery.

Bigarella, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: ſeven miles ENE. Mantua.

Bigge, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lenne: three miles N. Allendorn, in the duchy of Weſtphalia.

Biggleſwade, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on one of the roads from London to York. Here is a market on Wedneſday, which is one of the greateſt in England for barley, peas, and horſe-corn, pitched in the market for ſale. Here alſo is an inconſiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings; which are made in ſome parts of this county in large quantities. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the *Ivell*; it joins the Bedford river, called the *Ouſe*, at Temps Ford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It ſerves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandize, from Lynn, to ſupply this and the neighbouring towns and villages, which it does with great convenience, being ſo ſituated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. Here was a terrible fire on June 16th, 1785, which raged with aſtoniſhing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houſes in aſhes, beſides ſeveral malt-houſes, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market place. The loſs was eſtimated at 24,000l. On the 25th

of

of February, 1792, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half paſt eight in the morning, which threw down ſome old houſes; but happily no lives were loſt; it laſted ſeveral ſeconds, and conſiderably alarmed the inhabitants. The ſhock was felt northward of Doncaſter, and extended towards the ſea-coaſt of Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire: twenty-four miles SW. Cambridge, twenty-four N. Hertford, and forty-five N. London.

Bigini, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: ten miles E. Mazara.

Biglo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty miles ENE. Wilkomierz.

Bignan, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: three leagues SW. Joſſelin.

Bigorno, a town of Corſica: ſeven miles S. Baſtia.

Bigorre, a country of France, before the revolution, about ſeventy leagues ſquare, in the government of Guyenne, ſituated at the ſouth of Armagnac. The air is cold on the mountains, but mild in the plains. It produces a great deal of wood, excellent wine, rye, barley, and millet, but little wheat. It has excellent paſtures, quarries of marble, and medicinal ſprings. Tarbes was the capital.

Biguba, a kingdom and ſeaport of Africa, in the country of Guinea, ſituated to the ſouth of the river Gambia, inhabited by the people called Biafares.

Bihacs, or *Bihatz*, or *Bihitz*, or *Wihatz*, a town of Croatia, ſituated on the river Unna, belonging to the Turks; it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in the year 1697, without ſucceſs: ſixty miles S. Carlſtadt, and 180 W. Belgrade.

Bihri, a town of Perſia, in the country of of Lariſſan: thirty miles NW. Lar.

Biiſk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Oby: 150 miles SSE. Kolivan. *Long.* 102. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

Bikbulakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Ik: eighty miles NE. Orenburg.

Bikillam, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: eight leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 18. N.

Bikou, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty miles N. Braclaw.

Bila, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Auſſig.

Bila, Alt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles WSW. Kamnitz.

Bilan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; five miles W. Chrudim.

Billao, or *Vilvao*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the country of Biſcay, on the river Ybaiçabal, in a plain ſurrounded with high mountains. It contains about 800 houſes, part of which are built on piles; the harbour is good, and well frequented. The air is healthy, the inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, long-lived, and little acquainted with diſeaſes or ſorrow. It is well ſupplied with water and proviſions, fiſh very abundant, and the environs are fertile in legumes and fruits. It contains five pariſhes, and twelve religious houſes. Among the laws peculiar to the town, is one againſt ingratitude; its commerce principally conſiſts in wool and iron. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Bilderzwerſchen, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian province: four miles WNW. Stalluponen.

Bildoſton, ſee *Bilſton*.

Bileajik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles NW. Eſki-Shehr.

Biledulgerid, a country of Africa, lying ſouth of Tunis and Algiers, ſuppoſed to be about ſixty leagues ſquare. According to ſome, and the generally received opinion, it received its name from the Arabic words *Biled el gerid*, ſignifying the land of dates, becauſe it abounds with that kind of fruit more than any other country in Africa, inſomuch it can furniſh the neighbouring kingdoms with it in exchange for wheat, which here grows ſcarce. But Dr. Shaw ſays, the name ſeems rather borrowed from the *Blaad-al-Jeridde* of the Arabians, who thereby ſignify the *dry country*. *Numidia*, is the name by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. The whole country is very mountainous, ſandy, and barren, producing little or no ſuſtenance, ſome parts of it being quite covered with large thick woods of palm-trees, from which dates are gathered. The climate is hot and unhealthy, the people lean, and of a ſwarthy and ſhriveled complexion, their eyes being very much hurt by the eaſt winds, which drive the hot ſand into them, and are ſometimes ſo violent as to bury whole hoords of them under it. Another inconvenience they are liable to, and for which we cannot aſſign the reaſon, is, their teeth often drop out of their heads even in youth. Otherwiſe they are healthy and vigorous, and live many of them to a great age. The plague (ſo frequent in Barbary) is ſcarcely ever heard of here; as to their character, they are repreſented as lewd, treacherous, thieviſh, and cruel. They are a mixture of the ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in ſome kind of cities, towns, or villages; the latter in tents, and ranging from place to place for food and plunder. The country has few rivers and towns. The Arabs think themſelves the

noble race, and, being independent, ſometimes for pay ſerve neighbouring princes in war; the reſt follow either the plundering or the hunting trade, which laſt is one of their nobleſt diverſions, eſpecially that of oſtriches. They eat the fleſh, and barter their feathers for corn, pulſe, or other things which they want. Their common food, beſides dates, is the fleſh of oſtriches, goats, and camels; their drink is either the thin liquor, or broth in which ſuch fleſh is boiled, or the milk of their camels, for they ſeldom drink any water, that little they have of it being neither wholſome or pleaſant, and in moſt parts they labour under the want of that.

Bilefeld, ſee *Bielfeld*.

Bilgbey, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fifty-eight miles WSW. Harponelly, and thirty-five NNW. Bedanore.

Bilich, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia: eight miles SE. Vercholenſk.

Bilikan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irack: 100 miles SSW. Amadan.

Bilikowkn, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Kiov: fifty miles W. Kiov.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles W. Leitmeritz.

Bilitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: ten miles S. Pies.

Billancourt, a town of France: four miles SW. Paris.

Billau, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Neyſs, near the town of Neyſs.

Billé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: one league and a quarter S. Fougeres, and three and a quarter N. Vitré.

Billeka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: ten miles E. Lemberg.

Billericay, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on an eminence, with a large weekly corn market on Thurſdays: nine miles S. Chelmsford, and twenty-four E. London.

Billerbeeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: five miles NNE. Coesfeld.

Billiat, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: two leagues and three quarters SE. Nantua.

Billigheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: four miles S. Landau, and ſixteen SW. Spire.

Billigratz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four leagues N. Laubach.

Billingen, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: twenty miles E. Spa.

Billingham, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a weekly market on Tueſday: thirteen miles and a half N. Hexham, and 297 and a half N. London.

Billingſport, a place on the river Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which, during the war, was fortified for the defence of the river, and chevaux de frizes of timber, headed with iron ſpikes, ſunk to prevent the Britiſh veſſels from paſſing: twelve miles below Philadelphia.

Billiton, an iſland in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 108. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Billom, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: twelve leagues SW. Roanne, and four ESE. Clermont. *Long.* 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

Bills, a rock in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: ſix miles NW. from the iſland of Clare, and ſix SSE. Achil Head.

Billy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: two leagues N. Cuſſet, and four and a half NE. Gannat.

Bilui Yar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the eaſt ſide of the Volga: ſixteen miles SE. Simbirſk.

Bilſah, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the Malwa country: 114 miles E. Oudein, and 308 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Bilſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the Demer, which, although it has the privileges of a city, is not of much conſideration: fourteen miles N. Liege. *Long.* 22. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Bilſkoi, a town of Siberia, on the Bilaia: ninety miles NW. Irkutſk.

Bilſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on a mountain: nineteen miles SSE. Arenſberg, and forty-two E. Cologn.

Bilſton, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated near a navigable canal, which communicates with the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canals, and rivers Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. Near it are large mines of coal, ironſtone, &c. Here are erected furnaces for ſmelting iron-ore, forges, and ſlitting mills. The principal manufactures are japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle-chapes: eleven miles NW. Birmingham, and 121 NW. London.

Bilſton, or *Bildersſton*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: eleven miles and a quarter NNE. Sudbury, and ſixty-ſeven and a quarter NNE. London.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Iſlands, on the weſt ſide of the Great Bahama Bank, near the Gulf of Florida. It meaſures about twenty miles in circumference, and has a

good harbour. *Long.* 79. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

Bimlepatam, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole: twelve miles SE. Vizianagram, and thirty-five SSW. Cicacole. *Long.* 83. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Bina, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese: ten miles NE. Cremona.

Binaros, or *Vinaros*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the confines of Catalonia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river which forms a small harbour, with anchorage at about a cannon shot from the town, in from six to nine fathoms. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some cannon: five miles N. Peniscola, and twenty S. Tortosa.

Binasco, a town of Italy, in the Milanese: ten miles S. Milan.

Binbroke, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: twenty-two miles NE. Lincoln, and 157 N. London.

Binche, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, situated in a fertile country, on the river Haisne. This town was burned by Henry II, king of France, in 1554, but soon after rebuilt. In the year 1578, it was taken by John, duke of Austria; but the duke of Alençon, profiting by the death of Don John, besieged it the same year, and took it by assault. The French put to the sword all that were found in arms, and pillaged the town and churches; the Spaniards retook it, and ceded it to France, at the peace of Aix-la-Chappelle; but at the peace of Nimmegen it was restored to Spain, with its jurisdiction, which includes fifty-one towns and villages: eight miles ESE. Mons.

Binetta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: four miles WSW. Bidetto.

Bingazi, a seaport town of Africa, in Tripoli, formerly a large and beautiful city, and the capital of Barca; but now a mean place, with a harbour, only fit for vessels of 80 tons burden. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Binge, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: ten miles E. Dijon.

Bingleflein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderburn: three miles S. Buren.

Bingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, situated at the conflux of the Nahe and the Rhine. The town is very ancient, and was once Imperial. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV, in 1689. Bingen was taken by the French in the year 1792, and retaken by the Prussians the following year. The Rhine is here compressed into a narrow channel, barely admitting a practicable passage between rocks on either side. This strait is called *Bingenloch*. Near Bingen is an island on the Rhine, called *Mauthurn*, or *Tower of Rats*; from a tradition, that an archbishop of Mentz was devoured there by these animals in the tenth century, as a judgment on him for his cruelty to the poor, whom he compared to rats eating up the substance of the rich: nineteen miles W. Mentz, thirty S. Coblentz, and fifty-four E. Treves. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse: twelve miles SSE. Giessen, and sixteen NNE. Franckfort on the Mayne.

Bingham, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thursdays: nine miles E. Nottingham, and 122 N. London.

Bingo, a small country of Japan.

Bingum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and country of East Friesland: one mile NW. Ort.

Biniefzky, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty-four miles SE. Wilna.

Binniguet, a small island near the west coast of France, about a league SW. le Conquet, and three quarters W. St. Mathew's Point. *Long.* 18. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Bintschay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: seven miles NE. Turnau.

Binwy Head, a cape of Ireland, on the NW. coast of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Biobio, a river of South America, in the country of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 55. 42. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. S.

Bioglio, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli: fifteen miles N. St. Ja, and twenty-three NW. Vercelli.

Bionconat, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Salins: two leagues WSW. Chateau Salins, and three NE. Nancy.

Biorko, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland.

Biorneborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia, situated on a lake: eighty miles N. Abo.

Biornse, a small island of Denmark, near the south coast of the island of Funen.

Biot, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse: three miles N. Antibes.

Bioulle, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Lot, and chief place a canton, in the district of Montauban: seven leagues S. Cahors, and three NE. Montauban.

Bir, or *Biraidjchik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, situated on a mountain, near the east coast of the Euphrates, in a very fertile country, the residence of a bey: 100 miles SW. Diarbek.

Bir al Cadbi, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: eighty miles W. Zarenge.

Birbam, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares: fifty-six miles WSW. Moorshedabad, and 100 NNW. Calcutta.

Birbusca, a town of Spain, see *Birviesca*.

Birck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles NE. Siegberg.

Birkenfeld, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: thirty-six miles SE. Konigsberg.

Bir-devedar, a town of Egypt: seventeen miles NE. Tineh.

Bird Islands, small islands, near the north-east coast of New Holland: they lie low, and almost covered with birds: four leagues NW. Cape Grenville.

Bird Island, an island almost four miles in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 216. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. S.

Bird Island, a small island, near the east coast of Newfoundland: two leagues SE. Cape Bonavista.

Bird Island, a small island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: twenty-one leagues W. Cape Anguilla, on the island of Newfoundland. *Long.* 60. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Bird Island, a small island, near the south-west coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus bay. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Bird Island, a small island in Strangford Lough, in Ireland, and county of Down: eight miles S. Newtown.

Bird Island, one of the Bermudas Islands.

Bird Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-west coast of the island of New Georgia. *Long.* 38. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. S.

Bird Islands, near the north coast of the island of Antigua, in the West Indies: there are two, the great and the little; they are both small.

Birds-Key, or *Round Island*, a small island or rock, among the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies: two leagues from St. John's Island, and three NE. from St. Croix. *Long.* 64. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Birkan, a town of Arabia: twenty-four miles S. Saade.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim, the seat of a bailiwic, which includes thirty-two villages, and two iron founderies. It was taken by the French in the campaign of 1794: thirty miles ENE. Treves, and thirty NNW. Deux Ponts.

Birkesdorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: one mile N. Duren.

Birket el Hadsji, or *Lake of the Pilgrims*, a lake of Egypt, which has a communication with the Nile, near which the companies which form the caravan to Mecca assemble: ten miles ENE. Cairo.

Birket il Kerun, a lake of Egypt, thirty miles long, and six wide in the middle, but narrowing towards each end: forty miles SW. Cairo.

Birkin, a river of England, which runs into the Bollin, one mile S. Altringham, in the county of Chester.

Birkozowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

Birlab, a town of Egypt: seventeen miles ENE. Catieh.

Birlat, a town of European Turkey, situated on a river of the same name, in the province of Moldavia: sixty miles NW. Galatz, and 116 SW. Bender.

Birlat, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, at Dubravitza, in Moldavia.

Birmingham, a town of England, in the county of Warwick; of late years become one of the first manufacturing towns in Europe. In the year 1676 it was not even a market town, and is now not a corporation, nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumstance appears to be one of the first advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly, tanning of leather was the principal business carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarse iron ware; shortly after that period, some of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furnishing a supply of fire-arms to government; soon after the button and buckle trade became extensive: Birmingham was conveniently situated, labour, coals, and necessaries of life were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extensive scale. Whatever could be desired, either useful or ornamental, in the various branches discovered by ingenuity or study, the endless variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewelry, silver and plated, fire-arms, cast-iron work, mill-work, &c. &c. are all and abundantly supplied by Birmingham. Some of the most extensive manufactures in the kingdom are established here. Inland navigations have increased the trade, and will still increase it much more by fresh communications. Even London will soon receive

receive the manufactures of Birmingham by means of inland navigations. It is ſcarcely fifty years ſince there was not a ſingle mercantile houſe, which correſponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furniſhed their products for the ſupply of thoſe markets through the medium of merchants in London: at this time the principal orders for foreign ſupply come directly to merchants or manufacturers reſident in the town. The air is naturally exceeding pure, and notwithſtanding the diſadvantages which muſt reſult from its cloſe population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual ſmoke ariſing from the immenſe quantity of coals conſumed, it is remarked by the moſt accurate obſerver on the probability of human exiſtence (Dr. Price) to be one of the healthieſt towns in England. The foundation being a dry reddiſh ſand, the loweſt apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of diſtempers accidental to moiſt ſituations, are here unknown: the inſtances of longevity are ſtrikingly numerous, and every means for the preſervation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the moſt extenſive and complete ſet of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. Almoſt every artiſt occupying a ſeparate houſe, they are ſpread over a greater extent of ſurface, and conſequently free from the diſadvantages ſo remarkable in other great towns, where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families: the dwellings, however, of the merchants and principal manufacturers are equal to thoſe of the ſame rank in any other part of the kingdom; and Birmingham boaſts of ſome ſtreets which would even do honour to the capital. Birmingham has two pariſh churches, and four chapels of eaſe. Of the former, St. Philip's is juſtly admired for the beauty of its architecture and ſituation, being built in a light elegant ſtyle, about ſixty years ago. In each ſteeple is a ſet of muſical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handſome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Preſbyterian meetings; but they were both deſtroyed in the riots in July 1791: they are now rebuilding, and a third is in contemplation. There are alſo three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptiſts, a Romiſh chapel, with ſeveral Methodiſt meeting-houſes, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. Amongſt the charitable endowments, muſt be ranked the general hoſpital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town, at above 7000l. expence, voluntarily ſubſcribed, as is its preſent ſupport, amounting to about 1000l. per annum, in which upwards of ſeventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a ſtill greater number are relieved externally. There is a weekly market on Thurſdays, which is plentifully ſupplied from the country with every kind of proviſion, and well ſtored with live cattle of all kinds. The following compariſon will place in a very ſtriking light the rapid increaſe of population in Birmingham within a century: in 1688, the ſum diſburſed for the poor was 308l. 17s. 9½d. From Eaſter 1786, to Eaſter 1787, 12,429l. 9s. 11¼d. and nearly the ſame for the preceding ſeven years. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 60,000: ſixty-two miles NW. Oxford, twenty-three NW. Warwick, twenty-ſeven N. Worceſter, and eighty-ſix and a half N. Briſtol.

Biron, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: ſeven leagues and a half SW. Sarlat, and three and a half S. Belvez.

Biron, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: twenty-ſix leagues W. Cape Anguilla. *Long.* 61. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Birr, a town of Ireland, in King's County, ſituated near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon. It was formerly called *Parſons Town*, from the family of Parſons, who had a caſtle here, which was beſieged by Sarsfield, general of the Iriſh, but relieved by general Kirk: thirty-four miles NE. Limerick, and thirty-four NNW. Kilkenny.

Birs, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, near Bale.

Birſka, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Lena, twenty-eight miles SW. Olekminſk.

Birſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: ſeven miles E. Budingen, and twenty-ſix ENE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Birterbuy Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, open to the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Birthin, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk, near the town of Uſk, in the county of Monmouth.

Biruckpour, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and circar of Chanderee: fifty-five miles E. Chanderee.

Birvieſca, or *Birbuſca*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: fifteen miles NE. Burgos.

Biruiſa, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tchiuna. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Biruiſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Volonez: fifty miles S. Voronez, and 158 SSE. Peterſburg.

Birza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Troki, which contains three churches, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants.

Bifaccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: twelve miles NNE. Conza.

Biſcara, or *Peſcara*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers; defended by a garriſon, and ſix pieces of cannon. It was firſt built by the Romans; deſtroyed, and afterwards rebuilt by the Arabians: 150 miles SSE. Algiers.

Biſcay, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Guipuſcoa, on the ſouth by Alava, and on the weſt by Aſturia. The ſhape is tending to a circle, and meaſures above thirty miles in diameter. The ſoil is unequal and ſtony; in ſome places it produces little or nothing, in others a little wine is made, and ſufficient corn grows for the uſe of the inhabitants. Apples grow in moſt places in the greateſt plenty, of which they make excellent cider, which in ſome meaſure atones for the lack of wine. The ſea ſupplies them with excellent fiſh. Oranges and citrons are exceedingly abundant. There are vaſt foreſts, which produce great quantities of reſin and timber. There are mines of iron, lead, and other more valuable metals. Its convenient ſituation near the ſea, and its vicinity to France, has made it the moſt commercial country of Spain, Lower Andaluſia only excepted. It is computed that the inhabitants yearly manufacture 300,000 quintals of iron and ſteel in arms, nails, iron tools, and bars. The air is mild, pure, and more temperate than in the other provinces of Spain. The Biſcayans have always had the reputation of bravery and courage, and whenever Spain has changed its maſter, they have always been the laſt ſubdued. Biſcay is remarkable for its roads, cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the induſtry of its inhabitants. The beſt ſoldiers, and the beſt mariners of Spain are ſaid to be the natives of this country. They have leſs phlegm than the other Spaniards, are more animated, and of a temper more free or open; they are civil, honeſt, and polite, though ſometimes a little vain and proud. Their women are merry, lively, and paſſably handſome. The three provinces of Biſcay, Alva, Guipuſcoa, are the aſylum of liberty and induſtry, and this is the cauſe of their common proſperity. If the king be in want of a certain number of ſoldiers or ſailors he makes his will known to the province, and the people furniſh their contingency. When a certain ſum is demanded, it is levied upon the different cities and communities, according to a regiſter; ſo that Biſcay may be ſaid to tax itſelf. The language of Biſcay is different, not only from the reſt of Spain, but from the language of any other part of Europe, and is only underſtood by themſelves. Bilbao is the capital. The provinces of Alava and Guipuſcoa are generally united with Biſcay Proper, under the general term of Biſcay.

Biſcay (Bay of), that part of the Atlantic which lies north of the province of Biſcay, between the projecting coaſts of France and Spain, extending from Uſhant to Cape Finiſterre.

Biſcay (Bay of), a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. *Long.* 53. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Biſcay (New), a province of Mexico, in North America, bounded on the north by New Mexico, on the eaſt by New Leon, on the ſouth by the Zaccatecas; and on the weſt by Culiacan. The country is in general mountainous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks; it has ſome mines of ſilver and lead. Durango is the capital.

Biſchburg, or *Biſchofsburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the country of Ermeland: fifty-four miles S. Konigſberg.

Biſchofflack, or *Schoſia Koloka*, a town of German, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles SSE. Crainburg, and twenty-ſeven NNE. Trieſte.

Biſchoffsheim, a town of Germany, ſituated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, but belonging to the electorate of Mentz: thirty-two miles E. Heidelberg, and ſixty-four SE. Mentz.

Biſchoffſtorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: thirteen miles ENE. Graz.

Biſchofsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Rhom: thirty-two miles N. Wurzburg, and ſixteen NNW. Schweinfurt.

Biſchofsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg: ſix miles ENE Francfort on the Maine, and three WNW. Hanau.

Biſchofſtein, or *Biſtein*, a town of Pruſſia, in the county of Ermeland: forty-two miles S. Konigſberg.

Biſchofswerda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on an iſland in the river Weſenitz; its principal commerce is in white thread; it has two churches: twenty miles E. Dreſden, and twenty-eight E. Meiſſen.

Biſchofswerder, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Biſchofzell, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgaw, with a caſtle, in which reſides the bailiff of the biſhop of Conſtance, who exerciſes a juriſdiction over the Catholics, and receives a moiety of the fines: ſituated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur: eleven miles S. Conſtance.

Biſchweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau, ſituated

situated on the Motte, near the Rhine, and defended by a castle, flanked with towers and defended by ditches: four miles SE. Haguenau, and ten N. Straſburg.

Biſcopſvaare, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles E. Bergen.

Biſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen: three miles N. Cothen.

Biſeglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani; ſituated on a hill, in a fertile country, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: five miles E. Trani.

Biſert, a town of Ruſſia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Upha, in the province of Perm: eighty miles SSE. Perm.

Biſerta, or *Bizerta*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, once a large city, and is ſaid now to contain 5000 houſes, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, and defended by caſtles and batteries. *Long.* 9. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Biſhop and his Clerks, a cluſter of dangerous rocks, near the weſt coaſt of South Wales, at the entrance of St. George's Channel: four miles W. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Biſhop's Caſtle, a town of England, in Shropſhire, with a well frequented market, held every Friday: ſixteen miles SSW. Shrewſbury, and 152 NW. London.

Biſhop's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Biſhop's Stortford, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near the borders of Eſſex, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea. The principal buſineſs of the place is making malt, of which great quantities are ſent to London. It has a large weekly market, eſpecially for corn, held on Thurſdays: twelve miles ENE. Hertford, and thirty NNE. London.

Biſhop's Waltham, a town of England, in the county of Hants, where the biſhops of Winchester formerly had a palace, which was deſtroyed by the republican party in the civil wars of the laſt century. It has a weekly market on Friday: ten miles SSE. Winchester, and ſixty-five WSW. London.

Biſignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; ſituated on a hill, near the river Cotila; ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, and defended by a ſtrong fortreſs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Roſſano: ſixteen miles WSW. Roſſano, and fourteen N. Cofenza.

Biſlan, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: three miles S. Damietta.

Biſley, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames. There is a conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth carried on here; ten miles SSE. Glouceſter, and ninety-eight WNW. London.

Biſmarck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: twelve miles W. Stendal.

Biſneo, or *Bixmea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: twenty-five miles W. Algiers.

Biſnagar, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, and circar of Sanore, once the capital of a mighty kingdom; for at the time the Europeans firſt opened a paſſage to the Indies by ſea, the great peninſula without the Ganges was moſtly ſubject to the emperor of Biſnagar, whoſe dominions extended from the frontiers of Oriſſa to Cape Comorin. The air is very hot, but winter nights extremely cold: it rains every year for three months together. The ſoil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in cattle and deer, alſo in lions, tygers, elephants, and boars. The people are well-ſhaped, tawney, and lazy; yet ſome very ingenious at watering and painting of calicoes, the chief trade. The emperor was once ſo powerful as to bring into the field 3400 horſe, 76,000 foot, and 600 elephants. Biſnagar is ſituated on the river Nigouden: 172 miles N. Seringpatam, 132 S. Viſiapour, and 135 E. Goa. *Long.* 76. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Biſnee, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bootan: 116 miles SE. Taſſafudon, and 188 NE. Moorſhedabad.

Biſſa, a town of Servia, on the Danube: ſixteen miles SSE. Orſova.

Biſſag, a town of Croatia: ſixteen miles NE. Agram.

Biſſagots, or *Biſſagos Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Africa: eighty-five leagues S. Cape Verd. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

Biſſague, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Africa.

Biſſao, or *Biſſeaux*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Africa, eighty miles in circumference. The ground riſes imperceptibly to the middle of the iſland. The ſoil is cultivated and fertile, abounding with ſeveral ſorts of trees, particularly fine large orange and mangroves near the ſhore; Portugueſe and Negroes being intermixed inhabitants. The iſland is divided into nine provinces, eight of which are governed by officers appointed by the ſovereign, each bearing the title of king. *Long.* 14. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

Biſſendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: five miles SE. Oſnabruck.

Biſſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Pettingen Wallerſtin: four miles SSW. Haarburg.

Biſſow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: three miles WSW. Kiov.

Biſſowie, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude, and circar of Rohilcund: twenty-five miles W. Bereilly, and eighty-five ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 17. N.

Biſter, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais: thirty miles E. Sion.

Biſtra, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſix miles SSE. Politzka.

Biſtraia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the weſt ſide of the Donetz: ſeventy miles NNE. Azoph.

Biſtraia, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Donetz, ſixty-four miles NE. Azoph.

Biſtrianka, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the ſouth ſide of the Don: 100 miles ENE. Azoph.

Biſtricz, or *Biſtritz*, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county, to which it gives name; on the river Biſtricz: forty-two miles NNE. Clauſenburg, and 256 E. Vienna.

Biſtricz, a river of Tranſilvania, which runs into the Samos, four miles SW. Kezovar.

Biſtritza, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a river of the ſame name: twenty miles SW. Jaſſi.

Biſtritza, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, ſix miles SE. Bakeu.

Biſtritza, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia: ſixteen miles WSW. Kimnik.

Biſtritz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: ſix miles WSW. Els.

Biſtroff, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: four miles NNE. Morhange.

Biſtry, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles from Gitſchin.

Biſuga, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the ſea of Azoph, forty-eight miles SW. Eiſkoi.

Bitche, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on a river at the foot of the Voſges mountains, on the frontiers of Deux Ponts. It was taken by Louis XIV, and fortified by Vauban; afterwards it was diſmantled, and reſtored to the duchy of Loraine. It was fortified again in the year 1740, after the beſt manner. It was the capital of a county, which included fifty villages: three poſts S. Deux Ponts, and fifty-one and a half E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Bitchu, or *Bitcou*, a province of Japan.

Bitetto, ſee *Bidetto*.

Bitford, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the Avon: ſeven miles WSW. Stratford upon Avon, and 100¼ NW. London.

Bito, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

Bitonto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, about eight miles from the Adriatic. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. Near this town the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Mortemar, obtained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians, in the year 1734, by which the whole country of Naples ſubmitted to the crown of Spain: ſeven miles S. Bari.

Bittendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſſe: two miles N. Otmuchau.

Bitterfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Moldau: ſixteen miles S. Deſſau, and eighteen SSW. Wittenberg.

Bivona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles NE. Nicotera.

Bizantia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty miles SW. Birlah.

Bize, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and diſtrict of Narbonne: ten miles NW. Narbonne.

Bizonnes, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: twelve miles NW. Moirans.

Bizu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, ſituated on a mountain, in a fertile country: twenty-five leagues N. Morocco.

Bizya, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: fifty miles E. Adrianople.

Black Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labradof. *Long.* 56. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Blackbear Iſlands Lake, a lake of North America, full of ſmall iſlands, about thirty miles long, and from five to ten wide. *Long.* 105. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Blackbrooke, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire.

Blackburn, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the Darwent, with a weekly market on Mondays: twenty-one miles NNW. Mancheſter, and 203 NNW. London.

Blackcave Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Blackhall Head, a cape at the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the north ſide of the entrance into Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Blackhead, a cape, on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfaſt Lough: four miles NE. Carrickfergus.

Blackhead, a cape, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland,

Ireland, on the weſt ſide of Kinſale harbour: five miles S. Kinſale.

Blackhead, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Galway Bay. *Long.* 9. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Blackhead, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: ſix miles WSW. Stranraer.

Black Iſland, an iſland near the coaſt of America, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. *Long.* 71. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Black Nib, a cape of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Black River, a river of America, which runs into the river Connecticut, fifteen miles S. Windſor, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Black River, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the great Pedee river, near George Town, South Carolina.

Black Iſlands, iſlands near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Black River, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, eight miles S. Ballinrobe.

Blackrock, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in St. George's Channel: four miles SW. from Carnſore Point, in the county of Wexford.

Blackrock, a rock near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sligo Bay.

Black Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: ſix miles NW. from Saddle Head, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Achil.

Black Sea, or *Euxine Sea*, an inland ſea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia; bounded on the north by the Ruſſian governments of Ekaterinoſlav and Caucaſus, on the eaſt by Mingrelia and Georgia, on the ſouth by Natolia, and on the weſt by European Turkey. The Turks would not ſuffer any Europeans to navigate this ſea, but by a treaty with Ruſſia in the year 1774, they were obliged to permit a free paſſage for veſſels of that nation to paſs by the ſtraits into the Mediterranean, and return by the ſame rout. The navigation is ſaid to be dangerous; perhaps ſkilful mariners would not think ſo. There are but few good harbours. *Long.* 45. 30. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 30. to 46. 20. N.

Blackſod Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, between the Mullet and the main land of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Blackſod Point, a cape of Ireland, at the ſouthern extremity of the Mullet, in the county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blackſod Bay. *Long.* 9. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Blackſtairs, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Carlow: nine miles W. Enniſcorthy.

Blackſtones, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: twelve miles W. Killarney.

Blackwater, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which is at firſt a continuation of the river Pant; increaſing in its courſe by the addition of other rivers and brooks, and eſpecially by the Chelmer at Malden, it then becomes wide enough to be called a bay, and ten miles below joins the main ocean.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, five miles NNE. from Charlemont.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea near Youghal, in the county of Cork.

Blagaitzki, a town of Croatia: ten miles NNW. Sluin.

Blagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe, on the Garonne: three miles NW. Toulouſe.

Blagowetſchenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: ſeventy miles SW. Archangel.

Blain, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: eighteen miles NNW. Nantes, and forty S. Rennes.

Blainville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: five miles W. Coutances, and thirteen N. Granville.

Blainville-ſur-l'Eau, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict, of Luneville: four miles SW. Luneville, and twelve SE. Nancy.

Blair, or *Blair Athol*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, with a caſtle called *Blair Caſtle*, the ſeat of the duke of Athol: ſixty-two miles N. Perth.

Blaiſe, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Larzicour, in the department of the Marne.

Blaiſe, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: twelve miles NNW. Chaumont.

Blaiſois, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleannois, on the ſouth by Berry, on the weſt by Touraine, and on the north by Vendomois and Dunois. The country is accounted one of the moſt agreeable in France. Blois was the capital.

Blaiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: eight miles SE. Angers.

Blamont, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Meurte: four leagues and a half E. Luneville, and eight and a half E. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: three leagues SW. Porentrui, and one and a half N. St. Hypolite.

Blanc-en-Berry (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre, containing about 4300 inhabitants: nine leagues WSW. Chateauroux, and ſix W. Argenton.

Blanca, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of America. *Long.* 79. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Blanca, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt: ſix leagues SSE. Vera Cruz.

Blanckenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt: four miles SW. Rudolſtadt.

Blanckamer, a town of Brabant: two miles S. Breda.

Blandford, or *Blandford Forum*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated on the river Stour, in a plain and fertile country. This town has ſuffered ſeveral times by fire, viz. in 1567, 1677, 1713, and in 1731. It was formerly a borough. It is a town of good trade, with manufactures of thread, and ſhirt buttons; the number of houſes is 400, and 2200 inhabitants: twenty-three miles W. Saliſbury, and 105 W. London.

Blanes, or *Blanda*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean: thirty-four NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Blangis, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâtel: twenty miles E. Dieppe, and fourteen NNE. Neufchâtel.

Blangy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: two leagues NE. Heſdin.

Blangy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: eight leagues E. Caen, and one and a half SE. Pont l'Evêque.

Blankenberg, a ſeaport town, and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: ten miles NE. Oſtend.

Blankenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: twenty miles SE. Cologn.

Blankenburg, a principality in the circle of Lower Saxony, belonging to the reigning houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, for which he holds a ſeat at the diet of the empire, and pays twelve rix dollars a month. It is about twenty miles long, and about eight wide; lying partly on the Harz mountain, and partly near it. In the northern part it is fertile in corn, the reſt, which lies on the Harz, abounds in woods, with quarries of marble and iron mines.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in which are held courts of judicature. The duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel has a palace here: ſeven miles S. Halberſtadt, and ſeven ESE. Wernigrode.

Blankenhayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a fief of the electorate of Mentz: ſeventeen miles ESE. Erfurt.

Blankenheim, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Treves. The prince, who reſides here, pays ſixty-four florins a month, and ſeventy-two rix dollars, and forty-four kreutzers to the Imperial chamber: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Treves.

Blankenſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles E. Belitz.

Blankenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſituated on an eminence near the Rhur: nineteen miles ENE. Duſſeldorp.

Blankerſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: nine miles W. Leypa.

Blanquefort, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: five miles N. Bourdeaux.

Blanzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: three miles SSW. Uzes.

Blanzac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme, on the river Nay: four leagues SSW. Angouleſme.

Blaringhem, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck: two leagues SE. St. Omer, and one and three quarters WSW. Hazebrouck.

Blazii Zella, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, in which is a manufacture of fire arms: ſixteen miles S. Gotha.

Blaſimont, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: ſeven leagues E. Blamont, and three and a half N. la Reolle.

Blaſkets, or *Ferriter Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland; the largeſt being about three miles long, and about half a mile broad. This iſland lies at the north ſide of the entrance into Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Blatna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: twenty-five miles N. Prachalitz, and forty-four SSW. Prague.

Blau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, at Ulm.

Blaubeuren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, the ſeat of a ſmall bailiwic, ſituated on the Blau: ſeven miles W. Ulm.

Blautenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: five miles SW. Schwartzenberg.

Blavet, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite Belle Iſle.

Blavignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: ſix miles S. St. Chely.

Blauſluys, a town of Holland: two leagues W. Gertrudenburg.

Blaye, or *Blayes*, a ſeaport town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the right ſide of the river Gironde, or Gironne, near its conflux with the Dordogne. It contains 3000 inhabitants, and divided into Upper and Lower Town. The citadel has four baſtions, ſurrounded with good works, and deep wide ditches; it is likewiſe defended by a fort called *Paté*, built on an iſland in the Gironde, which is there 1900 toiſes wide. Veſſels depoſit their arms and cannon at Blaye, before they go to Bourdeaux: twenty miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Blazey Bay, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cornwall, between Fowey and Deadman Point.

Blechingley, a ſmall town of England, in the county of Surry. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament: ſix miles E. Ryegate, and twenty S. London.

Bleeda, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

Bleicherode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Lora: It is a ſmall town, but populous and commercial: ten miles SW. Nordhauſen, and twenty N. Muhlhauſen.

Bleidenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: nine miles NNW. Mentz.

Bleiſtein, or *Pleſtain*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, with a lordſhip annexed, a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia: twenty-two miles ENE. Amberg.

Blekede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Elbe: twenty miles ENE. Luneburg.

Blekingen, a diſtrict of Sweden, bounded on the north by Smaland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by Scania, about thirty leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth; the country is mountainous, but one of the moſt agreeable in the kingdom. The principal trade is in pot-aſh, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, timber, &c.

Bleneau, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau, containing about 1200 ſouls: two leagues NW. St. Fargeau.

Blenheim, a village of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, celebrated for a victory obtained there by the Engliſh and their allies over the French and Bavarians on the thirteenth of Auguſt, 1704. The French and Bavarians amounted to about 60,000 men. Marechal Tallard commanded on the right, and poſted ſeven and twenty battalions, with twelve ſquadrons, in the village of Blenheim, ſuppoſing that there the allies would make their chief effort; their left was conducted by the elector of Bavaria, aſſiſted by Marſin, a French general of experience and capacity. The number of Engliſh and their allies did not exceed 55,000; their right was under the direction of prince Eugene, and their left commanded by the duke of Marlborough. Tallard was ſurrounded and taken priſoner, together with the marquis de Montperoux, general of horſe; the major generals de Sepeville, de Silly, de la Valliere, and many other officers of diſtinction. This was one of the moſt glorious and complete victories that ever was obtained. Ten thouſand French and Bavarians were left dead on the field of battle; the greater part of thirty ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons periſhed in the river Danube; 13,000 were made priſoners, 100 pieces of cannon were taken, with twenty-four mortars, 129 colours, 171 ſtandards, ſeventeen pair of kettle drums, 3600 tents, four and thirty coaches, 300 laden mules, two bridges of boats, fifteen pontoons, fifteen barrels and eight caſks, filled with ſilver. Of the allies, about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded or taken: two miles NE. Hockſtett, and eight SW. Donauwert.

Blenod, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: five miles S. Toul, and fourteen SW. Nancy.

Bleonne, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Mees, in the department of the Lower Alps.

Blerancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: two leagues S. Chauny, and three and a half NW. Soiſſons.

Bléré, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe, containing about 1400 inhabitants: two leagues S. Amboiſe, and four ESE. Tours.

Blergies, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: eight miles SW. Poix.

Bleſchine, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles E. Konigingratz.

Bleſen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen: forty-eight miles W. Poſen.

Bleſle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude, ſituated on the Alaignon, and containing two pariſhes, ſix leagues N. St. Flour, and three and a half W. Brioude.

Bleſſington, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, a borough, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: five miles SW. Naas, and twenty NW. Wicklow.

Bletterans, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: ſix miles NW. Lons-le-Saunier.

Blevio, a town of the country of the Griſons: twelve miles SE. Furſtenau.

Blevy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: three leagues SSW. Dreux.

Bleven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: thirty miles NNE. Oldenburg.

Bleymard, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: three leagues and a half E. Mende.

Bleyſwelch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: four miles S. Wunnenberg.

Bleyſwick, a town of Holland: eight miles N. Rotterdam.

Bligh's Cap, a ſmall iſland on the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, near Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 29. S.

Bligny ſur Ouche, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: three leagues NW. Beaune.

Blikooſtoi, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Blind Harbour, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Blitas (Las), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in lake Nicaragua, in Spaniſh North America.

Blithe, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, four miles NE. Litchfield.

Blocryth, or *Blacwylliſchant*, a town and fort of Overiſſel, ſituated at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, where it enters the Zuyder Sea, with an harbour capable of containing 200 veſſels; defended with ſix baſtions, and well fortified; built by the Dutch, at the commencement of the republic, to defend them from the inveſions of the Spaniards: thirty-two miles WNW. Covorden, and twenty-eight S. Lewarden. *Long.* 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Blois, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loir and Cher. Before the Revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Paris; the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a grand bailiwic, and capital of the Blaiſois; once the abode of the kings of France. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; the principal manufacture, ſerges and ticken. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. There are ſeveral fountains in different parts of the town, ſupplied by an aqueduct, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans. The caſtle is celebrated for being the place where Louis XII was born, and where the duke of Guiſe, and his brother the cardinal, were aſſaſſinated at a meeting of the ſtates, by order of Henry III, on the 23d of December, 1587: ſeven poſts SW. Orleans, and twenty-one and a quarter SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Blomberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: twenty-two miles NNE. Paderburn, and eight SE. Lemgow.

Blomcholm, a town of Sweden, in the diſtrict of Bahus.

Blonay, a barony and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, about one mile and a half from the Lake of Geneva.

Blondeaury, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: five leagues E. Confolens.

Blonie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Tſcherſk: ſixteen miles W. Maſovia.

Bloody Iſland, an iſland in the harbour of Port Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca.

Bloody Point, a cape on the ſouth weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 62. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

Bloody Bay, a bay on the north ſide of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey.

Bloody Farlond's Point, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: thirty-five miles WNW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Blore Heath, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Shropſhire, where a bloody battle was fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, on the twenty-third of September, 1459, between Draiton and Eccleſhal.

Bloino, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles N. Lida.

Blot l'Egliſe, or *Blot le Rocbe*, a town of France,

France, in the department of the Allier: ten miles W. Gannat.

Blue-Ridge, or *South Mountains*, a range of mountains, beginning in North Carolina, and croſſing the ſtate of Virginia, from north to ſouth, about 200 miles from the ſea, and about 4000 feet in height.

Bluefield's Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Blukfvelt Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Nicaragua, in North America. *Long.* 66. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Blumenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: twenty-one miles NW. Conſtance, and eight NNE. Schaffhauſen.

Blumenthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: four miles SW. Neyſze.

Blumenthal, or *Plumenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: two miles S. Aicha.

Blyſbog, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about three miles SSE. Cardigan.

Blyth, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thurſday, three miles and a half N. Nottingham, and 150 NNW. London.

Blyth, or *Blyth-Nook*, a ſmall ſeaport of England, on the coaſt of Northumberland. Its chief trade is in coals and ſalt. In the year 1776, the export of the former amounted to 14,000 chaldrons, and of the latter, 250 tons. *Long.* 1. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the German Ocean, near Southwold, in Suffolk.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile from Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, near Blyth, in Northumberland.

Blythborough, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: ten miles S. Beccles, and ninety-eight NNE. London.

Boad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, on the river Mahanada: fifty-five miles SSE. Sumbulpour, and 100 W. Cattack.

Boahinſhi Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: two miles N. from Iniſmurry Iſland. *Long.* 8. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27.

Boari, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch had a factory, afterwards removed to Sama.

Boat Iſland, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Boban, a town of Arabia: thirty-two miles S. Saade.

Bobbio, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the Paveſe, ſituated on the Trebia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: twenty-four miles SSE. Pavia, and thirty NE. Genoa.

Bobbio, a river, ſee *Biobio*.

Bobenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: ſeventeen miles E. Gieſen.

Bobennenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the Vogtland: ſix miles SW. Oelſnitz.

Bober, a river which runs into the Oder, a little to the weſt of Croſſen, in Sileſia.

Boberſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: ſix miles S. Croſſen.

Boberſberg, a town of Sileſia: nine miles SSW. Croſſen, and twenty-eight S. Francfort on the Oder.

Bobr, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Dnieper, twelve miles SSE. Rohaczow.

Bobritzſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebirg: four miles SE. Freyberg.

Bobrownik, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: twenty four miles WNW. Lublin.

Bobruyſk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: thirty-two miles W. Rohaczow.

Boca Eſcondida, a bay of North America, in the Bay of Campechy, on the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 74. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Boca Grand, a bay of North America, at the mouth of the river Zucar, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Coſta Rica. *Long.* 65. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Boca Tora, a bay of North America, in the Caribbean Sea, on the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 64. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

Bocabrito, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: ſixty-five miles E. Cinaloa.

Bocachica, a channel or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South America.

Bocage, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital.

Bocalieau, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Bocas (Las), a town of North America, in New Biſcay: 120 miles E. Parmal.

Bocca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Comesfazza: five miles NNE. Sabionetta.

Boccbianico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: three miles SE. Civita di Chieta.

Boch, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Meuſe, five miles below Dinant.

Bocbe, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: three miles SE. Juterbock.

Bocholnicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty miles ESE. Radom.

Bocholt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter; there are iron mines in its neighbourhood: thirty-ſix miles WSW. Munſter.

Bockoult, or *Bockoute*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on a canal, cut from the Scheldt: four miles NW. Sas-de-Gent.

Bocka, or *Buckau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzzebing: three miles W. Schwartzenberg.

Bockenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Minden: one mile from Minden.

Bockenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: two miles WNW. Francfort on the Mayn.

Bockolt, ſee *Bockolt*.

Bockum, or *Bochum*, or *Bocheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: twenty-four miles NE. Duſſeldorp, and thirty-five N. Cologn.

Buckworib, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: ſixteen miles NW. Caſtlebar.

Bocnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large ſalt mines, diſcovered in 1251, which employ two or three hundred men: twenty miles E. Cracow.

Bodaiſka, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles W. Patak.

Bodecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: four miles NNE. Buren.

Bodegas, a town of North America, in the province of Verapaz, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Dolce bay. *Long.* 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Bodegon, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: four leagues from Seville.

Bodenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: eight miles NE. Alfeld.

Bodenetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles N. Chrudim.

Bodenfelde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer, in the quarter of Gottingen.

Bodengrave, a town of Holland, which was burned by the French, in 1672, ſituated on the Rhine: ten miles E. Leyden.

Bodenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: eighteen miles ENE. Caſſel.

Bodenteich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg-Zell: thirty-two miles NE. Zell.

Bodenwerder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer: ſixteen miles S. Hamelen.

Boden Sea, or *Lake of Conſtance*, a lake which forms one of the boundaries between Germany and Swiſſerland, fifteen leagues long, and ſix where broadeſt; the form is nearly oval. It abounds in various kinds of fiſh. The river Rhine paſſes through it. It lies to the eaſt of Conſtance.

Bodgurwa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles NNW. Kaſtamoni.

Bodmin, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was erected into a biſhop's ſee, which was ſucceſſively removed to St. Germain's, Crediton, and Exeter. It is a corporation town and a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The ſummer aſſizes and Michaelmas quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here. There is a good market weekly on Saturdays: the principal manufacture is making ſerges, and preparing wool for ſpinning: nine miles SSW. Camelford, and 234 and a half W. London.

Bododo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, near the mouth of the river Formoſa.

Bodrog, a town of Hungary, on the Danube: thirty miles SE. Colocza.

Bodungen (Little), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Lora: four miles N. Bleicherode.

Bodungen (Great), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenberg: five miles N. Bleicherode.

Bodzelin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-four miles S. Radom.

Boe, a ſmall iſland of Norway: twenty-five leagues N. Berghen.

Boe, a town of Norway: eighteen miles N. Berghen.

Boe, a town of Norway: twelve leagues N. Romſdale.

Boen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Lignon: ſix leagues S. Roanne, and three and a half N. Montbriſon.

Boer, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen: ſix miles WSW. Recklinghauſen, and forty-two N. Cologn.

Boeſchot, a town of Brabant, on the river Nethe: twelve miles NE. Malines.

Boffin Lough, a lake of Ireland, formed in the river Shannon, eight miles NNW. Langford.

Bog, a river which riſes in Podolia, and joins the Dnieper a little above Otchakov.

Boganen,

Boganeu, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſix miles S. Chrudim.

Bogarovſkoi, a town of Siberia: 136 miles N. Tobolſk.

Bogas, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile: three miles N. Damietta.

Bogatoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: forty-eight miles SSW. Kurſk, and 532 SSE. Peterſburg.

Bogazi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir: fifty miles W. Diarbek.

Bogdana, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the borders of Tranſilvania: ſixty miles S. Niemecz.

Bogdikotz, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, on the Tchulim: ſix miles NW. Atchinſk.

Bogdoi, a country or nation of Aſia, in Tartary, ſituated to the north of China; of great extent, and populous, and ſubject to the Chineſe.

Bogenſee, a town of Denmark, on the iſland of Funen: twelve miles NW. Odenſee.

Bogeſund, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland: four leagues S. Falkioping.

Boggilcund, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, lying to the weſt of Benares.

Bogliaſco, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the ſea coaſt: ſix miles E. Genoa.

Boglio, a county of Savoy, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by a part of France, and on the eaſt by the counties of Nice and Tende; the country is mountainous, lying on the Alps.

Boglio, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy, which gives name to a county, of which it is the capital, ſituated on the Tinea: twenty-one miles NNW. Nice, and twenty-two N. Graſſe.

Boglipour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: twenty-five miles SE. Monghir, and ninety-eight NW. Moorſhedabad.

Bogloray, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-four miles ESE. Sandomirz.

Bogmutty, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, not far from Monghir, in the country of Bahar.

Bogoduchov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: eighty-four miles NNW. Charkov.

Bogognano, a town of the iſland of Corſica: five leagues NE. Ajaccio.

Bogoiavlenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the coaſt of the White Sea: ſeventy-two miles SW. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the river Onega: 100 miles S. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega: ſeventy miles E. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: fifty miles ENE. Uſtiug.

Bogoiavlenſkoi, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulim: eighty miles NNE. Tomſk.

Bogoiavlenſkio, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: forty-eight miles S. Upha.

Bogordſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eight miles SW. Mezen.

Bogoroditz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: ſixteen miles E. Tula, and 456 SSE. Peterſburg.

Bogoroditzſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Arcnangel, on the Dwina: forty-four miles SSE. Archangel.

Bogorodſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, on the Kliaſma: twenty-eight miles E. Moſcow, and 368 SE. Peterſburg.

Bogra, mountains, bogs, and moors, of Ireland, in the county of Cork: fifteen miles NW. Cork.

Boguſlaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: thirty-two miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

Bohain, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin: ten miles NNE. St. Quentin, and eight NW. Guiſe.

Boharowcze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: ſixty miles NW. Kaminiec.

Bohea, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne: thirteen miles NNW. Enniſkillen.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe, in Germany, bounded on the north by Luſatia and Upper Saxony, on the eaſt by Moravia and Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bavaria, and on the weſt by Franconia. Although this country is ſituated in the middle of Germany, and its king be an elector of the empire; nevertheleſs, it has its particular aſſemblies, cuſtoms, and language, different from the Germans. The name Bohemia, in the German language, ſignifies the Home or abode of the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who, under their leader Segoveſus, ſettled in that country about 590 years before the Chriſtian æra. Theſe Boii were ſoon after expelled by the Marcomanni, a nation of the Suevi, who were afterwards ſubdued by the Sclavi, a people of Scythia, whoſe language is ſtill ſpoken in Bohemia and Moravia. Notwithſtanding the expulſion of the Boii, the preſent inhabitants are ſtill called Bohemians by foreigners, but the natives call themſelves Czekowe, or Czechs. At firſt, they were governed by dukes, but the emperor Otho I conquered the duke of Bohemia,

Bohemia, and reduced the province under the empire. Afterwards Henry V gave the title of king to Ladiſlaus, duke of Bohemia; and ſince that time theſe kings have been electors and chief cup-bearers of the empire, and the kingdom has been elective; which privileges have been confirmed by the golden bull. Formerly, the kings of Bohemia received the kingdom as a fief of the empire, which ceremony was performed upon the frontiers; after which, the ſtandards of the principalities, of which it is compoſed, were given to them without being torn, and given to the people; as is done with the enſigns of the other fiefs of the empire. Ferdinand I, of Auſtria, having married Anne, ſiſter of Louis, laſt king of Bohemia, who died without iſſue, and being elected king, that kingdom has remained ever ſince in his family. But the crown is conferred with ſome appearance of election, which right the ſtates of that kingdom ſtill pretend to claim, notwithſtanding, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, Bohemia is declared hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria. The Bohemians are fond of the appellation of Czeche, which is derived from the famous Czech, who is much celebrated by their hiſtorians, and brought thither by the Slavi, by which name they are alſo called by the people that ſpeak the Slavonic. The peaſants here are ſlaves to their lords, and the hard yoke which galls them appears to be the cauſe as well as of their ſtiff neckedneſs, as of their indolence, which latter, among other things, is obſervable in the wretched condition of their villages, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building not expenſive among them. In the year 1679, a great part of them raiſed an inſurrection on account of the heavy bondage they laboured under; but for this they were wholly ſtript of the ſmall remains of the rights and privileges which they enjoyed. The owners of free eſtates, who are called in their language Swobodnicy, Diednicy, and Naprawnicy, are at preſent but few in number. To the landed eſtates belong the prelates, lords, knights, and towns. The Bohemian language is a dialect of the Slavonic, or ſomewhat harſher than the dialect of the neighbouring people who ſpeak Slavonic, as they change the conſonants, and in particular the *l*, more into vowels. Formerly, the Bohemians uſed the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, but in the time of Boleſlaus the Good, the Latin was introduced among them. There is alſo much German ſpoken in the country. The Bohemians are ſuppoſed to have received the Chriſtian faith ſo early as the ſixth century; but it is more certain that they were inſtructed therein by the Greek brethren Methodius and Cyril (the latter of whom was at firſt called Conſtantinus) about the middle of the ninth century: and hence alſo at firſt the Greek religion and cuſtoms were in uſe among them till Boleſlaus the Good introduced the Romiſh method of worſhip there. In the fifteenth century, John Militz began to preach againſt the pope and Roman Catholic clergy, and Matthias Janow trod in his ſteps. The latter was likewiſe followed by John Huſs, Jerom of Prague, and Jacob von Miſa; who partly in the fourteenth, but partly and chiefly in the fifteenth century, oppoſed many doctrines and abuſes of the Roman Catholic church. This at the council of Conſtance brought Huſs and Jerom to the ſtake, and put their adherents, the greateſt part of whom were Bohemians, under the bann, upon which they were ſo irritated, that on this account a bloody war broke out, which continued for many years. Bohemia lies high, is for the moſt part level, enjoys a warm, pleaſant, and wholeſome air, a ſoil fat, and in certain places only ſandy. It is very fertile in corn, conſiderable quantities of which are exported from thence, particularly buck-wheat, millet, garden and orchard fruits, and excellent hops. It likewiſe produces ſaffron, ginger, calamus, and what is called a manna (but by the Bohemians otherwiſe named Ber, being much the ſame with the panic or fox tail); has alſo good red vines, among which that of mielnicker, and in particular the ſweet and ſtrong podſkalſky, which grows near Auſzg, is principally eſteemed. It yields likewiſe good paſture, numerous droves of cattle, together with excellent chaces, and wild fowl, as alſo bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and others, with well taſted fiſh of all kinds in the rivers and ponds. The principal exports are, corn, malt, hops, paper, pottery, and glaſs; formerly, there were many ſalt works in Bohemia, but at preſent they neither boil nor dig ſalt, but have it from other countries. In Bohemia there are mines of coals, alum, ſulphur, vitriol, iron, copper, lead, quickſilver, and ſaltpetre. Above 100 towns and places may be named where mine works have been eſtabliſhed. All kinds of marble are likewiſe dug in Bohemia. Among the precious ſtones here, are diamonds, to which not a beautiful luſtre, but a proper hardneſs only is wanting, which is alſo the caſe with its rubies and chryſolites, emeralds, granates, ſaphires, topazes, amethyſts, hyacinths, berills, carbuncles, jaſper, chalcedonies, turquoiſes, cornelians, &c. The ſilver, and in part milk-white pearls, which are gathered at different places in this kingdom, in particular in the Watawa and Wlatawa, are very beautiful. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Moldau, and the Egra. Bohemia was formerly

abundantly

abundantly ſupplied with towns, boroughs, villages, caſtles, and men. In the days of the emperor Rodolphus II, were computed in it 34,700 villages, 732 great and ſmall towns, 124 caſtles, ſeats of the nobility unnumbered, and above three millions of inhabitants. But at preſent it appears very deſolate in compariſon of its former ſtate. During the inteſtine religious wars, and in the ſucceeding irruptions of the Swedes, moſt of the towns, caſtles, and villages in Bohemia were laid waſte, inſomuch that at preſent it contains only 105 great and ſmall towns, and not much above 6000 villages. The number of ſeignories, farms, and eſtates in it amounts nearly to 1451. The number of inhabitants is alſo conſiderably decreaſed, ſo that ſome aſſert that not the tenth part of the former number remains at preſent, and that the modern Bohemia is ſcarce the ſhadow of what it was formerly. In the year 1622, and in three or four ſucceeding years, to the number of 30,000 fixed families quitted this country, not to mention women, children, handycraftſmen, and others; and the greateſt part of the nobility alſo who retired. For this reaſon an attentive traveller finds the towns, boroughs, villages, and highways in Bohemia very deſolate. Bohemia is divided into twelve circles, viz: circle of Boleſlaw, Leitmeritz, Saatz with Elnbogen, Pilſen, Prachatitz or Prachin, Bechin, Clarudim, Czaſlau, Kaurzim, Konigingratz, Rachinitz with Schlan, and Beraun with Moldaw. From ſome royal demands or exactions made in later times, we may form a probable conjecture how much this kingdom brings in annually to its ſovereign. In 1742, the emperor Charles VII exacted of the ſtates, for the ordinary and extraordinary contributions of the kingdom, 6,000,000 of florins. In 1743 the queen Maria Thereſa demanded in general 5,270,000 florins; 2,890,000 florins were for the military ſtate. The revenues of the chamber eſtates or domains, tolls, &c. raiſed here are conſiderable. According to the new regulation of the military ſtate of the collective Auſtrian hereditary countries, the annual contribution of the kingdom of Bohemia to the maintenance thereof amounts to 5,270,488 florins, forty-four kruitzers. To the ſtanding militia of 24,000 men, which in the year 1753, were appointed in the Auſtrian hereditary countries, and in times of war were to ſerve towards the completing the field regiments, Bohemia furniſhes 9000.

Bohme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller, four miles SE. Bethem, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell.

Bohmiſchkrutt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SSW. Feldſburg.

Bohonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: two miles SSW. Tein.

Bohrau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: ſixteen miles S. Breſlau, and fifteen SE. Canth.

Bohrlitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: nine miles WNW. Auſpitz.

Bohus, ſee *Bahus*.

Bohuſlawitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles NE. Konigingratz.

Boiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the county of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento, who reſides at Campobaſſo: nine miles S. Moliſe.

Boiarki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-eight miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Boina, a town of Hungary: four miles S. Topoltzan.

Boinitz, a town of Hungary: eleven miles WNW. Kremnitz.

Bojowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-eight miles E. Braclaw.

Bois-belle, or *Henrichemont*, a ſmall ſovereignty of France, before the revolution; ſituated in Berry, between Bourges and Sancerre, about ten leagues in circumference, containing about 6300 inhabitants; the principal towns are Henrichemont and Bois-belle.

Bois-belle, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: fifteen miles NE. Bourges.

Bois-commun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loirer, which contains about 1600 inhabitants: ſeven leagues NE. Orleans, and five W. Montargis.

Bois-le-Duc, a city of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Dommel, which there receives the waters of the Aa: its name in the language of the country is *Hertogenboſch*, the ſame meaning with *Bois-le-Duc*, i. e. *the Dukes' Wood*, and was ſo called from its being built in a woody country, where the dukes of Brabant were accuſtomed to take the diverſion of hunting. Godfrey, duke of Brabant, to put a ſtop to the incurſions of the Gueldrians into that country, commanded the woods to be cut down in the year 1184, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finiſhed in 1196 by his ſon duke Henry, and conſiderably enlarged in 1453. It is ſurrounded by the waters of the Dommel and Aa, by which they can eaſily lay the country round about under water, and is ſometimes, eſpecially in winter, not to be approached but by boats. It is defended by ſeveral forts; the three principal are thoſe of Crevecœur, near the Meuſe, a large fort called Iſabella, and a ſmall fort called St. Antoine, towards Brabant. It has alſo a caſtle named *Papen-Briel*, which the States General ordered to be built in the laſt century,

to

to be a check on the Roman Catholics, which were more numerous than the reformed. It has four gates, Vucherpoorte, towards Breda; Hintemmpoorte, towards Grave and Nimmegen; Orterpoorte, towards Bommel and Utrecht; and St. John's Gate, towards Heusden. Its fortifications are regular, and the walls are flanked with seven baſtions; the approach to it by land is on cauſeways; by water at three gates or avenues called the *Boom*, the *Grand Hekel*, and the *Petit Hekel*. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in the Low Countries, erected in 1366, by John d'Arkel, biſhop of Liege; it had a wooden tower, ſupported by four ſtone pillars, whoſe height was ſuch as to be ſeen from Antwerp; this was deſtroyed by lightning in July, 1584. Beſides the cathedral, there were four other pariſh churches, only one of which is now appropriated to divine worſhip, viz. that of St. Catherines, the others being employed as warehouſes, or in other meaner uſes. Before it was in the poſſeſſion of the Proteſtants, there were ſixteen monaſteries; that of the Jeſuits is now the governor's palace. This city ſuffered conſiderably in the ſixteenth century, during the religious wars. At length the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1629; the place being inveſted the latter end of April, capitulation was ſigned the fourteenth of September, and the garriſon marched out three days after, with their governor, the comte de Grobbendonck, and many of the principal citizens; the religious carrying away with them the miraculous image of the Virgin, which was at firſt placed in the pariſh church of St. Geri, at Bruſſels, by order of the Infanta Iſabella Claire Eugene, but removed in the year 1641 to that of St. James de Cauberghe, by direction of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to Philip IV, king of Spain, then governor of the Netherlands. Pope Paul IV founded a biſhopric at Bois-le-Duc, in the year 1559, which had juriſdiction over ten cities, and one hundred and eighty-nine villages, being about twenty leagues in length and ten in breadth; the principal revenue of this biſhop, who was ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines, aroſe from the abby of Tongerlo. The diſtrict of Bois-le-Duc, which is called *Meyery*, is ſituated between Holland and Guelderland, having Holland to the north, Upper Guelderland and the duchy of Cleves to the eaſt, the quarter of Antwerp to the weſt, and the biſhopric of Liege to the ſouth. It is divided into five ſmall diſtricts, to wit, Campine, Pais de Cuyck, Maeſland, Ooſterwyck, and Peeland, and comprehends one hundred and two villages, ſome of which are very conſiderable; and three cities, Bois-le-Duc, Helmont, and Eyndhoven: eighteen miles ENE. Breda, and forty-two SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Bois-St. Marie (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: twelve miles ENE. Marcigny, and ſeven SE. Charolles.

Bois de Voingt, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: four leagues and a half NW. Lyons.

Boiſſeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville aux Bois: four leagues N. Neuville.

Boiſſezon d'Aumontel, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: two leagues and a half ESE. Caſtres.

Boiſſiere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: two leagues ENE. Montdidier.

Boiſzky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielik: twelve miles SW. Bielik.

Boitmanzdorf, or *Boeſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſz: five miles NNE. Neyſz.

Boitzenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles SW. Prenzlow.

Boitzenburg, or *Boizenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitre and the Elbe. It was ſurrounded with walls in the fourteenth country: veſſels that paſs the river pay a toll at the town, which formerly was very conſiderable, but diminiſhes yearly: three leagues E. Lauenburg.

Bokenem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: ſixteen miles SSE. Hildeſheim.

Boket, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg: four miles N. Kiſſingen.

Bokharah, ſee *Buckaria*.

Bokira, a river of India, which runs into the ſea, fifty miles W. Junagur.

Bokka Meula, a country of Africa, in Lower Guinea.

Bokſan, a town of Hungary: ten miles S. Lugos.

Bolabola, one of the Society Iſlands, in the Southern Paſific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef of rocks and ſmall iſlands, about ſeven leagues in circumference: four leagues WNW. from Otaha. *Long.* 151. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 32. S.

Bolaroſanſka, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk: eighty miles NW. Ilimſk.

Bolbach, a river of Germany, in the duchy of

of Stiria, which riſes in a lake, ten miles SW. Voitſberg, and runs into the Sulm, near Wippelſpach.

Bolbec, or *Bollebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: three leagues and a half W. Caudebec.

Bolcheretſkoi, a town of Kamſchatka. *Long.* 174. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Bolchow, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Oka: thirty-two miles NNW. Orel.

Bolene, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: three leagues N. Orange.

Bolera, a town of Spain, in Aragon: four leagues from Hueſca.

Boleſko, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles N. Topoltzan.

Boleſlaw, or *Buntzlaw*, a circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Luſatia and Sileſia, from which it is ſeparated by mountains. Buntzlaw is the capital.

Boleſlawiec, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Siradia: twenty-four miles SSW. Siradia.

Boli, or *Bolli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 140 miles E. Conſtantinople, and ſeventy-four NW. Angura. *Long.* 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Bolinao, a ſeaport town, on the iſland of Luçon, or Manilla.

Bolingbroke, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a manufacture of earthen ware: thirteen miles NE. Boſton, and 129 N. London.

Bolipleika, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga: 124 miles S. Saratov.

Bolkowitz, a town of Sileſia: twenty miles S. Glogaw.

Bollen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia: ſeven miles E. Millſtat.

Bollin, a river of England, which runs into the Merſey, four miles ENE. Warrington.

Bolski, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna: fourteen miles ESE. Wilkomierz.

Bologna, a city of Italy, and capital of the Bologneſe, anciently called *Felſina*, a name by ſome ſuppoſed to be derived from *Felſinus*, a king of the Tuſcans, the founder; by others, from *Felſina*, which ſignifies a *fortreſs*; about five miles in circumference. It is ſituated at the foot of the Appenines, in a beautiful plain, and contains fifty or ſixty thouſand ſouls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ſhip; the tower of Aſinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great maſt. The city is ſurrounded with a ſimple brick wall, ſolid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments, and next to Rome this city contains the moſt beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Caraccis, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichino, &c. They count near two hundred churches: the cathedral is ſimple and noble. Here are found ſome of the richeſt convents in Italy, thirty-five of men, and thirty-eight of women. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for ſuffragans the biſhops of Crema, Borgo, St. Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Speculæ*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural curioſities, machines, inſtruments, &c. The ſchool of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the univerſity are both in a flouriſhing ſtate. The public theatre is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and induſtry encouraged; the ſilk manufactory has flouriſhed from the year 1341; there are manufactures of lace, ſilk ſtuffs, crapes, paper, glaſs, playing cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends and irreconcileable enemies; frugality and ſimplicity are their principal virtues: fifty-five miles N. Florence, and eighty-ſix SSW. Venice.

Bologne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: ſix miles N. Chaumont.

Bologneſe, a country of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the eaſt by Romagna, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Modena; anciently inhabited by the Boii and the Ligures. It afterwards became a republic, under the protection of the emperors. Divided by two factions, one of them had recourſe to pope Nicholas II, who uſurped a deſpotic authority, of which the people ſoon grew tired, and choſe Tadeo Pepoli, a man of great integrity for their firſt magiſtrate, who preſided over their affairs for twelve years with great wiſdom; but his unworthy ſons ſold Bologna to the archbiſhop of Milan. The people ſhook off this yoke likewiſe, and, in the year 1513, they became ſubject to the pope, on condition they might preſerve their privileges. The interior government of the city, the police, and judicature, belong to a ſenate, dreſſed in the habit of ancient Rome, with the gonfalonier as preſident, who is changed every two months: other matters are decided by a legate, and vice-legate, aſſiſted by two ſenators; ſo that, in fact, Bologna is a ſpecies of republic, and keeps an ambaſſador at Rome. The legate is a cardinal, who is changed every three

years; eccleſiaſtical affairs are ſubject to the archbiſhop only.

Bolotowa, a town of Siberia: twenty-four miles NE. Nertchinſk.

Bolſchaia, a town of Siberia, on the Irtiſch: 240 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

Bolſchakina, a town of Siberia: ſixty-eight miles S. Orlenga.

Bolſena, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, ſituated on the ſide of a lake, eight leagues in circumference: ſeven miles S. Orvieto.

Bolſover, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated on an eminence; near it is a ſmall caſtle, now belonging to the duke of Portland. It has a weekly market on Fridays: five miles E. Cheſterfield, and 147½ N. London.

Bolſwaert, a town of the United Dutch States in Frieſland, ſaid to have been built in the year 713, by Bolſwine, ſon of Radbode, king of Frieſland, from whom it took its name. It was ſeveral times laid waſte by the Danes and Normans, at its commencement. It was almoſt burnt down in 1475; and again in 1515, when it was rebuilt and ſurrounded with a rampart of earth. Near Bolſwaert was a Ciſtertian abby, called Olde-Clooſter, where the Anabaptiſts retired and fortified themſelves in 1534. In this abby was interred William IV, comte of Holland, and Hainaut, who was ſlain by the Frieſlanders, near Staveren, in the year 1345. About a league from this town is a port, which, though much obſtructed by ſand, is of great utility to the inhabitants. Bolſwaert is about two miles round, and was anciently conſidered as one of the Hanſe towns: thirteen miles SW. Lewarden, and ſeven SSE. Harlingen. *Long.* 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Bolt-head, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon: nineteen miles SE. Plymouth. *Long.* 3. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Bolt Tail, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon: four miles and a half WNW. Bolt Head.

Bolton, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter: it carries on a great trade in fuſtian and cotton manufactures, of which all the branches are carried on here, and the annual returns are ſaid to exceed a million ſterling: the number of inhabitants about twelve thouſand. Navigable canals from Mancheſter and Wigan are a great advantage to the town. The market is on Mondays: four miles N. Lancaſter, and 239 N. London.

Boltſacken, or *Boltſack*, rocks at the north entrance of the Great Belt, five miles SE. from the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Bolvanitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elſter, near Elſterwerda, in the Marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Bolu, a mountain of Aſia, in Armenia: 144 miles SE. Erivan.

Boluadin, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles N. Kara-hiſſar

Bolus Head, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry, thirty-eight miles SW. Killarney. *Long.* 10. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Bolwyck, a town of Norway: forty miles W. Tonſberg.

Bolzano, or *Boſtzen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſix leagues SW. Brixen, and nine N. Trent.

Bolzano, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: two leagues E. Vicenza.

Bomal, or *Bobemal*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Ourte: ſeven miles SW. Spa, and fifty-three NW. Luxemburg.

Bomarzo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, once epiſcopal: fourteen miles from Citta Caſtella.

Bombay, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, about ſeven leagues in circumference. It was firſt ſettled by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II, king of England, as a marriage portion with the infanta Catharine. After the king's marriage, a ſquadron, conducted by the lord Marlborough, was ſent to receive the poſſeſſion and inveſtiture of the iſland from the hands of the viceroy, who had received his Portugueſe majeſty's commands to that effect. His lordſhip ſet ſail with a fleet of five men of war, having Sir Abraham Shipman, appointed governor, on board, and arrived at Bombay in September 1663, after a proſperous voyage. The viceroy was diſpoſed to comply with his majeſty's inſtructions; but the ſtrong oppoſition of the clergy, who refuſed to cede the iſland to heretics, terrified the viceroy into their meaſures, and determined him to keep to his new acquired dignity: his obſtinate refuſal to ſurrender the iſland, obliged lord Marlborough, with the fleet, to retire to Swally road for refreſhments. After having laid in a ſtore of neceſſary proviſions, his lordſhip, in January 1664, ſet ſail with two ſhips for England, leaving the reſt of the ſquadron under Sir Abraham Shipman, to ſpend the remainder of the weſtern monſoons in ſome of the neareſt ports. During this time, he buried above two hundred of his men on a deſolate iſland, Anjadiva, where he wintered and ſtayed from April to October. The monſoons being over, the fleet put to ſea, and ſailed for Bombay. On his arrival, Sir Abraham threatened the viceroy and clergy with the vengeance of the

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kings of England and Portugal, if they longer continued obſtinate, or denied obedience to their majeſties' inſtructions and contracts: at length they conſented to a treaty, by which the inhabitants were to be continued in the free exerciſe of their faith, and poſſeſſion of their eſtates, under the crown of England. The trade of Bombay flouriſhed exceedingly; but the revenues of the place not being equal to the expence of keeping it, and other political and commercial reaſons ſuperadded, obliged the crown to make it over to the company; in which manner they continue to hold it to this preſent time. The principal town is near a mile long, but the houſes are mean, a few only excepted. The ſoil is ſterile, and not capable of improvement; nor has the iſland any good water upon it. The beſt is what they preſerve in ciſterns after rain; that which their wells furniſh having a brackiſh taſte. There are on the iſland ſome fine groves of cocoa nut trees; and the gardens produce mangoes, jacks, and other Indian fruits. They make ſalt in large quantities, by letting the ſea into pits, where the ſun evaporates the watery part, while the ſaline is left behind. As to the air and climate, they are rather unhealthy, although the natives, and perſons ſeaſoned to the country, live eaſily to a good old age. Moſt perſons on their arrival are ſeized with fevers, fluxes, ſcrophulous diſorders, or a diſeaſe they call the barbiers, which wholly enervates the body, and reduces it to a total ſtate of inactivity, and a deprivation of all the loco-motive faculties. After rains, a multitude of venomous creatures appear, which grow to an extraordinary ſize. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, amounting in all to near 60,000. *Long.* 72. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 57. N.

Bombichie, a town of Aſia, in Syria: forty-four miles ENE. Aleppo.

Bomene, a ſeaport town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of Schowen, with a fortreſs: one league E. Brouwerſhaven.

Boming, an iſland of Aſia, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 91. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Bommel, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: ſeven miles W. Willemſtadt.

Bommel, a ſtrong town of the duchy of Guelders, ſituated on the Wahal, in the iſle of Bommelweert; firſt ſurrounded with a wall by Otho III, count of Guelders, in the year 1229: ſixty miles NE. Antwerp, and ſeven N. Bois-le-Duc.

Bommelweert, called by Cæſar *Inſula Batavorum*, is an iſland, formed by the waters of the Meuſe and the Wahal, about five leagues in length, from Loveſtein, W. to fort St. Andrew E. its breadth where wideſt hardly two. It is governed by a dyckgrave, appointed by the Eſtates General, and is well defended by the three forts of St. Andrew, Voorn, and Crevecœur. The firſt has five baſtions, and was built in the year 1599, by the admiral of Aragon, and the cardinal Andrew of Auſtria, lieutenant general of the Spaniſh forces; the ſecond is ſituated in a ſmall iſland, called Voorn, at the eaſt end of Bommelweert, and was conſtructed by the prince of Orange, and thence ſometimes called fort Naſſau. The third is at the ſouth ſide of the iſland, towards Bois-le-Duc. Theſe three forts were conſtrained to ſurrender to prince Maurice, in the year 1600, merely from the ſoldiers not being paid. The fort of Crevecœur ſurrendered without reſiſtance on the 24th of March, and that of St. Andre on the 8th of May, the garriſon being bribed by the prince, who paid the ſoldiers 125 thouſand florins. In 1672, the French took the iſland under marſhal Turenne, but, after deſtroying the fortifications, abandoned it the year following. The comte Charles de Manſvelt, paſſing this iſland in the commencement of the religious diſputes with ſome Spaniſh troops, was ſurrounded by ſeveral ſhips of the Hollanders, under the command of comte Hohenlo, who ordered the dikes to be opened, which totally inundated the iſland, ſo that the Spaniards were obliged to retire to the citadel, where they muſt have miſerably periſhed, if the coming on of a ſudden froſt had not obliged the comte to abandon the ſiege, and leave them at liberty to retire. In memory of this miraculous retreat, a chapel was built at Bruſſels, in honour of the immaculate conception of the virgin, next the Dominican church, which being beaten down by bombs, and burned in 1695, was afterwards rebuilt with greater magnificence. The iſland belongs to the province of Guelderland, except the town of Louveſtein, which, with a very ſmall diſtrict at the weſtern end of the iſland, belongs to Holland.

Bomoa, a town of North America, in New Navarre: ten miles S. Cinaloa.

Bomrauze, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fifty miles WNW. Madras, and thirty-five N. Arcot.

Bomy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: eight miles SW. Aire.

Bona, a river of North America, which runs into the bay of Campechy, twenty-five miles weſt from the mouth of the river Tabaſco.

Bona, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. *Long.* 24. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

Bonachi, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 180 miles S. Caſa-Grand.

Bonair, or *Buen-ayre*, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of South America, about fifty miles in circumference: it produces maize, potatoes, &c. and has ſprings of freſh water, on the ſouth-weſt ſide is a good harbour and road: fourteen leagues E. Curaçoa. *Long.* 68. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

Bonames, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: three miles NNW. Francfort on the Maine.

Bonares, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: one league from Lucena.

Bonaſcola, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea coaſt: four miles and a half SSW. Brugnetto.

Bonat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret: three leagues and a half N. Gueret.

Bonaviſta, or *Buena Viſta*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſo called from the beautiful appearance it made to the firſt diſcoverers in the year 1450, about eighteen leagues in circumference. The ſoil is for the moſt part low, but in ſome places rocky and mountainous; it was formerly fertile, but now become barren; milk, goats, fiſh, and turtle, form the principal food of the inhabitants. They make ſome ſalt, which they exchange with the Engliſh veſſels for old cloaths, biſcuit, meal, and raw ſilk, with which they adorn the head dreſs of their females. Cotton and indigo would grow well here, but through the extreme idleneſs of the inhabitants the cultivation is neglected. Like the reſt of the iſlands, it is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and the ſeat of a governor, under the governor of St. Jago. *Long.* 21. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

Bonaviſta Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Boncat, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: ſix leagues N. Bayonne.

Bonchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: two miles SW. Craon.

Bonconvento, a town of Italy, in the country of Sienna, where the emperor Henry VII died: twelve miles S. Sienna.

Bondeno, or *Buondeno*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, at the conflux of the Panaro and the Po: nine miles W. Ferrara.

Bondorf, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about five leagues long, and three wide. It joins the Briſgau, and belongs to the abby of St. Blaiſe, giving the abbot a voice at the diet of the empire. It is aſſeſſed at twenty-five florins and thirty kreutzers for the Roman month, and is taxed at twelve rixdollars, fifteen kreutzers. The territory includes the town of Bondorf, and about twelve villages.

Bondorf, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, in the circle of Swabia: twenty-eight miles NNW. Zurick, and ſix NNW. Stuhlingen.

Bondou, or *Bondu*, a country of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Bondour, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles W. Iſbartch.

Bonef, a town and abby of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: three leagues N. Namur.

Bonencontre, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne: five miles SW. St. Jean.

Bonezida, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos: twelve miles N. Clauſenburg.

Bonfacio, or *Bonifacio*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, on the ſouth coaſt; the town is ſmall and fortified, and the harbour ſafe: twenty-eight leagues S. Baſtia. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Bonfatti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three leagues W. St. Marco.

Bongo, or *Bungo*, one of the Japaneſe iſlands. *Long.* 131. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 41. N.

Boni Bone, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom of Boni.

Boni, or *Bouguis*, a kingdom of the iſland of Celebes.

Bonieux, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone: eight leagues E. Avignon.

Bonizo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the ſouth ſide of the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglia.

Bonlieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: five leagues NNW. Tournon.

Bonn, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. Bonn is a beautiful town, the ſtreets are wide, and the fortifications in repair; here is a palace belonging to the elector of Cologn, who uſed to keep his court here. In 1673, this city having been put into the hands of Louis XIV, by the elector, William prince of Orange laid ſiege to it, and in a few days compelled the garriſon to ſurrender. In 1689, it was taken by the marquis of Brandenburg: and in the year 1703, it was taken by a detachment of the duke of Marlborough's army, under the command of general Bulau: the laſt ſiege continued from the 24th of April to the 15th of May, and 2,000 men loſt their lives on both ſides: fourteen miles SSE. Cologn, thirty E. Aix-la-Chapelle, and twenty-eight NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Bonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besançon: two leagues N. Besançon.

Bonne, a town of Savoy, in Lower Faussigny: ten miles ESE. Geneva.

Bonne Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Bonneboſſ, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont l'Eveque: two leagues SW. Pont l'Eveque.

Bonnet, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Gill, five miles ESE. Sligo.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of la Ferté Barnard, anciently called *Maleſtable*: three leagues W. la Ferté Bernard.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaudun, on the Loire. It contains about 1800 inhabitants: five leagues S. Chartres, and two and a half N. Chateaudun.

Bonneville-les-Bouchoux, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of S. Claude: two leagues S. St. Claude.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, and capital of Faucigny, situated on the Arve.

Bonny, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gien; containing about 1300 inhabitants: three leagues SSE. Gien.

Bonthain, a town of the island of Celebes, situated on the north-east part of a large bay, which forms a safe shelter for ships, where wood and water may be had. *Long.* 117. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Bontory, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty miles E. Braclaw.

Boo Staiter, or *Stacor*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built on the ruins of the ancient Utica. *Long.* 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Booby Iſland, a small island in the West Indies, near St. Christophers.

Boodicotta, a town of India, in the Mysore country: eighty-seven miles ENE. Seringapatam, and thirty-three ESE. Bangalore.

Boog, or *Bogoe*, a small island of Denmark, between the islands of Moen and Falster.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Cutch Country: 120 miles SE. Tatta, and 200 W. Amedabad.

Boomoey-Oſte-Sandø, a small island, near the coast of Norway, twelve miles W. Sutoy.

Boondy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Agimere country, eighty-four miles SE. Agimere, and sixty-five SSW. Rantampour.

Boonerſchans, a fortress of Groningen, on the borders of East Friesland, about a league from Dollart Bay: five leagues S. Embden.

Boonſborough, a town of the United States of North America, in Kentucky: eighteen miles SE. Lexington.

Bootan, a country of Asia, situated between Bengal and Thibet, surrounded on all sides by very high mountains. Taſſaſudon is the capital.

Boourou, an island, near the east coast of Otaheite.

Bopal, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Malwa: ninety miles E. Ougein, and 268 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Bopfingen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Oettingen, on the Eger. It pays twenty florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at thirteen rixdollars and sixteen kreutzers: five miles W. Nordlingen, and twenty-eight NNE. Ulm.

Boppart, or *Boppard*, a very ancient town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Electorate, once imperial, built on the margin of the Rhine, surrounded with walls: a toll is exacted here of vessels which pass along the Rhine, divided between the elector and the house of Hesse. On a mountain above the town is a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the 11th century for noble families only: eight miles S. Coblentz, and forty-eight NE. Treves.

Boquinen, a town of Spain, in Aragon: eighteen miles NW. Saragoſſa.

Borabaſſou, a town of the island of Celebes, where are manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs.

Borbo, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro at Asti.

Borch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: four leagues from Magdeburg.

Borchen, or *Borken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, situated on the Aa, with a manufacture of cloth: thirty miles W. Munster.

Borchloen, or *Looſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege; the capital of the county of Looſz: twelve miles NW. Liege.

Borcholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderburn: eight miles NNW. Warburg.

Borchworm, or *Borgworm*, or *Warem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege: ten miles W. Liege.

Borckeloe, or *Borcklo*, a town of the United States of Holland, in the county of Zutphen,

phen, on the confines of the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the river Berckel. Borckeloe has been rendered remarkable, as being the ſubject of two wars, which the ſtates general were engaged in; firſt, againſt the biſhop of Munſter, in 1665; and ſecondly, againſt France, in 1672. The occaſion was this: in 1553, after the death of Joſſe, the laſt of the comtes de Bronchorts, lords of Borckeloe, there was a great diſpute between the biſhop of Munſter and the comte de Lymburg-Styrum. The biſhop aſſerted that Gilbert, comte of Borckeloe had voluntarily done homage for the ſigniory of Borckeloe, which now became a vacant fief. George, comte of Lymbourg, who had eſpouſed Inmegarde of Bronchorſt, the daughter of the laſt comte, Joſſe's brother, being ſupported by the ſtates general, laid claim to Borckeloe, as dependant on the duchy of Guelderland, to whoſe territory it was adjudged in 1616, by an arrêt of a council ſitting at Arnhem. In 1665, the biſhop, whoſe name was Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghalen, one of the braveſt men of the age, declared war againſt Holland, ſeized on Borckeloe, and ſeveral places in the provinces of Overiſſel, Groningen, and Zutphen, having levied an army of 35,000 men, and being ſupported by ſome other powers; however, in 1667, a peace was made by the mediation of the elector of Brandenburg, and in virtue of a treaty at Cleves, the biſhop, renounced his claim to Borckeloe, and its dependencies. In 1672 the quarrel was renewed, and ſerved as a pretence to Louis XIV to declare war againſt the ſtates general, from whom he took ſeventy-two towns in one campaign. The biſhop of Munſter took Borckeloe, which was again reſtored by a treaty concluded at Cologn, the 11th of April 1674; ſince which it has been fortified, and furniſhed always with a good garriſon: fifteen miles ENE. Zutphen, and forty-two WNW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Borcum, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſeland. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Bord, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: eight leagues E. Tulle.

Bordeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Dreme: ten miles SW. Die.

Bordekow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty-ſix miles S. Lemberg.

Bordentown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Delaware. It was taken by the Britiſh troops in May, 1778, a battery deſtroyed, and ſeveral veſſels burned: eight miles NE. Burlington, and twenty-three NE. Philadelphia.

Borderes, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barthe-de-Neſte: four leagues S. la Barthe.

Bordes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: ſeven leagues and a half W. Mirepoix.

Bordighera, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: three miles ENE. Ventimiglia.

Bordo Nuova, a town of Servia: eighteen miles ESE. Piſtrina.

Bordoe, one of the Faroe iſlands, with a harbour on the north-weſt coaſt.

Bore, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſeventy miles ENE. Cogni.

Bore, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Slaney, two miles S. Enniſcorthy.

Borek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: twenty-eight miles W. Kaliſh.

Borg, or *Burg*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Borge, a town in the iſland of Cephalonia: two miles S. Cephalonia.

Borgentrick, or *Borrentrik*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: five miles NNE. Warburg.

Borghetto, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: ſeven miles and a half S. Lodi.

Borghetto, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eight miles NE. Albenga.

Borgholm, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland.

Borgholzhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: ſix miles SW. Hervorden.

Borghorſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: three miles E. Steinfort.

Borgian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ninety leagues S. Zareng.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, in the Gulf of Finland: twenty miles NE. Helſingford.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, at the conflux of the Oglio and the Po: eight miles SSW. Mantua.

Borgofranca, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: two miles and a half N. Ivrea.

Borgo di Fornari, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: ten miles N. Genoa.

Borgo Mainera, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: twelve miles NNW. Novara, and eleven ESE. Borgo di Seſia.

Borgo St. Donino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, ſituated on the Stirone: it owes its foundation to the death of St. Donino, who was beheaded here in 304. Pilgrims coming to his tomb built a church, houſes were added, and increaſed to a town. It is now the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of

Bologna.

Bologna, and contains a cathedral, four parish churches, six convents, and a college, twelve miles NW. Parma, and eighteen SE. Piacenza.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, situated near the source of the Tiber, on the borders of the state of the Church, with a fort built on a rock. It is a fief of the pope, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence: it contains four churches, and several convents: forty-eight miles ESE. Florence, and twelve NE. Arezzo.

Borgo di Sesia, a town of Italy, situated in the district of the duchy of Milan, called *Val di Sesia*, belonging to Piedmont: twenty-two miles NW. Novara, and fifty NNE. Turin.

Borgo di Val di Taro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the Val di Taro: thirty-five miles S. Cremona, and twenty-three SW. Parma.

Borgstall, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Marck of Brandenburg: twelve miles SSW. Stendal.

Boria, or *Borja*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, situated in one of the most agreeable spots in the whole province. It contains three parish churches, one of which is parochial, three convents, and an hospital: thirty-four miles WNW. Saragossa, and twenty-four N. Calataiud.

Borjokfit, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: twenty-eight miles E. Kaminiec.

Boriquen, see *Bieque*.

Boriquetta, a province of South America, in the country of Terra Firma.

Borisoglieb/k, a town of Russia, in the government of Jarislavl: twenty miles W. Jarislavl, and thirty-two ESE. Petersburg.

Borisoglieb/k, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov: seventy-two miles SSE. Tambov, and 644 SSE. Petersburg.

Borisoglieb/kaia, a fortress of Russia, on the Dnieper, in the government of Ekaterinoslav: forty-eight miles NW. Ekaterinoslav.

Boristhenes, or *Dnieper*, see *Dnieper*.

Borkan, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: sixty-four miles SW. Lar.

Borkzowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: twenty miles WNW. Kaminiec.

Bormes, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hieres, on the coast of the Mediterranean, near a flat shore, which serves for a port, whither the vessels which cannot reach the Gulf of Hieres before a tempest retire: three leagues E. Hieres, and eight NW. Frejus.

Bormida, or *Bormia*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

Bormio, a county of the country of the Grisons, on the confines of the Tyrolese, about ten leagues long and nearly as much broad; surrounded on all sides by the Alps, with only one opening, called the *Serra*, through which the river Adda passes. The soil is fertile, and feeds a great number of cattle. The mountains produce different kinds of minerals, especially iron. It formerly made part of the Valteline, from which it was separated at the end of the twelfth century, and has since that time formed a different state. After having often changed masters, it finally became subject to the Grisons, in the year 1512, but with peculiar privileges and immunities. A governor, who is called Podesta, is appointed every two years, with an authority so confined, that he has no power independent of the council, in which he has no more than a casting vote. All the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and, in spirituals, under the bishop of Coire.

Bormio, the capital of the county so called, is situated at the foot of mount Brallio, between the rivers Adda and Fredolfo. It is the residence of the Grison Podesta, and contains about a thousand inhabitants. About a mile from the town are the baths of Bormio, recommended for rheumatic complaints, &c.: thirty miles SE. Coire, and forty-five NW. Trent.

Born, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Monflanquin: one league and a half NNW. Monflanquin.

Borna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, situated on an island, formed by the rivers Wichra and Pleiss. It contains two churches; the chief employment of the inhabitants is manufacturing stuffs: twelve miles SSE. Leipsic.

Borne, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile SW. Tamworth.

Borne, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, about two miles N. from Bonneville.

Borneo, the largest island in the East Indian Sea, and before the discovery of New Holland was considered as the largest island in the world, being about 800 leagues in circumference. The interior parts are but little known, we can only judge of its productions by those which Asia and Europe purchase, such as gold in dust and ingots, copper, tin, iron, bezoar, diamonds, pearls, camphor, lac, benzoin, sandal and other woods, pepper white and black, and the best rice of the East Indies. Cloves and nutmegs are said to grow on the tops of some of the mountains, coffee grows here, and a variety of aromatic herbs, lemon and orange-trees, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. Few

countries produce ſuch a variety of beautiful birds, and on the rocks are found a great number of bird's neſts, ſo much eſteemed at the tables of the eaſt. The ourang-outang, ſo like the human form, is found here, as alſo apes and monkeys, white and black, elephants, tygers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, wild boars, &c. The iſland is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, which principally take their names from the towns where the chief reſides. *Long.* 109. to 119. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 45. N. to 3. 20. S.

Borneo, a ſeaport, and capital of the iſland ſo called, large, populous, and commercial, with a good harbour: it is built on piles, and ſituated in a large bay, on the north-weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 112. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Bornevelt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles W. Lennep.

Bornheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Francfort on the Mayne: one mile NE. Francfort.

Bornholm, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, about ſeven leagues in circumference, nearly ſurrounded with rocks. The ſoil is ſtony but fertile, with excellent paſtures: oats, butter, and fiſh, conſtitute the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are mines of coal and quarries of marble in the iſland. *Long.* 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Borno, or *Bornou*, a large country of Africa, in the eaſtern part of Negroland, on each ſide of the river Niger, with a capital of the ſame name. The country is ſaid to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton; and the inhabitants are repreſented as having neither laws nor religion; holding wives and children the common property of all.

Bornſtett, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: four miles SW. Eiſleben.

Borny, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: two miles E. Metz.

Boroczane, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: twenty-eight miles SSW. Halicz.

Boronow, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles S. Archangel.

Boros-Jeno, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles S. Gros Warden.

Boroughbridge, or *Burrowbridge*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York, ſituated on the river Ure. The earls of Hertford and Lancaſter, who had taken up arms againſt Edward II, were defeated here in the year 1322, the former being ſlain, and the latter taken priſoner. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturdays: ſeventeen miles NW. York, and 217½ N. London.

Borowigi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Miſta: eighty-eight miles ESE. Novgorod, and 168 SE. Peterſburg.

Borowſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: forty-eight miles N. Kaluga, and 348 SSE. Peterſburg.

Borowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: eight miles ENE. Teutſch Brod.

Borowica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty miles N. Lucko.

Borowick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-two miles SE. Czerkaſy.

Borowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-four miles E. Braclaw.

Borowſko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: ſeven miles W. Ledetſch.

Borowniza, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eighteen miles SE. Konigingratz.

Borozdinka, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: thirty-two miles N. Guriel.

Borriano, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Millas, in the Gulf of Valencia: ſeven leagues N. Valencia.

Borrowſtonneſs, or *Bow-neſs*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, with a harbour on the ſouth ſide of the river Forth, ſurrounded with coal-pits and ſalt-works, which produce the principal exports of the place; a good pier and harbour have been lately made: fifteen miles W. Leith, and four N. Linlithgow.

Borſalo, or *Burſal*, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, not far from the ſea coaſt.

Borſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 120 miles SE. Simbirſk, and 188 WSW. Upha.

Borſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, two leagues north-eaſt from Apenrade, on the eaſt coaſt of Slefwick.

Borſolowkah, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty-four miles NW. Braclaw.

Borſtel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: eight miles N. Furſtenau.

Borſtel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: fourteen miles SE. Bramſtede.

Borſzejowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ten miles W. Kiov.

Bort, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: four leagues SE. Uſſel.

Bortzutim,

Bortzutim, a town of Tranſilvania: twelve miles N. Clauſenburg.

Borua, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues from Villa Vicioſa.

Borvizſia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the north ſide of the Don: ſixty-four miles ENE. Azoph.

Boryſow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: thirty-ſix miles ENE. Minſk.

Borza, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: eighty miles S. Tauris.

Borzinſkoi, a town of Siberia, on the Argun: 144 miles SE. Nertchinſk.

Borzna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: fifty miles SE. Tchernigov, and 548 S. Peterſburg.

Boſa, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari. It is ſituated on the weſtern part of the iſland, and defended by a caſtle, on a river to which it gives name: eighteen miles SSW. Alghier, and thirty-ſix SSW. Saſſari. *Long.* 26. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Boſaraddabeba, or *Jeſardecheb*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sableſtan: twenty-one leagues S. Candahar.

Boſcaſtle, or *Botereaux*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the Briſtol Channel. It receives coals and other merchandize from Briſtol, &c. and exports in return ſlate, dug in the neighbouring quarries: ſixteen miles WNW. Launceſton, and five N. Camelford.

Boſcawen's Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about three leagues in circumference. *Long.* 175. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Boſchi, *Boſch*, or *Boſco*, a town of Italy, in the Alexandrin: five miles E. from Alexandria.

Boſcobel, a village of England, in Shropſhire, where Charles II, king of England, was concealed in an oak from his purſuers, after the battle of Worceſter: eleven miles NNE. Bridgenorth.

Boſen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: fifty miles S. Konigſberg.

Boſenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Vogtland: three miles SW. Oelſnitz.

Boſle, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: two miles N. Beaugency.

Boſna, a river of Boſnia, which paſſes by Serajo, and joins the Save, fifty miles N. of that town.

Boſna Serai, or *Serajo*, ſee *Serajo*.

Boſnia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Sclavonia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Save, on the eaſt by Servia, on the ſouth by Servia and Albania, and on the weſt by Dalmatia and Croatia; about forty leagues in length, and twenty-four in breadth. It is mountainous, but fertile, eſpecially near the rivers, the arable land producing good wheat, and the paſtures feeding a great quantity of cattle: and in the mountains are mines of ſilver. It was anciently that part of Pannonia, called *Inferior* and took its preſent name from the river *Boſna*, which runs through ſome part of it, into the Save. It became in time part of the kingdom of Hungary; and ſeveral provinces being after added, was erected into a kingdom, and governed by kings of its own from 1351 till 1465, when the Turks made themſelves maſters of it. Stephen, the fifth and laſt king, was taken by Mahomet II, and flayed alive; the Turks ſubdued the whole province, and made it the government of a beglerberg, with eight ſangiacs under him. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians, with ſome Mahometans. The principal towns are Bagnaluka, Serajo, Zwornick, and Strebernik.

Boſok, a town of Hungary: three miles E. Baja.

Boſphorus, or *Strait of Conſtantinople*, the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmora.

Boſra, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria: ſixty miles S. Damaſcus.

Boſſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles ESE. Rendſburg.

Boſſiney, or *Tintagel*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Briſtol Channel, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall. The name of the town is *Trevenna*, or *Trevenner*, ſo that it is in reality the borough of Boſſiney, and town of Trevenna, in the pariſh of Tintagel. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: four miles NW. Camelford.

Boſſut, a village of Hainaut, celebrated for a battle fought on the 4th of Nov. 1792, between the French, under the command of general Dumourier, and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, one hundred and fifty being killed, and two hundred made priſoners; the loſs of the French ſaid to be only twenty: ſix miles from Mons.

Boſt, a town of Perſia, and capital of a province of Sableſtan: thirty miles S. Candahar.

Boſton, a ſeaport town of the United States of North America, in the county of Suffolk, and ſtate of Maſſachuſets, of which it is the capital. It was built the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of the colony which removed hither from Charleſtown, and ſtands upon a peninſula of about four miles circumference, at the very bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay. It is the moſt advantageouſly ſituated for trade

of any place in North America; on the north ſide are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, called the Brewſters. The entrance into the harbour is by a channel, ſo narrow, as well as full of iſlands, that three ſhips can ſcarce paſs in a-breaſt; but within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ſhips to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very ſtrong fortreſs. The head of this pier joins the principal ſtreet in the town, which is, like moſt of the others, ſpacious and well built; the town has a very fine and ſtriking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of a bay, like an amphitheatre. The length of the town is about two miles; the greateſt breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in the town cover about 1000 acres. It contains near 1800 dwelling-houſes, and, by a late computation, 14,600 inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers and accidental viſitors. There are ſixteen houſes for public worſhip; of which nine are for congregationaliſts, three for epiſcopaliſts, two for baptiſts, one for the friends, and one for univerſaliſts, or independents. The other public buildings are the ſtate-houſe, Faneuil-hall, an alms-houſe, a workhouſe, and a bridewell. That building which was formerly the governor's houſe, is now occupied in its ſeveral apartments by the council, and officers under them. Moſt of the public buildings are handſome, and ſome of them are elegant. The town is irregularly built, but, as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handſome view on the approach from the ſea. At the beginning of the American war, Boſton was evacuated by the inhabitants, who were hoſtile to the Britiſh government, on ſurrendering up their arms to general Gage. Boſton was held by the Britiſh troops till the month of March, 1776; when it was given up to the Americans: 22; miles NE. New York, and 310 NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 71. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Boſton, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, nearly ſurrounded by fens, on the river Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port, commodious and well frequented, and much aſſiſted by navigable canals. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and ſerves as a mark to ſeamen. It has only depth of water for ſmall veſſels. The merchants of Boſton carry on ſome trade to the Baltic, but the principal is to London. There are two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: thirty-four miles SSE. Lincoln, and 115 N. London.

Boſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: three leagues and a half NE. Rhodez.

Boſworth, or *Market Boſworth*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, ſituated on a hill. Near it was fought a battle between Richard III, and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, on the 22nd of Auguſt, 1458, in which Richard was ſlain, and the earl of Richmond crowned in the field: eleven miles W. Leiceſter, and 106 and a half NNW. London.

Botany Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of plants found there by Sir Joſeph, then Mr. Banks, and doctor Solander, and diſcovered in the year 1770. It is capacious, ſafe, and convenient, and may be known by the land on the ſea coaſt, which is nearly level, and of a moderate height; in general higher than it is farther inland, with ſteep rocky cliffs next the ſea, which have the appearance of a long iſland, lying cloſe under the ſhore. The harbour lies about the middle of this land, and in approaching it from the ſouthward, is diſcovered before the ſhip comes a-breaſt of it; but from the northward it is not diſcovered ſo ſoon: the entrance is a little more than a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in weſt north-weſt. About the head of the harbour, where there are large flats of ſand and mud, there is great plenty of water-fowl, one of the moſt remarkable was black and white, much larger than a ſwan, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembling a pelican. On theſe banks of ſand and mud there are great quantities of oyſters, muſcles, cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh, which ſeem to be the principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, who go into ſhoal water with their little canoes, and pick them out with their hands. *Long.* 208. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. S.

Boternhofen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles SSW. Norderp.

Botetourt, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North America.

Both, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Scherding.

Bothnia (Eaſt), a province of Sweden, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north by Swediſh Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Finland, and on the weſt by the Gulf of Bothnia; about 100 leagues in length, and from twenty to ſeventy in breadth. Towards the ſouth, and on the ſea coaſt, the land is low and marſhy. The ſummers are often ſo cold as to deſtroy great part of their crops. Eighty thouſand inhabitants, divided into twenty-eight pariſhes, are ſpread over this large ſpace, their cattle are ſmall, and bears are numerous. Their ſalmon fiſhery is abundant, and that of pearls oftentimes ſucceſsful. The principal exports are timber,

ber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar, &c. The principal towns are Cajana, or Cajaneborg, Utea, and Chriſtineſtadt, &c. There are ſeveral rivers, which empty themſelves into the Gulf of Bothnia, White Sea, and Gulf of Finland.

Bothnia (Weſt), a province of Sweden, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north and weſt by Lapland, on the ſouth by Angermania, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Bothnia. The country is tolerably fertile, but ſudden froſts in the month of July oftentimes deſtroy the labourer's hopes. There are mines of copper and iron. The inhabitants are courageous and ſober, the bread they eat has a mixture of the bark of the fir tree. Their flocks, foreſts, and fiſheries, afford them ſubſiſtence, and produce the articles of their commerce, which are principally the ſkins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, martens, hyenas, otters, beavers, rein-deers, &c. The principal towns are Umea, Pithea, and Tarnia.

Bothnia (Gulf of), a ſea or large gulf, branching from the Baltic, from which it is ſeparated by the iſland of Aland, bounded on the eaſt, weſt, and north by the dominions of Sweden; about 110 leagues from north to ſouth, and from eighteen to thirty-five broad from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 35. to 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. to 65. 30. N.

Bothoa, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: eight miles NE. Roſtrenen.

Boti, a town of Siberia: thirty-two miles S. Orlenga.

Boti, a town of Siberia: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Nertchinſk.

Botna, or *Kauzen*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieper, near Bender

Botovſkaia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary: twenty miles SSW. Koperſk.

Bottenſtein, or *Pottenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: twenty-two miles ESE. Bamberg.

Botteſdale, or *Buddeſdale*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: ſix miles S. Diſs, and eighty-ſeven and a half NNE. London.

Botteſiano, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ten miles S. Bruneck.

Bottono, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: nine miles SSE. Parma.

Botzen, ſee *Botzano*.

Botzenburg, ſee *Boitzenburg*.

Bouage, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: eight miles SW. Nantes.

Bova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines, near the ſea: twenty miles SE. Reggio.

Bouchain, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scheldt, with a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn. Bouchain is a ſtrong town; it was taken by the duke of Marlborough in September, 1711, after a ſiege of thirty days, when the garriſon became priſoners of war. Mareſhal Villars retook it the following year. It was inveſted by the Auſtrians in the ſummer of 1793; but ſoon relieved: three leagues SW. Valenciennes, and two and a half NNE. Cambray.

Bouchemaine, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: four miles S. Angers.

Boucheng, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: twenty miles N. Herat.

Boucher, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf: 160 miles SW. Schiras.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: eight miles E. Beſançon.

Boucnaſch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles ENE. Rendſburg.

Boucoiran, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: three leagues W. Uzes.

Bouconville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: two leagues E. St. Mihiel.

Boudoir, or *Pic de la Boudeuſe*, a name given by Bougainville to the iſland of Oſnabruck, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Boudry, a town and chatellany of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel: four miles SW. Neufchatel.

Bovee, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commerey: five leagues SE. Bar-le-Duc.

Bovelles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: two leagues WSW. Amiens.

Bovenden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: four miles N. Gottingen.

Boves, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: one league and a half SE. Amiens.

Bouexiere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief

place

place of a canton, in the district of Vitré: ten miles NE. Rennes.

Bouffrancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchateau: two leagues S. Neufchateau.

Boufflers, a town of France, formerly called *Cagni*, in the department of the Oise: seven miles W. Beauvais.

Bouglon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel Jaloux: four miles N. Castel Jaloux.

Bougiah, or *Bugia*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. The harbour is large, and confined by a wall of square stone, and defended by two castles: the principal trade of the inhabitants is ploughshares, spades, and other instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town: considerable quantities of oil and wax are exported, the produce of the country round about. In the year 1674, Sir Edward Sprag, who was sent with a fleet to chastise the Algerines, directed a fire-ship into the harbour, and burned seven vessels of from twenty-four to thirty-four guns; the town and castle were much damaged, and between 300 and 400 men killed. *Long.* 5. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Bouillac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: three leagues NW. Grenade.

Bouille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues SSW. Rouen.

Bouillé Menard, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Segré: two leagues NW. Segré.

Bouillon, a city and castle of the Netherlands, situated in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name, built on a rock difficult of access on the river Semoy, which soon after joins the Meuse. The famous Godfrey, general of the first crusade, and first king of Jerusalem, engaged the lordship of Bouillon to the bishop of Liege for the sum of 1500 silver marks, on condition, if he returned, the estate was to be returned to him, otherwise to remain with the church of Liege. In the fifteenth century, Bouillon belonged to the count of Marck, by a treaty concluded at Tongres. The emperor Charles V restored it to the bishop of Liege. The property was several times disputed between the bishops of Liege and the descendants of the house of Marck, in which the title of duke was invested, till the French took it, in 1676, when Lewis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In the month of May, 1794, this town was taken by storm by general Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of republicans, and given up to pillage; 1200 French are said to have been killed, and 300 made prisoners, with six pieces of cannon: six miles NNE. Sedan, twelve posts SSE. Liege, and thirty-two ENE. Paris.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy: seven miles S. Troyes.

Bovalenta, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: seven miles SE. Padua.

Bovino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; the see of a bishop suffragan of Benevento: twenty-eight miles ENE. Benevento.

Bouisse, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Grasse: three leagues SW. La Grasse.

Boulan, a kingdom in the southern part of the island of Celebes.

Boulanebair, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: twenty miles SW. Malatia.

Bouley, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle: five leagues and a half SE. Thionville, and four and a quarter NE. Metz.

Boulene, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: five miles E. Pont-St. Esprit.

Boulet-ranes, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées: twelve miles W. Perpignan.

Boulki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: sixteen miles SE. Lemberg.

Boulloire, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Calais: five leagues E. Le Mans.

Boullonois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Picardy, of which Boulogne was the capital.

Boulogne, or *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, a city and seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is is divided into Upper and Lower town, the former of which is surrounded with walls, and contains about 400 houses. This part was principally inhabited before the revolution by nobility. The lower town lies nearer to the sea, and is not surrounded with walls, and contains a greater number of inhabitants than the upper town, and, from its connection with the harbour, monopolizes almost the whole of the trade. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reims, the seat of a governor, a commandant, a king's lieutenancy, &c. The harbour is difficult to enter, and the anchorage not good. There is not depth of water for ships of war, and trading vessels must take the advantage of the tide to

four poſts SSW. Calais, and thirty and a half N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Boulogne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: four leagues N. St. Gaudens, and thirteen SW. Toulouſe.

Boulon (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, taken by the Spaniards in the year 1793, and retaken in 1794: four leagues S. Perpignan.

Bouper (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: ten miles SW. Mauleon.

Bouquenon, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche, on the Sarre: five leagues SW. Bitche.

Boxr, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: four miles SE. Akſerai.

Bourac, a town in the Arabian Irak: ſeventy miles SSE. Bagdat.

Bourbach, or *Grand-Bourbach*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg. There is a lead mine near it: nine miles W. Dillenburg.

Bourbon, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Senegal. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

Bourbon, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, about twenty leagues long, and ſixteen broad. It was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who called it *Maſcarenique*, or *Maſcarenhas*; other Europeans called it *Saint Appollonion*, till in the year 1654, Mr. Flancourt, governor of the French ſettlements in Madagaſcar, took poſſeſſion of it, and called it *Bourbon*. There are many good roads for ſhipping round the iſland, particularly on the north and ſouth ſides; but hardly a ſingle harbour where the ſhips can ride ſecure againſt thoſe hurricanes which blow during the monſoons. Indeed the coaſt is ſo ſurrounded with rocks, ſunk a few feet below the water, that entrance into the harbours, at leaſt coaſting along the ſhore, is at all times dangerous. On the ſouthern extremity there is a volcano, which continually throws up flame, ſmoke, and ſulphur, with a hideous roaring noiſe, terrible in the night to mariners; no leſs ſo, ſays La Croix, than the iſland Del Fuego, mount Hecla, in Iceland, and we may add, mounts Ætna and Veſuvius. The climate, though intenſely hot, is healthy, being refreſhed by cooling gales that blow morning and evening from the ſea or land. Sometimes, however, terrible hurricanes ſhake the whole iſland, and affright the inhabitants; but generally without any other bad conſequence. No country can be more happily watered than Bourbon; every ſide of it is refreſhed by rivulets, ſprings, and murmuring brooks, which tumble in delightful caſcades down the crevices and chinks of the mountains into the ſea. The iſland abounds in fruit, graſs, and cattle; though before the French ſettled upon it, the latter were hardly known, and the country was almoſt a deſert. It produces excellent tobacco, which the French have planted there, aloes, white pepper, ebony, palm, and other kinds of wood and fruit trees, ſpontaneouſly. It even yields wood fit for ſhip building, and a great variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and reſins; among the reſt, benzoin, of an excellent kind, and in great abundance. Notwithſtanding the quantity of white pepper ſhrubs, they never could diſcover either the plant that bears the black pepper, or cubebs, though this laſt has been frequently found with the inhabitants. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh, the coaſts with land and ſea tortoiſes, every part of the country with horned cattle, as well as hogs and goats, the former imported from Europe, and ſince exceedingly multiplied. Ambergriſe, coral, and the moſt beautiful ſhells, are gathered upon the ſhore. The woods are filled with game, ſuch as turtle doves, paroquets, pigeons, and a great variety of other birds. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

Bourbon, a county of the United States of America, in Kentucky.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerily, which gave name to a country, and the houſe of Bourbon; celebrated for its hot medicinal waters and baths. It contains two hoſpitals, and about 2000 ſouls: four leagues W. Moulins.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saone and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings. It contains three pariſhes and two hoſpitals. Near it are found ruins, which bear evidence of its former magnificence: fifteen leagues WNW. Maçon, and nine and a half SW. Autun.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, celebrated for its hot baths: ſix leagues ENE. Langres.

Bourbonnois, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Burgundy, on the north and weſt by Nivernois and Berry, and on the ſouth by Auvergne; the climate is very temperate, and the country abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, wine, paſturage, and wood; there are ſome mines of coal, and medicinal ſprings.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, ſituated

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on a navigable canal, which communicates with Calais, St. Omer, Dunkirk, Gravelines, &c.: three leagues SW. Dunkirk, and one SE. Gravelines.

Bourbriac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: five miles S. Guingamp.

Bourchet, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: four miles NW. Dierich.

Bourdeaux, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Garonne: before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1441; an academy of ſciences and belles lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1712; a public library; a large hoſpital, in which are ſeveral manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extenſive. Four or five hundred merchants' ſhips are often found there at one time, importing woollen ſtuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, ſalted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, maſts for ſhips, hemp, pitch and tar, &c.; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tuns, vinegar, fruit, reſin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Veſſels of France bring from the Weſt Indies ſugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fiſhery form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of the commerce of this city. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower gate, ſaid to have been erected in the time of Auguſtus; an amphitheatre, and palace of Gallienus; a temple; a fountain, &c. It contains above 7000 houſes, and about 130,000 inhabitants: ſeventy-four poſts SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Bourdeille, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: three leagues and a half NW. Perigueux.

Bourdelois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Guienne, in the environs of Bourdeaux; bounded on the eaſt by Agénois and Périgord, on the ſouth by Gaſcony, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Saintonge.

Bourdonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: two leagues SE. Marſal, and four NE. Luneville.

Bourdour, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ninety-eight miles SW. Cogni.

Bouretoute, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: eight leagues NNW. Rouen.

Bourg, or *Bourg-ſur-Gironde*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the Gironde. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wine: five leagues N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Bourg (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire: ſeven leagues W. Nantes.

Bourg (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Charente, oppoſite Jarnac: five miles E. Cognac.

Bourg, a town of the iſland of Cayenne, in South America.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: three leagues S. Amber.

Bourg-Argental, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: four leagues SE. St. Etienne.

Bourg en Breſſe, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ain, ſituated on the Reſſouze, in a country a little marſhy, but fertile: its principal commerce is in corn, horſes, cattle, and white leather. The number of inhabitants is about 4500: nine poſts N. Lyons, and fifty-ſeven and three quarters SE. Paris.

Bourg des Comtes, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: three leagues and a half S. Rennes.

Bourg Dieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauroux: one mile N. Chateauroux.

Bourg Laſtie, or *Bourg l'Arbé*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: eight leagues WSW. Clermont.

Bourg de Leſtra, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: ſix leagues NNW. Privas.

Bourg Neuf, a ſeaport town of France, in the Engliſh Channel, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul, ſituated at the mouth of the Loire, in a bay to which it gives name, between the Iſle of Noirmoutier and the Continent. The harbour and bay are ſafe: the chief trade of the town is ſalt, made from ſalt-marſhes near the place: ſix leagues and a half SW. Nantes, and two WNW. Machecoul.

Bourg-d'Oiſans (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, on the Romanche: five leagues SE. Grenoble.

Bourg la Reine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Paris: four miles S. Paris.

Bourg le Roy, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-Vic: two leagues S. Alençon.

Bourg le St. Andeol, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: ſeven leagues SSE. Privas.

Bourg de Valence, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: one mile N. Valence.

Bourg de Viſat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: eight miles W. Lauzerte.

Bourg d'Ault, a town of France, on the ſea coaſt, in the department of the Somme: one league N. Eure.

Bourgachard, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: four leagues E. Pont Audemer.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: four leagues and a half S. Gueret, and five and a half W. Aubuſſon.

Bourg Dun (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: three leagues SW. Dieppe.

Bourges, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cher, ſituated at the conflux of the Auron and Eure. Before the revolution, the ſee of an archbiſhop, with an univerſity, founded or re-eſtabliſhed by Louis XI, who was born here, and endowed the town with ſome conſiderable privileges. The cathedral church is conſidered as a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen ſtuffs, and ſtockings, great quantities of which are diſpoſed of at their annual fairs; beſides which the commerce is ſmall. It contained ſixteen pariſh churches, and about 20,000 inhabitants: eight poſts and a half W. Nevers, and thirty-one and a quarter S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, at the extremity of a lake, to which it gives name: ſix miles N. Chambery.

Bourget, a lake of Savoy, ten miles long, and from two to three wide; ſix miles N. Chambery.

Bourget (Le), a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues N. Paris.

Bourgneuf de la Foreſt (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: three leagues NW. Laval.

Bourgoin, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: two leagues W. la Tour du Pin.

Bourgon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: five leagues NW. Laval.

Bourgone, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: ſix miles N. Reims.

Bourgtheroude, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: five leagues E. Pont Audemer.

Bourgueil, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſeven leagues and a half W. Tours, and three and a half W. Langeais. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Bourmont, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a ſteep mountain: eight leagues N. Langres, and ſix ENE. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Bourn, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a market on Saturdays: thirty-ſix miles S. Lincoln, and ninety-ſeven N. London.

Bournaſel, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues and a half NW. Rhodez.

Bournevile, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: two leagues NW. Pont Audemer.

Bournezeau, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: five leagues NW. Fontenay-le-Comte.

Bourniquel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Aveiron: thirteen miles ENE. Montauban, and twenty-five SSE. Cahors.

Bournou, or *Burnum*, a kingdom of Africa, and one of the moſt conſiderable of Negroland, on the banks of the Niger.

Bouro, a ſmall iſland, north of the iſland of Sumatra: five leagues NE. Acheen.

Bouro, or *Bourro*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, about 150 miles in circumference, between Celebes and Ceram. *Long.* 126. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

Bouron, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: fifteen miles from the coaſt of the Archipelago.

Bourtang, a town and fortreſs of Groningen: twelve miles SSW. Winſchotten.

Bourth, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: two leagues NW. Verneuil.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of

of a canton, in the district of Boulogne: four leagues SE. Boulogne.

Bouſa, a town of Africa, in Negroland. *Long.* 7. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Bouſh, a town of Egypt: four miles NE. Beniſuef.

Bouſhavir, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf, near Bendir Rik.

Bouſſac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: ſix leagues NE. Gueret, and five NW. Evaux.

Bouſſanges, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: ſix leagues N. Beziers.

Boukouja, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilam; 120 miles NNW. Reſhd.

Bouton, or *Button*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 123. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

Boutonne, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, two leagues E. Rochefort, it paſſes by S. Jean d'Angely, and is navigable to that town.

Bouvignes, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the Meuſe. It was ſurrounded with a wall in 1173, and in the year 1213 it obtained the rights and privileges of a city from Jolande, comteſſe of Namur. In 1554, it was taken by the French, under king Henry II, who made a great ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the wars. Near Bouvignes, are the remains of an ancient city, called *Chievremont*, once a ſtrong place, whoſe inhabitants made themſelves remarkable by their robberies, and defended themſelves valiantly againſt Charles the Simple in 922, againſt king Otho in 939, and againſt Bruno, archbiſhop of Cologne, in 960. At length the city was taken and deſtroyed, in the year 992, by Notger, biſhop of Liege: four leagues S. Namur.

Bouvines, or *Pont-à-Bouvines*, a village of Flanders, where Philip Auguſtus obtained a victory over the emperor Otho, in 1214: three leagues SE. Lille.

Bouxieres-aux-Dames, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: one league N. Nancy.

Bouxwiller, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: four leagues W. Haguenau, and ſix NW. Straſburg.

Bouzanne, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, about a league NW. Argenton, in the department of the Indre.

Bouzdogan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles NW. Mogla.

Bouze, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Beaune: one league NW. Beaune.

Bouzek, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: thirty-two miles ENE. Kir-ſhehr.

Bouzillé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent-le-Vieil: one league SE. Ancenis.

Bouzils, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: five miles S. Montaigu.

Bouzkir, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty miles SSE. Beiſhehri.

Bouzols, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: one league S. Puy-en-Velay.

Bouzonville, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Nied, an ancient lordſhip of the biſhop of Metz: five leagues E. Thionville, and two and a half WSW. Sar Louis.

Bow, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, a village of Middleſex, on the river Lea: three miles E. London.

Bow, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh: fifteen miles WNW. Enniſkillen.

Bow, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ten leagues in circumference. *Long.* 141. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 23. S.

Bowe, or *Nymet*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: ſeven miles and a half W. Crediton, and 188 W. London.

Bowes, a town of England, in that part of the county of York called Richmondſhire, with a weekly market on Fridays: thirteen miles NW. Richmond, and 245 and a half N. London.

Boxberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and the Palatinate: thirty-four miles E. Heidelberg.

Boxmeer, a town with a conſiderable ſignory, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, near the duchy of Gueldres: in the year 1367, Pierre de Culemburg enjoyed this lordſhip as a freehold; but the following year he gave it to the duke of Brabant, from whom he held it as a fief. It afterwards paſſed to the comte of Heerenbergh, the laſt of whom, Oſwald, comte of Bergh, &c. dying without iſſue, left all his eſtates to François Antoine, prince of Hohenzollern, and comte of Sigmaringen, the grandſon of his ſiſter, who had eſpouſed a prince of that family: eight leagues E. Bois-le-Duc, and four SSW. Cleves.

Boxtehude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on the river Eke or Ehe, which is navigable for

for boats to the Elbe: ten miles SE. Stade, and fourteen W. Hamburg.

Boxtel, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dommel, and furniſhed with ſluices. The Britiſh and Dutch troops, under the command of the duke of York, were attacked by the French at this place, on the 14th of Auguſt 1794, and defeated with conſiderable loſs. The French account ſtates 2000 priſoners, and eight pieces of cannon. The duke of York's account mentions ninety-one Britiſh in the whole, killed, wounded, and miſſing: five miles S. Bois-le-Duc.

Boyle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, near Lough Key. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in the neighbourhood. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: eighteen miles S. Sligo, and twenty-three NNW. Longford.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Kildare, croſſes the county of Meath, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, four miles below Drogheda. Celebrated for a victory obtained by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III, over James II, in the year 1690, which decided the fate of that unfortunate monarch.

Boyne, a town of France, in the department of the Leiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: two leagues SE. Pithiviers, and ſeven NE. Orleans.

Bozouls, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: ten miles NE. Rhodez.

Bozzolo, a town and ſmall principality of Italy, adjoining to the Cremoneſe, formerly belonging to the duchy of Mantua, from which it was ſeparated. The town was fortified in 1734: fifteen miles W. Mantua, and twenty E. Cremona.

Bra, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, with three pariſh churches: ten miles SE. Carmagnola, and two NW. Cheraſco.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld, in the county of Perth.

Brabançon, a town, with the title of principality, in the county of Hainaut: four leagues E. Maubeuge.

Brabant (Duchy of), one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Holland and Guelderland, on the eaſt by Guelderland and the biſhopric of Liege, on the ſouth by Namur and Hainaut, and on the weſt by Flanders and Zealand. It is about eighty leagues in circumference, and contains twenty-ſix walled towns, beſides others of leſs conſequence. It was firſt erected into a duchy in the ſeventh century. It was divided into four quarters, viz. the quarter of Louvain, which contains the towns of Tirlemont, Leeuw, Arſchot, Dieſt, Gemblours, Judoigne, Hannuye, Haelen, Landen, and Sichem; the quarter of Bruſſels, which contains Nivelle and Vilvorde; the quarter of Antwerp which contains Liere, Herentals, Breda, Berg-op-Zoom, and Steenberghen, and the quarter of Bois-le-duc, which contains Grave, Helmont, Eyndhoven, Raveſtein, and Meghem. Brabant was one of the firſt places where the French abode after the paſſage of the Rhine. The dukes of Brabant became kings of France: it paſſed to the dukes of Burgundy, then to the kings of Spain, and from them to the emperors of Germany. The quarter of Bois-le-Duc, and a conſiderable part of the quarter of Antwerp had been taken from the Spaniards by the States of Holland, and was called Dutch Brabant. A ſmall part towards the ſouth was known by the name of Walloon Brabant. Louvain was the principal city, but the court generally reſided at Bruſſels.

Braborg, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland: twenty-four miles E. Nordkioping.

Bracciano, a duchy of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, lying round the lake of Bracciano; the principal places are Bracciano, Pato, and Anguillara.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and capital of a duchy in the patrimony of St. Peter. It gives name to a lake, and medicinal baths at Stigliano: two leagues from the Mediterranean: fifteen miles NW. Rome.

Bracigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Citra: ſeven miles NNW. Salerno.

Bracieux, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: three leagues NE. Blois.

Bracke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: eighteen miles NNE. Oldenburg.

Bracke, or *Bruke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: one mile SE. Lemgow.

Brackenwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Marck of Brandenburg: three miles S. Treuenbrietzen.

Brackley, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated near the ſource of the river Ouſe, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays: thirteen miles SSW. Northampton, and ſixty-ſeven NNW. London.

Brackwede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: four miles SE. Bielefeld.

Braclaw, or *Bracklau*, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog. It was taken by the Turks

Turks in the year 1572, but retaken three years after: 100 miles E. Kaminieck, and 112 NW. Bender.

Bradfield, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: twelve miles E. Colcheſter, and ſixty-three E. London.

Bradford, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for the manufacture of ſuperfine broad cloth: ſituated on the river Avon. It has two markets in a week, Mondays and Saturdays: ſeven miles SE. Bath, and 100 W. London.

Bradford, or *Bradforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a riſing ground, in which good ſtone for building is dug. There are manufactures of worſted ſtuffs, ſhalloons, calimancoes, &c. and ſome iron founderies. Coals and iron-ore are found near the town, and a canal is made to join the grand one from Leeds to Liverpool: ten miles W. Leeds, and 201 NNW. London.

Bradninch, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: eight miles NE. Exeter, and 170 W. London.

Braga, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho, ſituated on the river Cavedo. The ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of Portugal. The archbiſhop is lord of Braga, and judge both of civil and criminal matters, only for the latter an appeal may be carried to Liſbon. It contains four churches, beſides the cathedral, eight convents, two hoſpitals, a ſeminary, &c. There are ſome ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. The dioceſe includes 1200 pariſhes, and 150 convents: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Porto, and eighty N. Coimbra.

Bragança, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Tralos Montes, ſituated on the river Fervança. It was built by Auguſtus, contains four convents, two hoſpitals, and 2,700 inhabitants. The walls are deſtroyed by age, and the Spaniards. Here are manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, and grogram: thirty miles NW. Miranda de Duero, and ſixty NE. Lamego.

Bragos, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Segre, ſix leagues NE. Balaguer.

Braguz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-ſeven miles W. Trent.

Brahelinna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax.

Brahestad, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia.

Brahilow, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, on the confines of Moldavia, oppoſite Silliſtria.

Brahin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-eight miles E. Mozyr.

Braid, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Main, about one mile and a half WSW. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

Brain, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: two leagues NE. Saumur.

Braine, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons, ſituated on a beautiful plain, on the river Veſle: three leagues E. Soiſſons.

Braine Alleu, or *Branieil Alleu*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut: ten miles ENE. Braine le Comte.

Braine le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, ceded with its ſigniory, which extends over eleven villages, to the houſe of Aremberg, in exchange for the territory of Sevenbergen. It had formerly a fortreſs, where the pariſh church now ſtands, and oppoſite to it a tower, ſaid to have been built by Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, from whom the town is alſo ſaid to have derived its name. This tower was blown up by the Spaniards in the year 1677: fifteen leagues S. Antwerp, and three and a half N. Mons.

Braintree, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, chiefly noted for the manufacture of baize, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: eleven miles and three quarters NE. Chelmsford, and forty and a half NE. London.

Braintree, a town of the United States of America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſets, at the bottom of a ſhallow bay.

Brait Mark, or *Unter Brait*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg, on the Mayne: twelve [illegible] SSW. Wurzburg, and thirty-ſix SW. Bamberg.

Braitnbrug, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Steyregg.

Brakel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, formerly imperial: three miles E. Paderburn.

Bralin, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: ſeven miles E. Wartenberg.

Bram, a river of Germany, which runs into the Stoer: ten miles above Itzehoa, in the duchy of Holſtein.

Brama, or *Burmah*, ſee *Ava*.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: twenty-one miles S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bramber, a ſmall borough town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the river Adur; it returns two members to the Britiſh parliament: one mile SE. Steyning, and fifty-one S. London.

Brammee, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs

runs into the Bay of Bengal, forty miles S. Balasore.

Brampour, see *Burhampour*.

Brampton, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Irting, with a weekly market on Tuesdays: ten miles NE. Carlisle, and 311 and a half N. London.

Bramsche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruk, on the Hase: five miles SW. Vorden.

Bramsche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lingen: five miles SSE. Lingen.

Bramstedt, or *Brahmstedt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, situated on the Bram. Near it is a medicinal spring: twenty-one miles N. Hamburg, and thirty-eight W. Lubeck.

Branaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, with a manufacture of coloured cloth: eleven miles NW. Glatz, and twenty-nine NE. Konigingratz.

Branca, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benin, in Africa.

Brancaleone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles SE. Bova.

Brancion, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire: one league and a half W. Tournus.

Brancovan, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia: twenty-eight miles N. Nicopoli.

Brancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne: ten miles W. Laon.

Branczyce, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Novogrodek: ten miles N. Sluck.

Brand, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, chiefly inhabited by miners: two miles S. Freyberg.

Brandano, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, ten miles S. Castellanetta, in the kingdom of Naples.

Brandaon, a considerable town in the island of Java.

Brandebourg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, near the Frische-Haff, chiefly inhabited by fishermen: twelve miles SW. Konigsberg.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty-one miles SE. Konigingratz.

Brandenburg (The Mark, or Marquisate of), a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania, on the east by Poland and Silesia, on the south by Silesia, Lusatia, the electorate of Saxony, principality of Hainault, and duchy of Magdeburg, and on the west by Magdeburg and Luneburg; its greatest extent, from east to west, is about 200 miles, and from north to south, about 110. The country is almost uniformly level, in some places sandy, but by good culture is made to yield wheat, rye, barley, and oats in abundance. In the circles of Zauch, and Teltow, the inhabitants cultivate millet and flax, in other places tobacco and woad for dying. Large tracts of waste lands have been cultivated, superfluous and unprofitable woods have been grubbed up, and deep and large morasses have been drained and rendered fertile. The woods here are of great importance, as they furnish the inhabitants, not only with fuel for domestic uses, but likewise for their glass and iron houses, charcoal, tar, and wood ashes, large quantities of timber for house and ship-building, which is partly exported to Hamburg, Holland, France, and other places; and bring into this country yearly large of sums money in return. Care also is taken to keep these woods, for the benefit of posterity, in good condition: but its most important subsistence arises from the breeding of cattle, and in particular from the breed of sheep, in as much as by means of their fine wool divers excellent woollen manufactures have been established here: for the improvement also of their breed of sheep, king Frederick II caused rams to be imported from Spain and England. The culture likewise of silk is carried on here with good success, and is continually increasing. The principal minerals in the Mark are a good clay and fine porcelain earth, together with alum, saltpetre, amber, and iron stone. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, the Spree, the Dosse, and the Warte. The navigation of these have been assisted by navigable canals, which have much increased the commerce, and enriched the inhabitants. The whole country is divided into Old Mark, Vor-Mark, or Mark of Pregnitz, Middle Mark, Ucker-Mark, and Neu-Mark. The Semnones were the first known inhabitants, these were succeeded by the Wends, who being driven out, the country was peopled by Saxons, Hollanders, and Flemings. The war of thirty years, pestilence and famine, which ensued, having almost laid it waste, French refugees, Lorrainers, Walloons, Swiss, Bohemians, and Germans were invited to people it anew. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all enjoy a liberty of conscience, and a free exercise of their particular religion. Trade and manufactures flourish, and the sciences are cultivated with success. Charlemagne conquered this country, but its conquest remained not with his successors; the people soon became free, till they were brought under the government of Otho the Great, who compelled them to pay tribute, and become Christians; he established bishops at Brandenburg

denburg and Havelburg, but neither the tribute nor religion continued long. They were then governed by their own counts, who afterwards obtained the title of marggrave, one of whom was Albert the Bear, ſon of Otho, of the Aſcanian line, by a daughter of Magnus, duke of Saxony. Albert extended his eſtates, which became under him a part of the empire, and took his title of marggrave from Brandenburg the capital. He built towns, cultivated the arts, and eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian religion. His ſon, Otho I, obtained the dignity of an elector, and arch-chamberlain of the empire. This family becoming extinct in 1320, the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, conferred the electorate on his ſon, who did not preſerve it long. Charles IV and Wenceſlaus held it afterwards. From them it paſſed to the marggrave of Moravia. In the year 1415, it was ceded to the burgrave of Nuremberg. The principalities of Culmbach and Anſpach have often been united, and often ſeparated. Joachim Frederic eſtabliſhed the right of primo-geniture, and attached the Mark to the electorate for ever. In the year 1608, his ſon inherited a part of the duchy of Juliers and Cleves, became duke of Pruſſia, and embraced the Proteſtant religion. His grandſon, the grand elector, augmented his eſtates, and rendered Pruſſia independent. In the year 1701, Pruſſia was erected into a kingdom, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg became an inferior title to the king of Pruſſia.

The *Old Mark*, is about twelve leagues from eaſt to weſt, and fifteen from north to ſouth. It contains thirteen towns, of which Stendal is the capital.

The *Middle Mark* was formerly very marſhy, but being now drained, the ſoil, eſpecially near the Oder, is exceedingly fertile. The inhabitants cultivate millet, madder, and buck-wheat; wine too is made; and ſilk worms are bred in this province; they have manufactures of alum and vitriol, and ſome medicinal ſprings. They reckon fifty-four towns, among which are Berlin, Brandenburg, and Potzdam.

The *Ucker Mark*, meaſures about fifty miles in length, and forty-four in breadth. The land is exceedingly good and fertile, annually exporting great quantities of corn, beſides fruit, hops, honey, and tobacco. It contains eighteen towns, of which Prenzlo is the capital.

The *New Mark*, about a hundred and ſixty miles in length, and forty in its greateſt breadth. The ſoil in general is ſandy, though there is good corn land in ſome places. It abounds in wood and game. They count thirty-eight towns, and eſtimate the inhabitants at 216,000. Cuſtrin is the capital.

The *Vor-Mark*, or *Mark of Prignitz*, is ſituated between the rivers Elbe and Havel, the duchy of Mecklenburg, and the Middle Mark. It contains eleven towns, of which Perlberg is the principal. It is about forty-two miles long, and thirty broad.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; ſituated on the Havel, which ſeparates the Old Town from the New, and the whole from the caſtle; its foundation is unknown. The Old Town contains about 400 houſes; the New 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, and are governed by the ſame magiſtrates; there are ſix churches, ſeven hoſpitals, and two colleges. Manufactories of linen, fuſtian, and canvas, have been eſtabliſhed by the French, and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town: thirty-one miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Brandenburg (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: forty-eight miles W. Stettin, and ſixty N. Berlin.

Branderim, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan: one league E. Hennebon.

Brandguth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory or circle of Erzgebirg: four miles NE. Lauterſtein.

Brandis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: nine miles E. Leipſick.

Brandlecht, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: three miles SSE. Northorn.

Brando, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles N. Baſtia.

Brandon, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on a river called *The Leſſer Ouſe*, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays, and carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, malt, timber, iron, bricks, &c.: thirty-five miles WSW. Norwich, and ſeventy-eight NNE. London.

Brandon, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont, on the Otter Creek: ten miles N. Rutland.

Brandon, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: ſeven miles N. Dingle.

Brandon Bay, a bay on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, between Tralee Bay, and Brandon Head.

Brandon Head, a cape of Ireland, on the weſtern coaſt of the county of Kilkenny: eleven miles N. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Brandon Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny: ſeven miles E. Thomaſtown.

Brandywine Creek, a place on the river Delaware, near Newcaſtle, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania.

Pennſilvania, where the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of September 1777. They had about 1000 killed and wounded, and about 400 made priſoners. This battle occaſioned the loſs of Philadelphia, which general Howe entered on the twenty-ſixth.

Brane, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanymiddovrey, in Caermarthenſhire.

Brane, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Uſke, three miles W. Brecknock.

Brang, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-four miles SW. Lucko.

Branges, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: half a league NW. Louhans.

Branits, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: four miles SE. Jagerndorf.

Brankyrka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania.

Branne, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: two leagues S. Libourne.

Branſk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: ſixteen miles W. Bielſk.

Branſee, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt: five miles WNW. from Aſſens.

Brant, a river of North Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſea, which runs into the Menai, about three miles S. from Neuburgh.

Brant, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Zwetl.

Brantome, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: three leagues and a half N. Perigueux.

Brarup, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Gulf of Schley: ten miles ENE. Sleſwick.

Bras, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: four miles ENE. St. Maximin.

Braſchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: five miles SSE. Croſſen.

Braſchewſkoi, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the Iriſch: ſixty miles E. Semipolatnoi.

Braſil, a country of South America, bounded on the north by the river Amazon and the ſea, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by the river La Plata, and on the weſt by a multitude of moraſſes, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which ſeparate it from the poſſeſſions of the Spaniards. This country was diſcovered in the year 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueze. Cabral called it *Saint Croix*, but it afterwards obtained the name of Braſil, from the abundance of the wood ſo called found there, which was known in Europe before. The coaſts are in general low, but inland the country is interſperſed with hills, woods, and valleys. The northern parts are ſubject to heavy rains and ſtorms; the ſouthern parts enjoy a temperate climate and a fertile ſoil; in ſome of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious inſects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck ſnake, which is ſaid to grow to the incredible length of thirty feet, and ſeven or eight in circumference; the rattle-ſnake; the ſerpent called ibibaboka, ſaid to be twenty-one feet long, and eighteen inches in circumference, whoſe bite is almoſt inſtant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds, or a greater variety of excellent fruits; but the chief commodities are Braſil wood, ebony, dying woods, ambergriſe, reſin, balſams, indigo, ſweatmeats, ſugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, cryſtal, emeralds, jaſper, and other precious ſtones; in all which the Portugueze carry on ſuch an amazing trade as may juſtly be reputed the ſupport, and indeed the vital fountain of the mother country. The mines of gold and diamonds are but a recent diſcovery; they were firſt opened in the year 1681, and have ſince yielded above five millions ſterling annually, of which ſum a fifth belongs to the crown. The diamond mines are farmed at about 30,000l. yearly, which is thought to be ſcarce a fifth of what they actually produce. Braſil is divided into nine governments, each of which has its particular chief, under the viceroy, but receiving their inſtructions from the court at Liſbon. The governors are appointed for three years, and this term prolonged at will. Each diſtrict has a particular judge, from whoſe ſentence an appeal may be carried to the ſuperior tribunals of Rio Janeiro, or Liſbon. The principal towns are Saint Salvador, Saint Luis de Maranion, Fernambuck, Rio Janeiro, and Saint Paul. *Long.* 16. 30, to 37. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. to 35. S.

Braſlaw, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the ſide of a lake, which communicates with the Dwina: ſeventy-ſix miles NNE. Wilna, and 296 NE. Warſaw.

Braſpars, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin: eight miles NE. Châteaulin.

Braſſa, ſee *Breſſay*.

Braſſac, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, ſituated on the Allier: three leagues S. Iſſoire.

Braſſac de Belfourias, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: four leagues E. Caſtres.

Braſſau, ſee *Cronſtadt*.

Braſſi, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a

canton in the district of Corbigny: ten miles E. Corbigny.

Bratskoi, a town of Siberia, on the river Hugura: 140 miles NE. Niznei Udinsk.

Brattelen, a plain of Switzerland, near Bâle, where, in the year 1444, 1500 Swiss withstood the whole army of France, amounting to 30,000 men, till they were all cut to pieces, only sixteen escaped, and thirty only were found alive of those wounded in the field.

Brattleborough, a town of North America, in the state of Vermont, which, in the year 1790, contained 1589 inhabitants, situated on the west side of the river Connecticut: thirty-five miles E. Bennington, and seventy NW. Boston.

Brava, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. *Long.* 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

Brava, or *St. John*, one of the Cape Verd Islands: the land is high and mountainous: There are scarcely 300 inhabitants; they cultivate maize, gourds, water melons, potatoes, &c. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty: horses, cows, asses, and hogs, are numerous; and the earth yields a great proportion of nitre. The mountains are supposed to be rich in metallic ore, especially copper, as there are many vitriolic springs; the coasts abound in fish: four leagues WSW. Fuego. *Long.* 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Darmstadt, situated on the Rhine, opposite Rees: ten miles W. Nassau, and eighteen NW. Mentz.

Braulio, or *Bralio*, one of the mountains called the *Rhetian Alps*, in the country of the Grisons, and on the borders of Tyrol, near the town of Bormio.

Braunaw, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, situated on the Inn: it is fortified, and was formerly the residence of the elector palatine of Bavaria: it was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Teschen, in the year 1779: eight leagues SW. Passau, and three NE. Burkausen.

Brauneck, or *Braunegg*, a town of Germany in the Tyrolese, and bishopric of Brixen: sixteen miles NE. Brixen, and thirty-eight E. Tyrol.

Braunfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the count Solms, with a castle fortified in the ancient manner: five miles E. Wetzlar, and thirty NNE. Mentz.

Braunsberg, a town of Prussia, in the bishopric of Ermeland, situated on the Passarge, which soon after discharges itself into the Frischeffaff. It was built in the year 1255, and received its name from Bruno, bishop of Prague. In the year 1461, the inhabitants embraced the Protestant religion, and drove out the Popish garrison. It is a good trading town, by means of the river, which is navigable for small vessels: thirty-two miles SW. Konigsberg. *Long.* 37. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Braunsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Wied Runkel: four miles NE. New Wied.

Braunsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: eleven miles NE. Freyberg.

Braunsdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles E. Meissau.

Braunselffen, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: sixteen miles NNE. Olmutz.

Braunsweig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which serves as a fauxburg to Kiel: one mile N. Kiel.

Bravo, or *North River*, a river of North America, which after a course of 360 leagues, runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 80. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. N.

Brauweiler, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: seven miles WNW. Cologn.

Braux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: five miles N. Charleville.

Brawalla-Heide, a plain of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where the women of Smaland, in the absence of their husbands, defeated an army of Danes.

Bray sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Provins, situated on the Seine: three leagues S. Provins, and eight E. Melun.

Bray sur Somme, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Peronne, situated on the Somme: three leagues W. Peronne, and five and a half ENE. Amiens.

Bray, a small seaport of Ireland, on the east coast, in St. George's Channel, with a harbour for small vessels, much resorted to for sea-bathing: thirteen miles N. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Bray Bank, a sand bank in St. George's Channel, near the east coast of Ireland: six miles E. Bray Head.

Bray Head, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Brazé, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: two leagues from Dijon.

Brazza, an island in the Adriatic, about ten leagues long, and three broad, near the coast

coaſt of Dalmatia. *Long.* 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Bre, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea: ſix miles SW. Tondern.

Brea, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 81. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Brea Head, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Breadalbane, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the weſtern part of the county of Perth, bordering on the county of Argyle.

Breal, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: two leagues SE. Montfort, and two and a half SW. Rennes.

Breauté, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: three leagues and a half NE. Montivilliers, and four and a half NW. Caudebec.

Brebince, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Digoin.

Brecey, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: two leagues and a half E. Avranches, and three and a quarter WNW. Mortain.

Brechen Nider, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, ſixteen miles WSW. Wetzlar, and ſeventy-eight ENE. Treves.

Brechin, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, a royal borough, and one of the five that ſend a member to the Britiſh parliament. On the 5th of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon, who, with a party of the Queen's, was laying ſiege to the caſtle of Glenbervie, ſurpriſed ſome of the king's friends in this town, and cut off the whole. In the year 1452, a battle was fought a little way from Brechin, between the earls of Crawford and Huntley, when the former was defeated. There is a well ſupplied weekly market on Tueſday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn: ten miles NE. Forfar, and twenty-two NNE. Dundee.

Breckerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Cologn.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Uſke, where it is joined by the Honthy or Hodney, about the centre of the county. The town is populous, and contains three pariſh churches. It has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturdays. It is a corporation, and a borough town, ſending one member to the Britiſh parliament; a little clothing trade is carried on, but no conſiderable manufacture: ſixty-two miles W. Glouceſter, and 162 W. London.

Brecknockſhire, an inland county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Radnor, on the eaſt by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the ſouth by the county of Glamorgan, and on the weſt by the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen. Its form is irregular, and contains about 900 ſquare miles, and near 600,000 acres. The borders of the county are for the moſt part mountainous, and every where it is interſperſed with hills. The higher mountains are barren, but the ſmaller hills cultivated to the ſummits: the vallies are in general fertile, but the proportion of good land to bad does not amount to one third. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains four market towns, and ſixty-one pariſhes: the towns are Brecknock, Bealth, or Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at rather more than 30,000. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Uſke. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Brecknock.

Breda, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated on the Aa and Mercke, two ſmall rivers which unite here, and form the river Roevart. It is the capital of an ancient barony, which comprehends ſeventeen conſiderable villages, and a wood of fir trees, called *Maſt-boſch*, about a league and a half in length, and half a league in breadth. In 1212, this barony belonged to Godfrey de Bergue, from whom it deſcended to Henry, whoſe daughter Elizabeth married Arnold de Louvain, whoſe only daughter Alix brought the barony of Breda to Raſon de Gavre; from him deſcended Philip, whoſe daughter Alix eſpouſed Gerard de Raſſeghem, who ſold Breda to John III, duke of Brabant, who again ſold it to John de Polane, lord of Leck: this laſt left an only daughter, named Jeanne, married in 1404 to Engelbert de Naſſau, from which alliance this city remained in the houſe of Naſſau till William III, king of England, who dying without iſſue, the barony was left in abeyance. Henry of Naſſau began the old caſtle in 1350, but about the year 1680, William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, erected the new one, which is a magnificent ſquare ſtructure, ſurrounded by the waters of the Mereke. Breda, in ſpirituals, is dependent on the dioceſe of Antwerp; in civil affairs it is governed according to the cuſtoms of Brabant. It ſuffered exceedingly in the wars of the ſixteenth century. In the year 1566, the Proteſtants committed many violences; the year following, it was annexed to the domains of the king of Spain, by the duke of Alva, on account of the rebellion of

William of Naſſau, prince of Orange. In 1575, the emperor Maximilian having offered his mediation for peace, the city of Breda was the place fixed on for the conference, but the Spaniards being too pertinacious in their propoſitions, and diſtruſted by the confederates, the aſſembly was diſſolved without coming to any agreement. In 1577, the garriſon delivered up the city to the ſtates. In 1581, Claude de Berlamont, lord of Hautepenne, took it by ſurpriſe, on the 18th of June, and gave it up to pillage. Prince Maurice made himſelf maſter of it again, in March 1590, by a ſtratagem, ſending a party of choſen men hid in a boat loaded with turf, by whoſe means the prince was admitted, and the city ſurrendered. It was again attacked and taken by Spinola, the 5th of June, 1625, after a ſiege of ſix months, which Juſtin, the natural ſon of William, prince of Orange, ſuſtained with great valour. Spinola burned the turf-boat, by means of which the Dutch had become maſters of the city in 1590, and which had been carefully preſerved in memory of that tranſaction. At length, Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, laid ſiege to it the 23d of June, 1637, and obliged the governor, Omer de Fourdin, to ſurrender, the 20th of October following. The Dutch after that conſiderably augmented the fortifications, which are eſteemed ſome of the completeſt in the Netherlands. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by water and moraſſes, which render the approach exceedingly difficult; notwithſtanding which, it ſurrendered to the French the 24th of February 1793, after a ſhort ſiege of ten days. On the 30th of March following, it was again ſurrendered to the Dutch by capitulation, the ſoldiers being permitted to return to France with ſafe conduct. In 1667, was held at Breda a celebrated congreſs for peace; firſt between Lewis XIV, king of France, and Charles II, King of England, concluded the 21ſt of July, by the mediation of the king of Sweden; a ſecond peace was concluded at the ſame time, and ſigned on the 31ſt of July, between the king of England and the States General; by an article in which the province of New York was given to the Engliſh. The ſame day a third peace was ratified between the king of England and Frederick III, king of Denmark. The Engliſh ambaſſadors were Denzil Holles, and Henry Coventry; thoſe of France Godefroi d'Eſtrades, lieutenant general, and Honoré Courtin, counſellor of ſtate; thoſe of Sweden, George Flemmingh, Chriſtophre, comte de Dhona, and Pierre Jules Coyet; the Dutch appointed Jerome van Beveroingk, Pierre de Huybert, Allard Pierre Jongheſtal, Adolphus Henry de Ripperda, and Rudolphe Tiarda de Sterckenborgh; and thoſe from Denmark were Paul Klingenbergh, and Pierre Caniſius. The great church is a handſome ſtructure, and remarkable for its tower, which was burned in 1696, and ſince rebuilt, the height of the ſpire is 362 feet; in it are ſeveral monuments of the ancient lords of Breda, the moſt remarkable of which are thoſe of Engelbert I, who died in 1442; of John, who died in 1473; and of Engelbert II, who died in 1504; but they are much defaced. The town-houſe is large, the apartments regular, and ſumptuouſly furniſhed. The city is of a triangular form, and contains about 2200 houſes; at every angle is a gate, and trees are planted along the ramparts: forty-ſix miles S. Amſterdam, and twenty-two SSE. Rotterdam. *Long.* 22. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Brede (La), a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, with a chateau, in which the celebrated Monteſquieu was born and reſided: two leagues and a half SE. Bourdeaux.

Brendenborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: four miles E. Neheim.

Brederode, an ancient and noble ſignory of Holland, between Beverwick, and Harlem. The lord of Brederode was one of the principal gentlemen who preſented a petition to Margaret of Auſtria againſt the inquiſition and other innovations, in the year 1566. The title is now extinct.

Bredewig, a town of Norway, in the dioceſs of Aggerhuus, forty-four miles SSW. Chriſtiana.

Bredl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles NE. Turnau.

Bredſtedt, a populous town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name: twenty-one miles WNW. Sleſwick.

Bredydt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: eleven miles E. Treves.

Brée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: ten miles NE. Laval.

Breed's Hill, a place of America, near Boſton, celebrated for the ſtand made by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, againſt the Britiſh troops: the Americans loſt five pieces of cannon, and one hundred and thirty-nine men killed: the loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh troops amounted to 1054, nineteen officers were killed, and ſeventy wounded: this is uſually called the battle of Bunker's Hill, another hill near it; and happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

Breeſebach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unſtrutt, four miles S. Weiſſenſee, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Bregançon, a fortreſs of France, on a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt between Toulon and St. Tropez.

Bregaw, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, but annexed to the circle of Auſtria,

Auſtria, bounded on the north by the territory of Wangen, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Augſburg and the Tyroleſe, on the ſouth by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort, and on the weſt by the Rhine and the lake of Conſtance. It anciently belonged to the counts of Montfort, who ſold it to the houſe of Auſtria for 316,000 francs. The principal town and principal river is of the ſame name.

Bregentz, a town or city of Germany, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated at the eaſt end of the lake of Conſtance. There are ſeveral forges in its environs, and towards the ſouth it has a fort: four miles SE. Lindau, and ſixty ENE. Zurick.

Bregentz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lake of Conſtance, near the town ſo called.

Brehal, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: three leagues SSW. Coutances.

Brehan Loudeac, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: ſix miles N. Joſſelin.

Brehar, or *Bryer*, one of the Scilly Iſlands: it is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants: about ten leagues from the Land's End. *Long.* 6. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Brehemont, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues W. Tours.

Brehna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and electorate: twelve miles ENE. Halle.

Breidembach, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: five miles N. Bitche.

Breiſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: eight miles S. Croſſen.

Breitenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, with two churches and 400 houſes: fourteen miles S. Erfurt.

Breitenbergh, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on the river Stoer: two miles S. Itzehoa.

Breiteneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a lordſhip, and pays twenty florins for a Roman month, it is taxed at thirty-five rix-dollars. The lands are ſituated in the upper palatinate. The town belongs to the counts of Montfort: three miles NE. Dietfurt, and eighteen WNW. Ratiſbon.

Breitzenheim, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, near the town of Creutznach, it takes its name from an old caſtle now in ruins. It is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire at ſix florins, in that of the circle at eight, and pays to the chamber of Wetzlar three rix-dollars, thirteen kreutzers and a half. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics and partly Lutherans.

Brelands, a town of Norway: ſeven miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

Brelles, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: three leagues and a half NW. Breſt.

Brema, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, near the conflux of the Seſſia and the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat: twenty-eight miles W. Pavia.

Brembo, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adda, eight miles from the Bergamo.

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Elbe, on the eaſt by Holſtein, Luneburg, and Verden, on the ſouth by Verden, Hoya, and Diepholz, and on the weſt by Oldenburg and the German Ocean. The greateſt length about twenty leagues, and the breadth about ſeventeen. The whole is a vaſt plain, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Elbe and the Weſer. The lands bordering on the river Elbe afford an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit; thoſe on the Oſte are likewiſe exceeding fertile in grain, and yield alſo a clay for veſſels, together with a free-ſtone; thoſe along the Weſer, beſides their fertility in grain, produce likewiſe large breeds of cattle. For the preſervation of theſe marſh lands againſt inundations, the dykes and dams are kept in conſtant repair, at a great expence, under the inſpection of dyke-graves, dyke-judges, and jurats. The champain country has in ſome parts good corn land; the heaths too are covered with ſheep, and the culture of bees is very much attended to. On the moors, are dug vaſt quantities of turf, which is exported to Bremen and Hamburg, and uſed in brick-kilns, the glaſs-houſe here, or even for fuel in private houſes. This country likewiſe yields a great deal of flax. The duchy of Bremen was formed out of an archbiſhopric, as this latter was out of a biſhopric, founded by the emperor Charles the Great in 787 (though others ſay in 788) and of which Willehad, an Engliſhman, was the firſt biſhop. On the deceaſe of Leuderichs III, biſhop Anſcarius was tranſlated to Bremen; and in 858 the ſee itſelf actually incorporated with Hamburg, as the archbiſhopric of the northern nations. The archbiſhops gradually got into their hands the counties within the diocele of Bremen, together with the ſovereignty over it. On the death of archbiſhop John Roden, in 1511, the chapter elected only ſuch for their archbiſhops as were of princely families. In 1644, the Swedes made themſelves maſters of Bremen, but at the peace of Weſt-

phalia, in 1648, returned it as a duchy and fief of the empire. In 1675, the duke of Brunſwick and Luneburg, in conjunction with the biſhop of Munſter and ſome Daniſh forces, overran this duchy as far as Stade, which laſt place was alſo taken the following year by the Luneburg troops. During the northern war, the Danes, in 1712, reduced the duchie sof Bremen and Verden; and in 1715, king Frederick IV transferred them to the elector of Brunſwick, in lieu of the ſum of 700,000 rixdollars. In 1719, by the peace of Stockholm, they were ceded by the crown of Sweden for ever to the elector of Brunſwick, together with all their rights and appurtenances; but for this renunciation the elector of Brunſwick paid Sweden a million of rixdollars. It was the year 1732, before the elector obtained the emperor's inveſtiture for Bremen and Verden. The elector of Brunſwick, as duke of Bremen, is poſſeſſed, in the college of princes, of the ſixth ſeat on the bench of temporal princes, and in the diet of Lower Saxony, excluſive of the vote, is alternatively director with Magdeburg. The aſſeſſment of the duchy to a Roman month is twenty-four horſe, and one hundred foot, or ſix hundred and eighty-eight florins, which is alſo its contingent to the matricula of the circle; and to the chamber at Wetzlar it pays one hundred and eight rixdollars, twenty-two kruitzers and a half. In the whole duchy are but two cities, and three places enjoying the rights of towns, though it has other large villages which go under that name. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm. In the country are one hundred and ſix churches, with one hundred and twenty three paſtors, which are divided into one ſuperindency, under the direction of three præpoſitors, but are not annexed to any particular pariſh. In the towns are five churches, namely, the cathedral at Bremen, having four paſtors; three churches at Stade, under ſix paſtors, and a chaplain to the garriſon; with one at Buxtehude, having three paſtors. Thus, in the whole duchy, are one hundred and eleven Lutheran churches, and one hundred and thirty-ſeven paſtors. The ſupreme inſpection of churches of this duchy, and the principality of Verden, is veſted in a general ſuperintendent. The Calviniſts in the duchy of Bremen form ſeven congregations, and have a like number of paſtors. Excluſive of the making of cordage and linen, the only manufactures are thoſe of cloth, flannel, kerſeys, and other woollen ſtuffs. The principal rivers, beſides the Elbe and the Weſer, are the Oſte, the Schwinge, the Aue, the Lube, and the Lehe.

Bremen, an Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. This city lies on the Weſer, by which it is divided into the Old and New. Both theſe are joined by a large bridge, and another ſmaller one over a little branch of the ſame river. Its fortifications are pretty good. In 1744, all the buildings and inhabitants here were numbered, and in the Old and New town (excluſive of the ſuburbs) were counted four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight inhabited houſes, and ten thouſand two hundred and twenty-three inhabitants, beſides children and ſervants. The Old town, which is the largeſt and moſt populous, is divided into four pariſhes or quarters. In this part alſo ſtands the cathedral. This church is frequented by the Lutherans, and under its choir is the Bleykeller, or lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpſes. The Calviniſt is the eſtabliſhed religion, the whole body of the corporation being of that perſuaſion; though the number of Lutherans is thought to equal the Calviniſts. The corporation is compoſed of four burghermaſters, and twenty-four counſellors, or aldermen; the garriſon conſiſts of about ſix hundred men. Here are ſeveral manufactures, excluſive of a very conſiderable trade, and Bremen ſtill bears the title of a Hanſe town. This city was anciently the ſee of the biſhopric, and afterwards of the archbiſhopric of that name; but, ſo early as the thirteenth century, frequent diſputes aroſe between it and the biſhops and chapter. In 1640, Bremen was ſummoned to the diet, and allowed a ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench, in the college of Imperial cities, where it ranks the eighth. In 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, both the city, its dependences, and vaſſals, were confirmed in their ſtate, freedom, rights, and privileges, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil. In 1757, the French got poſſeſſion of the city, but in 1758, haſtily quitted it, and were ſucceeded by a body of Hanoverians. Its matricular aſſeſſment is three hundred and twenty florins, and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlar one hundred and forty-eight rixdollars, ſixty-ſeven kruitzers and a half: fifty-four miles SW. Hamburg. *Long.* 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Bremerford, or *Bremerworde*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: thirty miles N. Bremen, and ten SW. Stade.

Bremgarten, a town of Swiſſerland, and one of the free inferior bailiwics: it ſuffered very much in the civil wars between the cantons: and in 1712 came under the dominion of Zurich, Bern, and Glaris. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics: eleven miles W. Zurich.

Brenis, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: four miles ESE. Sion.

Bremont le Motte, a town of France, in the

the department of Puy-de-Dôme: ten miles from Clermont.

Brenckhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: four miles NW. Coryey.

Brenets (Les), a village and mayorality of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, containing about 1000 inhabitants: ten miles NW. Neufchatel.

Brenne, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, now part of the department of the Indre.

Brenner, mountains of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, between Inſpruck and Storzing, over which the high road continues four leagues in length. It is a part of the Alps.

Brenyng, a river of South Wales, which joins the Tyvy, near Tregaren, in Cardiganſhire.

Breno, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio, between Bormio and Breſcia: thirty-two miles N. Breſcia.

Brenod, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: five miles S. Nantua.

Breuſchen, or *Breunſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: ſeven miles S. Miltenberg.

Brent, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Brentford, in Middleſex.

Brent, or *South Brent*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with hills: ſixteen miles E. Plymouth, and 200 W. London.

Brenta, a river which riſes in the county of Tyrol, about ſeven miles eaſt from Trent, paſſes by Padua, and runs into the Adriatic a little to the ſouth of Venice.

Brentford, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Thames, ſo called from the river Brent, which croſſes it at the weſt end. It is a place of great trade, which is much aſſiſted by the vicinity of the river: market-boats go every tide to London. The buſineſs of diſtilling is very large, as well as brick-making, malting, and mealing. Members of parliament for the county of Middleſex are elected in this town. In the year 1016, Edmund Ironſide attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines; and in the year 1642, Charles I, after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loſs of their general and 500 men. The market is held on Tueſdays for corn and proviſions. Near it is Sion Houſe, formerly a celebrated nunnery; one of the firſt ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII, whoſe revenues amounted to 1944l. 12s. a year. The ſeat was afterwards granted by Edward VI to his uncle, the duke of Somerſet. It is now the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland: ſeven miles W. London.

Brentford, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: five miles W. Newhaven.

Brentonego, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twelve miles SSW. Trent.

Brentwood, or *Burntwood*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, in the road from London to Colcheſter and Harwich: thirty-three miles W. Colcheſter, and eighteen E. London.

Breſcia, a city of Italy, and capital of the Breſſan, is ſituated in a beautiful plain on the river Garza; the rivers Mela and Navilo likewiſe paſſing near it: it was built by Brennus, after which it became a Roman colony. It ſuffered exceedingly during the revolutions of Italy, and it is obſerved, that in the courſe of twenty-eight years it changed maſters ſeven times. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and carry on ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures. The fire arms made here are particularly celebrated. The public palace is remarkable for the beauty of the architecture, and the paintings in freſco; it was built with part of the ruins of a temple of Vulcan. In the cathedral is ſhewn the ſtandard of Conſtantine; this, and ſeveral of the churches, are adorned with beautiful ſtatues and paintings. The magiſtracy conſiſts of 600 citizens, which are divided into many inferior councils, with a noble Venetian, who preſides in quality of governor, or podeſtat. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan: and contains eleven pariſh churches and thirty convents, and above 50,000 inhabitants: thirty-two miles NW. Mantua, and forty-three E. Milan. *Long.* 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Bréſins, or *Breſons*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of England, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Cape Cornwall.

Breſk, or *Breſkar*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean: fifty miles WSW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Breſkens, a town of Flanders, in the iſland of Cadſand: ten miles N. Sluys.

Breſlau, or *Wratiſlau*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the principality of Oels, on the ſouth-eaſt by the principality of Brieg, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the principality of Brieg and Schweidnitz, and on the weſt by the principalities of Liegnitz and Wohlau. The form is a long ſquare, about twenty-five miles long, and ſixteen broad. The country is very flat and level, and the parts near the rivers ſwampy. The country in general produces excellent corn and madder, and feeds

feeds a great number of large cow cattle. On the diviſion of Sileſia among the ſons of Wladiſlau II, king of Poland, Breſlau came to Boleſlaus Altus; on a diſpute among his ſucceſſors, one of them implored the aſſiſtance of John, king of Bohemia, and promiſed him the ſucceſſion if he died without heirs; John ſucceeded, and in 1337 granted the government of the country to the city of Breſlau, and in 1505 Wladiſlau transferred the judicature of the whole principality to the ſame, and the firſt magiſtrate was governor till the year 1635, when the emperor, Ferdinand III, obliged the city to ſurrender up the government and judicature, with all other rights, and reſerved the diſpoſal of all offices to himſelf. In which ſtate it continued till it was united to Pruſſia. The principal towns are Breſlau, Neumarkt, Canth, Namſlau, and Reichtal. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Loh, the Ohlau, and the Schweidnitz.

Breſlau, the capital of a principality to which it gives name, and all the duchy of Sileſia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Oder, with the Ohlau running through it. The town was deſtroyed by the Tartars in the year 1241, and rebuilt where it now ſtands. It was ſurrounded with walls in 1529. Taking the whole of the town, New and Old, with the fauxbourgs, it is ſaid to be two German miles in length. The Roman Catholics have ſeveral churches and convents. The Lutherans have ſeven churches within the walls, and two without. It holds the third rank among the Pruſſian cities, that is to ſay, next to Berlin and Konigſberg. The magiſtracy is Lutheran, and conſiſts of a town court and a council: its conſiſtory likewiſe is Lutheran. This city is at preſent the centre of all the trade of Sileſia, and carries on divers manufactures. It was in the year 1741, that it fell under the Pruſſian government. In 1757, a ſmall Pruſſian army, under the command of duke Auguſtus William, of Brunſwick Bevern, fortified itſelf in this neighbourhood, and being attacked on the 22d of November by the Auſtrian forces, made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance till evening, but in the night quitted their camp, and again croſſed the Oder, on which the city ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. On the 20th of December, however, it was retaken by the king of Pruſſia, and the Auſtrian garriſon, which amounted to near 18,000 men, made priſoners of war. In the laſt ſiege divers of its churches were damaged, and St. Mary Magdalen's library demoliſhed by the falling of a bomb. The greateſt part likewiſe of the ſuburbs ſuffered extremely, and part entirely burnt down: 126 miles E. Dreſden. *Long.* 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Breſle, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: ſeven miles SE. Beauvais.

Breſle, a river of France, which riſes near Aumale, and ſeparates the department of the Somme from the department of the Eure, till it falls into the ſea at Treport.

Breſſan, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the county of Bormio, on the north-eaſt by the Trentin, on the eaſt by the Veroneſe, on the ſouth by the Mantuan and Cremoneſe, and on the weſt by the Bergamaſco. The lake Garda divides it from the Veroneſe, and the lake Iſeo, in a great meaſure, from the Bergamaſco. The country is mountainous, but by the care and induſtry of the people, is rendered exceeding fertile. They wind a great deal of ſilk; they make oil from the ſtones of their grapes: ſome of theſe grapes are kept till February, when they are preſſed, and make wine: there are manufactures of iron, ſilk, paper, &c. The air is wholeſome, and the country populous. It became a province of the Venetian ſtates in 1517. Breſcia is the capital. The principal rivers are the Adda and the Oglio.

Breſſay, or *Braſſa*, one of the Shetland iſlands of Scotland, about four miles long, and two broad, ſeparated from the main land of Shetland by a narrow ſea, called *Breſſay Sound*, one of the beſt harbours in the world, ſo that a thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride at the ſame time. Here the Dutch veſſels, employed in the herring fiſhery, aſſemble about the middle of June. The inhabitants of Breſſay fit out about twenty-ſix large fiſhing boats. The mountains yield peat for firing, and ſlate for building. *Long.* 0. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Breſſe, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Burgundy, bordered on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Viennois, on the weſt by Lyonnois and Dombes, and on the north by Franche Comté. Bourg was the capital.

Breſſure, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the two Sevres: ten leagues N. Niort, and five NNW. Partenay.

Breſt, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre, with one of the beſt harbours in France, and a ſafe road capable of containing 500 men of war in eight, ten, and fifteen fathom at low water. The coaſt on both ſides is well fortified. The entrance is narrow and difficult, with covered rocks, that make it dangerous to thoſe not well acquainted with it. It contains two pariſhes, and a marine ſeminary. The arſenal is an immenſe and ſuperb building, and the dock-yards well conſtructed. It is the ſeat of a governor, of an admiralty board, and a municipality. In the year 1694, a detachment of

of the Engliſh fleet was ſent to ſeize on Breſt, but, after an unſucceſsful attempt to land in Camaret Bay, they were compelled to give up the enterpriſe, after having loſt 700 men, and general Tollemache, who died in conſequence of a wound in his thigh: twenty-three poſts NW. Vannes, three and a quarter NW. Nantes, and ſixty-nine and three quarters W. Paris.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by the ſea, and on the eaſt by Maine and Anjou. The climate is temperate, and the ſoil unequal, in ſome places covered with wood; in others the inhabitants cultivate wheat, hemp, flax, &c. Numerous herds of cattle are bred and fatted in the paſtures: game and fiſh are plentiful, cider is the common drink of the inhabitants. There are ſome medicinal ſprings, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The inhabitants are reckoned brave and excellent ſeamen. By the new diviſion, Bretagne forms the departments of Finiſterre, the North Coaſts, the Ille and Vilaine, Morbihan and Lower Loire.

Bretchem, or *Gratham*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: forty-eight miles E. Culm.

Bretenoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Cere: four miles NNW. St. Cere.

Breteuil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: three poſts and a half S. Amiens, and twelve N. Paris.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: five leagues SSW. Evreux, and two and a half N. Verneuil.

Breton, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk.

Bretten, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, at the weſtern extremity of the lake Vener.

Bretten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, all attend divine worſhip in the ſame church: twenty-one miles S. Heidelberg, and eighteen SE. Spire.

Bretteville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: ten miles NNW. Falaiſe, and eight S. Caen.

Bretteville l'Orgueilleuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: two leagues WNW. Caen, and two and three quarters SE. Bayeux.

Brevil, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: one league SW. Mantes.

Brewvanne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: ſix miles S. Bourmont.

Brevine, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel: twelve miles W. Neufchatel.

Brewoordt, a town and fortreſs of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, ſurrounded by marſhes; Maurice, prince of Orange, took it by aſſault in the year 1597: ſeven leagues SE. Zutphen, and ten E. Arnhem.

Brew, a river of England, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, about eight miles N. Bridgewater.

Brewood, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Fridays: ſeven miles N. Wolverhampton, and 129 and a half NW. London.

Brey, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the river Neer: twenty-nine miles N. Liege.

Brey, a town of Upper Guelderland: ſix miles W. Venlo.

Breynandy, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Lanekeven, in Pembrokeſhire.

Breyrelde, a town of Flanders: eight miles S. Aloſt.

Breyſich, ſee *Briſich*.

Breze, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: eight miles S. Saumur.

Brezolles, or *Breſſolles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: three leagues NW. Chateauneuf, and four W. Dreux.

Briaden, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria: 100 miles NNE. Damaſcus.

Briançon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps, ſituated on the Durance, ſurrounded with rocks and mountains, and defended by forts and redoubts: fourteen leagues NNE. Gap, and eight N. Embrun.

Briançonnet, a fortreſs of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe, near the town of Mouſtiers; ſituated on a rock inacceſſible every way except by the ſide of a river, where it is aſcended by two or three hundred ſteps. It was taken in the reign of Henry IV by the duke of Leſdiguires. The common paſſage from Savoy to the Tarentaiſe and Italy is by this fortreſs.

Briançonnois, before the revolution, a country of France, in Dauphiny, about twelve leagues long, and ſix wide, ſituated among the Alps. The air is cold in winter, and warm in ſummer. The inhabitants are ſober, active, and induſtrious, they cultivate

ſome

some wheat and fruit, and feed numbers of sheep: they gather manna from the trees, and make some wine. They were known to the Romans under the name of Brigantines. It now forms some part of the department of the Lower Alps.

Brianſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Deſna: ſixty miles WNW. Orel, and 440 SSE. Peterſburg.

Brianza, mountains of Italy, near the lake of Como, in the Milaneſe.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, and containing about 1000 inhabitants, celebrated for a canal, which from hence forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine: two leagues SE. Gien.

Briaſca, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: ſeventy-ſix miles E. Jaſſi.

Briatexte, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: one league and a half NE. Lavaur.

Briatico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eleven miles NE. Nicotera.

Bribekon, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Bricheraſco, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies: two miles and a half SSW. Pignerolo.

Brick, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into the Caſhin, ten miles N. Tralee.

Bricky, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

Bricon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: ſeven miles W. Chaumont.

Briczani, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty miles SE. Cokzim.

Bride, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater river, about four miles and a half eaſt from Tallow, in the county of Waterford.

Bridge Hampton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: ſituated in Long Iſland.

Bridge Town, a town of United America, and capital of the county of Cumberland, in the ſtate of New Jerſey: twenty-five miles S. Philadelphia.

Bridge Town, the capital of Barbadoes, in the Weſt Indies, lying in the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, and in the pariſh of St. Michael. It is ſituated on the innermoſt part of Carliſle bay, which is large enough to contain five hundred ſhips, being a league and a half in breadth, and a league in depth; but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. The neighbouring grounds being low flats, were often overflowed by the ſpring-tides, and are moſt of them ſince drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs ſeveral miles into the country. It ſuffered greatly by fire on Feb. 8th, 1756, May 14th, 1766, and Dec. 27th, 1767, when the greateſt part of the town was deſtroyed; before which time it had about 1500 houſes, moſtly brick, very elegant, and ſaid to be the fineſt and largeſt in all the Caribbee Iſlands, the greateſt part of which have been rebuilt. It has a college, founded liberally, and endowed by colonel Codrington. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with ſome forts and caſtles for its defence; but the town is ſubject to hurricanes. On the eaſt ſide of the town is a ſmall fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and ſtores are kept by a ſtrong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men. This is the ſeat of the governor, council, aſſembly, and court of chancery. *Long.* 58. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Bridgend, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the river Ogmore. The ſoil near it is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. A woollen manufacture is ſet on foot, under the patronage and protection of the ſociety inſtituted for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, &c. It has a good weekly market on Saturdays. The town is populous, and in a ſtate of improvement: twenty miles W. Cardiff, and 181 W. London.

Bridgenorth, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Severn, firſt built by Ethelfeda, lady of the Mercians. It is a large market and borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament, and conſiſts of two towns, ſeparated by the Severn, but united by a ſtone bridge of eight arches, with a gate. The Upper Town is ſituated on a hill, or rock of red ſand, in which the cellars and many mean houſes are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-ſtreet. The part without South-gate belonged to the caſtle, which was more in compaſs than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garriſon, was ſo much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The royaliſts marched hither from Shrewſbury, to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened: the former were defeated, and the caſtle demoliſhed. Robert de Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury walled it round, and truſting to the natural ſtrength of the place, revolted from Henry I, as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II, but both with ill ſucceſs.

ceſs, being obliged to ſurrender, and make their ſubmiſſion. At the ſiege of this place, Henry II was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's intereſts, interpoſing, met both the arrow and death for his prince: twenty-one miles ESE. Shrewſbury, and 139 NW. London.

Bridgewater, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated near the Briſtol Channel, on the river Parret, in the county of Somerſet. The town contains about 500 houſes, and about 3000 inhabitants. The houſes in general are irregular, but the ſtreets are wide and well paved. It has a large church, and meeting-houſes for the Anabaptiſts and Quakers. The corporation conſiſts of twenty-four capital burgeſſes, including a mayor and two aldermen, whoſe income is very conſiderable. The borough has alſo a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, are empowered to hold four ſeſſions every year, for determining all crimes and miſdemeanours, under capital offences, committed within their juriſdiction. The borough of Bridgewater was formerly the private eſtate of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of king John, by whom a charter was given to the ſaid William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June 1200. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The caſtle here was built in the reign of king John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and a ſtone bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II and Edward III confirmed its charter of king John. King Edward IV and queen Elizabeth, or, as ſome ſay Henry IV, granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tythes, the manor of Eaſt Stour, in Dorſetſhire, &c. are valued at 5,000l. per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough, it having been made a diſtinct county by Henry VIII. It has a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs, with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to moſt of the ſtreets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and ſuſtained more than one ſiege. The ſituation of it renders it eaſy to be fortified; the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide riſes, at high water, near ſix fathoms, and ſometimes flows in with ſuch impetuoſity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does ſo, unawares, it often occaſions great damage to ſhips driving foul of each other, and frequently overſetting them. This ſudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, eſpecially in the Severn. It is alſo known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouſe, at their entrance into the Humber, at Briſtol, and in ſeveral other places. The manufactures of Mancheſter, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall, are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the cuſtom-houſe on imports, amount to about 2,500l. a year. About forty veſſels, from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is ſupplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About ſix miles ſouth of the town, the rivers Tone and Parrot meet. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and ſoon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thurſday, for cattle, cheeſe, corn, and proviſions: forty-four miles SW. Briſtol, eleven NNE. Taunton, and 137 W. London.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a ſeaport town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, ſituated on a bay in the German Ocean, with a good tide haven. It is ſituated nearly in the meridian of London. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Bridport, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a harbour in the Engliſh Channel, capable of containing about forty ſail of ſmall veſſels; ſituated at the mouth of the Brit. The trade of the town is principally in twine, hats, and ſail cloth. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: the ſituation of the town is low. It was firſt incorporated by Henry VII, afterwards by queen Elizabeth, James the Firſt, and Charles II. The quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here once a year. In the year 1722, an act of parliament was paſſed to repair the harbour and piers of Bridport, which had gone to decay. Saturday is the market day: fifteen miles W. Dorcheſter, and 135 W. London. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Bredy, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 140 miles NW. Baſſora.

Brie, before the revolution, a country of France, which was ſituated partly in Champagne, and partly in the Iſle of France, and called from its particular ſituation *Brie Champenoiſe*, and *Brie-Françoiſe*, or *Brie Pariſienne*. The principal towns were Meaux, Provins, and Chateau Thierry.

Brie Comte Robert, a town of France, in the departument of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun,

Melun, founded by Robert, count of Dreux: three poſts and a half SE. Paris.

Briec, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: two leagues and a half NNE. Quimper, and two SSE. Chateaulin.

Brieg, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oels, on the north-eaſt by the principality of Ratibor, on the eaſt by the principality of Oppeln, on the ſouth by the principality of Nieſſe and Munſterburg, on the weſt by the principality of Schweidnitz, and on the north-weſt by the principality of Breſlau; its form is irregular, about thirty-ſix miles in length, and from eight to twenty-one in breadth. The country is fertile in corn, madder, and tobacco. The firſt prince was Boleſlaus III. One of his ſucceſſors embraced the Lutheran religion in 1523, and in 1537 concluded a treaty of fraternity and ſucceſſion with Joachim II, elector of Brandenburg: and on this was founded the claims of Frederick II, King of Pruſſia: the principal towns are Brieg, Ohlau, Lowen, Michelau, Strehlen, Nimtſch, and Warſen; the principal rivers are the Oder and the Ohlau.

Brieg, a city of Sileſia, capital of the principality to which it gives name. It is well fortified, and contains four ſuburbs, with ſeveral churches for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants. Here is a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1643, it held out a ſiege againſt the Swedes, but in 1741, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it in four days; the caſtle, which was once the reſidence of the duke of Brieg, was burnt down during the ſiege of the city in 1741: ten miles S. Grottgau, and twenty-two SE. Breſlau. *Long.* 35. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Brieg, or *Brigg*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a dixain, or commonwealth, in the Valais. The country about affords excellent paſtures: about a ſhort league from the town are ſome warm mediginal baths, ſaid to be ſerviceable in rheumatiſm and eruptions of the ſkin, but are not much frequented: twenty-eight miles E. Sion.

Briel, or *Brill*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe, on the north ſide of the Iſle of Voorn, with a good harbour; it formerly was conſidered as part of the province of Zealand, but is now reckoned one of the cities of Holland, among which it holds a fifth rank. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, and a large council of twenty. In the year 1572, the confederates of the United Provinces laid here the foundation of their republic, rather by accident than deſign; for, being chaſed from the Low Countries by the duke of Alva, they retired to England, and having haſtily equipped a ſmall fleet of forty ſail, under the conduct of William Marck, comte de Lumay, and William de Trelong, they ſailed towards this coaſt, being called in deriſion the Beggars of the Sea, and Geeſe of the Sea. The duke complaining to queen Elizabeth that they were pirates, ſhe obliged them to depart from England, and they ſet ſail for Enckhuyſen, in which voyage they took three rich ſhips belonging to Antwerp, and another from Biſcay. As the wind was unfavourable, they accidentally ſteered to the Iſle of Voorn, attacked the town of Briel, and the inhabitants not being in a ſtate capable of reſiſtance, made themſelves maſter of the place on the firſt of April, which they afterwards fortified, and made the firſt aſylum of their liberty. In this town was born the celebrated Martin Harpertz Tromp, admiral of Holland, who, after being in fifty engagements, in which he held the chief command, was unfortunately killed by a muſquet ſhot, in an engagement with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by admiral Blake, near the Texel, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1653; after whoſe death, the Dutch were totally defeated; the States General had him interred in the Temple at Delft, and cauſed many medals to be ſtruck in honour of this great man; his ſon, Cornelius Tromp, who was the lieutenant admiral general of the republic, and well ſupported the valour and reputation of his father, died in 1691: eight leagues W. from Dort. *Long.* 21. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Brienne, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: four leagues NW. Bar-ſur-Aube, and ſix ENE. Troyes.

Briennois, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Burgundy, near the the Loire, of which Semur en Briennois was the capital.

Brienon, or *Brieſnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues W. St. Florentin.

Brientz, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, about ſeven miles long, and one and a half wide.

Brientz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheeſe made in its neighbourhood: twenty-two miles SE. Bern.

Brienza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: twenty miles N. Policaſtro.

Brietzen, or *Wrietzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near the Oder, with two churches: thirty-two miles E. Berlin, and eighteen S. Cuſtrin.

Briel-ſur-Bar, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of

of a canton, in the district of Grandpré, three leagues N. Grandpré.

Bricy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle, formerly a lordship of the bishops of Metz: four leagues NW. Metz, and three and a half SW. Thionville.

Briga (La), a town of Piedmont, in the county of Tenda: two miles SE. Tenda, and twenty-two NE. Nice.

Brigeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: eight miles E. Montmorillon.

Brighthelmstone, or *Brighton*, a town of England, on the coast of Sussex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English Channel, one of the most fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing in the kingdom. It has no harbour, but vessels of 150 tons can lie close to the shore to unload in calm weather. In the road, about a mile from the coast, there is good anchorage for vessels of any size; where with good cables they are able to stand the roughest seas. The sea has made great encroachments on the town at different times, and great pains have been taken, and great sums laid out to secure it by means of piles of timber, &c. from farther damage. The number of inhabitants is computed at 6000, independant of the numerous visitors during the summer. There are two assembly-rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It is no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thursday, but the market is open, and stocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fishing, which carry three, four, or five men each: the sale of mackrels and herrings are said some years to have produced 10,000l. In time of peace, a packet sails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Vessels may be had at a short notice for any other part of France: thirty-two miles E. Chichester, eight S. Lewes, and fifty-nine S. London by Lewes, and fifty-four from London by Ryegate.

Brignais, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: two leagues S. Lyons.

Brigneuil l'Aine, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Confolent: three leagues SE. Confolent.

Brignola, a town of Italy in the state of Genoa: twenty-three miles NE. Genoa.

Brignoles, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, celebrated for its fruit, and particularly the plumbs, which take their name from it: the country is fertile, and surrounded with mountains: six leagues N. Toulon, and nine and a half E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Tajuna, containing three parishes; its chief trade is in wool. In the year 1710, this town being taken possession of by general Stanhope, with a large body of troops for the archduke Charles, the duke of Vendome laid siege to it in behalf of Philip, king of Spain, and compelled the garrison, consisting of eight squadrons of English, eight of Spaniards, and one battalion of Portuguese, to surrender prisoners of war: forty miles ENE. Madrid, and twenty SSW. Siguença.

Brillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: five miles N. Confolent.

Brille, see *Briel*.

Brilon, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the duchy of Westphalia; formerly Anseatic. Calamine is found in the neighbourhood: sixty miles ENE. Cologn, forty W. Cassel, and thirty NW. Naumburg.

Brindisi, or *Brundusium*, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, at the entrance of the Adriatic, anciently large and flourishing, with a large and safe harbour: the harbour is now choaked up, and the city much gone from its ancient splendour: the port was ruined by the Venetians, so that small barks can hardly enter. It is said a plan is in agitation to clear and repair it. Brindisi is the see of an archbishop, and contains two churches and two convents: 180 miles E. Naples, and thirty-five NW. Otranto. *Long.* 35. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Brinja, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana: twelve miles NNW. Nassuk.

Brinjaun, a town of India, in the Travancore country, on the coast of Malabar: twenty-five miles W. Travancore.

Brinke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck; sixteen miles SE. Osnabruck.

Brinn, see *Brunn*.

Brinon les Allemens, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clamecy: ten miles S. Clamecy.

Brinon l'Archevêque, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin: four leagues N. Auxerre, and one and a half W. St. Florentin.

Brins, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolcslaw: three miles SSE. Gabl.

Brion, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thouars: one league and a half N. Thouars.

Brion, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of St. Chely d'Apcher: three leagues WSW. St. Chely.

Brionne, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bernay: four leagues SE. Pont-Audemer, and three and a half NNE. Bernay.

Brionni, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 31. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Briord, a town of France, in the department of the Ain; ten miles S. Belley.

Brioſtombos, or *Brios-Tombos*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise: ten miles N. Beauvais.

Briou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melle: two leagues SW. Melle, and four and three quarters SE. Niort.

Brioude, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants: seven leagues NNE. St. Flour, and eight and a half NW. le Puy. *Long.* 21. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Brioze, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argentan: four leagues NE. Domfront, and four and a half W. Argentan.

Briquebec, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valognes: three leagues and a quarter S. Cherburg, and two and a quarter W. Valognes.

Briqueney, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grandpré: four miles N. Grandpré.

Briqueras, a town of Piedmont: four leagues S. Pignerol.

Briſach (Old), a town of Germany, formerly the capital of the Brisgaw and Imperial: now belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703 the fortifications were destroyed. The Rhine is passed here by a bridge of boats: nine leagues N. Bâle.

Briſach (New), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated about a mile from the west side of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, fortified by Mr. Vauban: nine leagues N. Bâle, and two and a half SE. Colmar.

Briſago, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the borders of the Swiss bailiwics, on the Lake Major: five miles S. Locarno.

Briſau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: six miles S. Zwitau.

Briſello, see *Berſello*.

Briſgau, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the east side of the Rhine, by which it is separated from France. The marquis of Baden possesses a portion, but the principal part belongs to the house of Austria. Friburg is the capital.

Briſich, or *Breyſich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: sixteen miles NNW. Coblentz.

Briſiguela, a town of Italy, in the province of Romagna, belonging to the state of the Church: six miles from Fayenza.

Briſtino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles SSW. Manfredona.

Briſk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles SSW. Beeskow.

Briſkow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Franckfort on the Oder.

Briſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vihers: four leagues and a quarter N. Vihers, and two and three quarters SSE. Angers.

Briſtol, a city and seaport of England, situated in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the rivers Avon and Frome, which unite here, and form one stream under the name of the former, navigable for large and heavy ships, till it joins the Severn at King Road, there known by the name of *The Briſtol Channel*. It was called by the Britons, as we are told, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, i. e. the City Oder in Badon Valley. The Saxons called it *Brightſtowe*, or *Briſtowe*. The merchants of this city trade with more independance on London than any other town in the kingdom. Their West India ships sail and arrive in fleets. They trade largely with Ireland, Holland, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and America. They send ships to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The quay is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, and on the banks of the river are several dock-yards for building and repairing the ships. Business of almost all kinds is carried on here, and capital works established, such as large brass works, forges for smelting copper; iron founderies, where cannon, &c. are cast and bored; lead-works, in which the lead is smelted from the ore, cast into sheets, milled, &c.: manufactures of white and red lead, and lead shot; a great number of sugar-houses, turpentine, sulphur, and vitriol works; a manufacture of china, besides manufactures of woollen stuffs, broad-cloth, sail-cloth, lace, silk, and cotton. Among the public buildings, we may reckon the Exchange in Corn-street; other public buildings are the Council-House, Guild-Hall, Custom-House, several halls of companies, as of merchants, coopers, and merchant taylors, public library, infirmary, &c. Bristol

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was erected into a biſhopric by Henry VIII. It contains ſeventeen pariſhes, and, beſides the cathedral, ſeventeen churches and five chapels within the city, and two churches and one chapel in the ſuburbs; in all, twenty-ſix of the eſtabliſhed religion, and fifteen places of worſhip for other perſuaſions. The hoſpitals and charitable foundations are more than twenty. The number of houſes in the city is 13,000, and of the inhabitants 72,000, and if to theſe we add the population of the ſuburbs, the whole muſt exceed 100,000. The government of the city is adminiſtered by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, twenty-eight common-council, a recorder, town clerk, &c. Briſtol being a county of itſelf, one of the judges comes every year to Briſtol and holds an aſſize; in the autumn, another aſſize is held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, whereby every man that marries a daughter of a citizen of Briſtol becomes free of the city. Briſtol was formerly a place of great ſtrength. Geoffry, biſhop of Conſtance, fortified it when he rebelled againſt William Rufus, but the walls were deſtroyed by the king after he had ſuppreſſed the rebellion. In the year 1140, king Stephen was impriſoned in the caſtle here, by the empreſs Maud, after the battle of Lincoln. In the year 1643, Briſtol was garriſoned by the parliament troops, under the command of colonel Fiennes, who was joined by Waller and his followers, after the battle of Roundway-Down, near Devizes. Prince Rupert attacked it, and though the town and caſtle were well fortified, and in want of neither men, proviſion, or warlike ſtores, it was taken by capitulation; but not before a great number of brave men and officers had loſt their lives. The hot-well is about a mile and a half weſt from the city, cloſe by the Avon, in the county of Glouceſter, at the bottom of ſtupendous rocks, called *St. Vincent's Rock*, out of which the ſpring riſes, and is defended by a thick wall, to prevent its being injured by the tide. The water is ſaid to be impregnated by the limeſtone quarries, with a ſoft alcalious quality, with ſome weak impregnation of ſulphur, with nitre, or ſea-ſalt, and perhaps ſlightly with iron. They are of an agreeable, not ſickly warmth; are excellent in hectics, diabetes, weak lungs, preternatural evacuations, acrid juices, and viſcid blood; and in the firſt ſtage of a phthiſis pulmonum: 120 miles W. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Briſtol, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituated on the continent. It was conſiderably damaged by the Britiſh troops in the war, but the damages have been repaired. It is now a place of conſiderable trade to the other ſtates, to Africa, and the Weſt Indies. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 1406: fifteen miles N. Newport, and forty-two S. Boſton. *Long.* 71. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Briſtol, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, containing, in the year 1790, 31,709 inhabitants.

Briſtol, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſilvania, on the Delaware: twenty miles NE. Philadelphia.

Briſtol Bay, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, into which a large river empties itſelf, of the ſame name, diſcovered by capt. Cook. *Long.* 157. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Briſtol Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Briſtol Channel, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the ſouth coaſt of Wales and the counties of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

Brit, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, two miles S. Bridport, in Dorſetſhire.

Britain (Great). The iſland which is now called *Great Britain*, and comprehends the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, was, in more ancient times, by way of diſtinction, ſtyled *Albion*, the name of Britain being then common to all the iſlands that lie round it. Whence it had the name of Albion is uncertain, but that it received the name of Britain from foreigners is evident, ſince the natives never ſtyled themſelves Britons, nor their country Britain, their true name being *Cumri*, or *Cumbri*, whence *Cambria*, the name of Wales to this day among the Welſh. Britain lies over againſt France and Germany, in a triangular form, having three promontories, ſhooting out three different ways, viz. the Land's End towards the weſt, the Kentiſh or North Foreland towards the eaſt, and Caithneſs towards the north. It is divided from Ireland to the weſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the north it is bounded by the Northern Ocean, on the eaſt, where it faces Germany, by the German Ocean; and on the ſouth, towards France, by the Britiſh Channel. Its length from north to ſouth is about 560 miles; its breadth is various, and in compaſs its three ſides are found to contain, allowing for the windings of the coaſt, about 1860 miles. The ſouth ſide, extending from the North Foreland in Kent to the Land's End in Cornwall, contains about 300 miles; the weſt ſide, from the Land's End, to the moſt northern point of Scotland, about 800; and the eaſt ſide about 700. If Great Britain be conſidered as a perfect triangle, formed by three right lines, the length of its three ſides put together, would amount to about 1500 miles. The fertility and pleaſantneſs of Bri-

tain gave occaſion to imagine that theſe were the Fortunate Iſlands, deſcribed by the poets, where the face of nature ſmiled with a perpetual ſpring. It was in former times the granary of the weſtern empire, for hence was every year tranſported an immenſe quantity of corn, for the ſupply of the army on the frontiers of Germany. The ſouthern parts of Britain were peopled, according to Cæſar, by the Gauls. Tacitus is of the ſame opinion: if we conſider all circumſtances, ſays he, it is probable, that Gaul firſt peopled Britain, which lies ſo near it. This opinion, which is followed by moſt of the ancient, as well as the modern writers, is chiefly founded on the agreement obſerved by the Roman writers between the two nations in their cuſtoms, manners, language, religion, form of government, way of fighting, &c. Beſides, as the Gauls ſent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace, and Aſia, it is but reaſonable to conclude, that they did the ſame with reſpect to Britain, which lay ſo near them, that they could diſcern it from the continent, and was no leſs plentiful than the other countries where they ſettled. To return to the Britons: their manners, cuſtoms, religion, form of government, &c. are deſcribed not only by Cæſar in his Commentaries, but by others, and perhaps more fully, who wrote after the Romans were become maſters of the iſland. The country was, according to Cæſar, well peopled, and ſtocked with cattle. Their houſes were not unlike thoſe of the Gauls. They uſed copper or iron plates, weighed by a certain ſtandard, inſtead of money. If they bred domeſtic fowls, hens, or geeſe, it was for their diverſion, being ſtrictly forbidden by their religion to eat them. Of all the Britons, thoſe who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the moſt civilized, not differing much in their manners from the Gauls. The more inland people, for the moſt part, ſowed no corn, their uſual food being milk and game, with which their woods and plains were well ſtored. The uſe of cloaths was ſcarce known in the iſland. Only the inhabitants of the ſouthern coaſt covered their nakedneſs with ſkins of wild beaſts, careleſsly thrown over them, not ſo much to defend themſelves againſt the cold, as to avoid giving offence to the ſtrangers, who came to trade with them. All the Britons painted their bodies with the juice of woad, of a ſky colour, and wore long hair, but ſhaved the reſt of their bodies, except their upper lip. One cuſtom prevailed among them, which ſeemed deteſtable to other nations, which was for ten or twelve men, brothers or friends, to have wives in common. They abſtained from all manner of fiſh, though the ſeas that ſurrounded their iſland, and their rivers were plentifully ſtored with them. Their towns, or rather villages, were a confuſed parcel of huts, placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and, generally ſpeaking, in the middle of a wood, whereof the avenues were defended with ſlight ramparts of earth, or with the trees that were cut down to clear the ground. As to their manner of fighting, Cæſar, who extols their valour, and the undaunted bravery with which they went to battle, tells us, that they made uſe of chariots, driving furiouſly among the enemy's ranks, and diſcharging their darts, by which means they often put the Romans in diſorder. When they engaged the horſe, they left their chariots to fight on foot, their charioteers in the mean time retiring, and placing themſelves ſo that their maſters, if overpowered with numbers, might readily find them, and have an eaſy retreat. By this manner of fighting, they had, ſays Cæſar, both the ſpeed of the horſe, and the ſteadineſs of the foot, and were by daily practice ſo expert, that they could ſtop their horſes on a ſteep deſcent, though in full career, turn them in a narrow compaſs, run along the poſe, ſit upon the yoke, and from thence, with incredible quickneſs, return to their chariots. Thus Cæſar. But why they choſe to engage the horſe rather on foot than in their chariots, is not eaſily conceived. Their trade was very inconſiderable, notwithſtanding the convenient ſituation of their iſland for carrying on an extenſive commerce. Their veſſels were very ſmall, with their keels and ribs made of ſlight timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with hides, which ſhews that they undertook no long voyages, nay, in all likelihood, they never ventured to ſea beyond the coaſts of Gaul. Their chief traffic was with the Phœnician merchants, who after the diſcovery of the iſland, which happened, probably, before the Trojan war, yearly exported great quantities of tin, which they ſold to the Greeks and other diſtant nations. The care and directions of all religious matters were, by the Britons as well as the Gauls, committed to the Druids, whoſe authority was great, not only in religious but civil affairs. They were held, both by the Britons and Gauls, in ſuch veneration, that their authority was almoſt abſolute. To them belonged the care of private and public ſacrifices, the interpretation of religion, the beſtowing of rewards, or inflicting of puniſhments, the deciding of controverſies, let the difference be of what nature ſoever, and whoever refuſed to obey their decree, whether lord or vaſſal, was excluded from the ſacrifices, which was accounted the greateſt puniſhment that could be inflicted. The ſame form of government prevailed in Britain as in Gaul; that is, the whole country was divided into ſeveral ſmall ſtates, with a head over each, dignified by authors with the

the name of king. Of these heads, or kings, Cæsar mentions four in the small compass of Kent. Whether these states were hereditary or elective, we find no where recorded. *Long.* 12. to 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 47. to 58. 45. N.

Britain (New), or *Labrador*, see *Labrador*.

Britain (New), an island in the East Indian Sea, seen by Dampier, Roggeween, and Carteret. What Dampier and Roggeween thought was only one island, capt. Carteret has since found divided into two, by a narrow channel, which he sailed through, from south-east to north-west, and gave the name of *New Ireland* to the most northern. The coasts of New Britain are high and mountainous, covered here and there with wood. The inhabitants were of a dark copper colour, well made, and hardy; near the southern coast are a number of smaller islands, among which is one with a volcano. *Long.* 148. 5. to 148. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. to 6. 50. S.

Britany, see *Bretagné*.

Britten, an island in the Frozen Ocean, near the south-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 6. N.

Britwin, a cape on the west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 74. 40. N.

Brive, or *Brives la Gaillarde*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Correze, situated in a fertile vally, on the Correze; it contains about 4,000 souls: four leagues SW. Tulle, and five S. Uzerches. *Long.* 19. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Brivio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, in the road from Bergamo to Como.

Brivesac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: six leagues E. Brive.

Brix, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: five miles W. Valognes.

Brixa (Le), see *Lebrixa*.

Brixen (Bishopric of), a country of Germany, in league with the Tyrolese. The bishop is considered by the arch-house of Austria as a land-state of Tyrol, and appears by his deputies at the diet, bearing likewise the taxes and imposts belonging to it, but having, notwithstanding, as an immediate prince of the empire, both seat and voice at the diets of the empire in the college of princes. He likewise sends deputies, and contributes towards the maintenance of the chamber-court the sum of eighty-one rix-dollars fourteen kruitzers and a half; but with respect to the extraordinary taxes of the empire, the house of Austria answers to them. Its prelate is also a state of the circle of Austria. As a bishop, he is suffragan to the archbishop of Saltzburg.

Brixen, a town of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name, situated in a pleasant spot, on the river Eysack, at its union with the Rienz. The episcopal palace is well built. Exclusive of the cathedral, there are one parochial, and six other churches, with two cloysters. In the year 1080, a council was held here by the emperor Henry IV, in which pope Gregory VII was deposed: thirty-nine miles NNE. Trent, and thirty-eight S. Inspruck.

Brixenstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: it affords an asylum for involuntary homicides: sixteen miles ENE. Wurzburg.

Brixham, a small seaport of England, situated on the western side of Torbay, in the county of Devon, celebrated for its fishery, for which purpose more than a hundred vessels are employed. A quay has lately been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, afterwards William III, landed here with his friends, in 1688: three miles NE. Dartmouth.

Brizembourg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Jean d'Angely: two leagues and a half S. St. Jean d'Angely, and two and a half NE. Saintes.

Brizen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four leagues N. Wittenberg.

Broad, a river of South Carolina, formed by the union of several smaller rivers, which, about eight miles north-west from Columbia, joins the Saluda, and with it forms the Cangaree.

Broadhaven, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west of Ireland, and north-west coast of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Broadley, a town of Poland, in the principality of Belez: forty-eight miles E. Belez.

Brebach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: fifteen miles SE. Treves.

Broc (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Paul: two leagues N. St. Paul, and one and a half NNE. Vence.

Brocco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: five miles W. Capua.

Brockdrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein: six miles W. Krempe.

Brockel, or *Brakel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: five miles E. Rotenburg.

Brod, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the Save, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks, in the year 1688: fifty miles N. Serajo, and 110 W. Belgrade.

Brod, Bohmisch, a town of Bohemia, in

the circle of Kaurzim. It was reduced to aſhes in 1637, and though ſince rebuilt, has not recovered its former conſequence: ſeven miles NW. Kaurzim.

Brod, Teutſch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, on the Sazava, taken by the allies in the year 1741: twenty miles SSE. Czaslau, and fifty-four SE. Prague.

Brod, Ungariſch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: eight miles SE. Hradiſch.

Brodenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Vogtland: three miles E. Oelſnitz.

Brodera, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its beautiful linens, indigo, and lac: fifty-five miles SSE. Amedabad, and twenty-two SW. Champaneer.

Brodetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles S. Jung Buntzlaw.

Brodnitza, a town of Pruſſia, in the biſhopric of Culm: thirty miles E. Culm.

Brodow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: four miles and a half NE. Newſtatt.

Brodra, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: thirty miles NE. Kottah.

Brody, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty miles S. Lucko.

Brodziec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-eight miles E. Minſk.

Broeck, a town or large village of North Holland, remarkable for the elegant neatneſs of the houſes and ſtreets, whoſe inhabitants carry on great trade in cattle and corn: one league W. Monikedam.

Broglie, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: two leagues S. Bernay, and three SW. Beaumont le Roger.

Broglia, or *Broil*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: fifteen miles NE. Nice.

Brogne, a town and abby of the county of Namur: ten miles WSW. Namur.

Brojo Caſtra, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia: twenty-two miles N. Livadia.

Broken Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 151. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 34. S.

Broken Iſland, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 28. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Broky, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh Country: eight miles SW. Burhampour.

Brolo, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſeven miles W. Patti.

Bromberg, or *Bidgoſchtſch*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Inowroſlaw: forty miles N. Inowroſlaw.

Brome, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: thirty-four miles E. Zell.

Bromley, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Ravenſburn. Near the town is a palace of the biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom the manor belongs, where is a mineral ſpring. Here is a college, with a handſome allowance for twenty poor clergymen's widows, firſt founded by Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Charles II. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: ten miles SSE. London.

Bromley Abby, or *Abbot's Bromley*, or *Paget's Bromly*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It was once a place of conſequence, and took its name from an abby, of which no traces now remain. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: thirteen miles E. Stafford, and 128 NW. London.

Brompton, a flouriſhing village of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Medway, where barracks are erected for the marines ſtationed at Charham, to which place it joins: thirty miles E. London.

Brompton, a populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, a little to the weſt of London.

Bromſebro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, remarkable for a treaty made here in the year 1645, between Sweden and Denmark: four leagues from Chriſtianopie.

Bromſgrove, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the river Salwarp. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are manufactures of worſted, linſey, linen cloths, fiſhhooks, needles, and nails. The market is held on Tueſdays: twelve miles NNE. Worceſter, and 114 WNW. London.

Bromyard, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Monday: thirteen miles NNE. Hereford, and 125 WNW. London.

Bron (Nieder and Ober), two towns of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ten miles W. Haguenau.

Bronchorſt, or *Bronborſt*, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen: five miles N. Doeſburg.

Broni, or *Bronno*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, where the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1703: ten miles SW. Pavia.

Bronnikow, a town of Siberia, on the Irkutſch: twenty-eight miles N. Tobolſk.

Bronte, a town of the iſland of Sicily: twenty-eight miles W. Taormina.

Bronzolo, a town of Germany, in the county

county of Tyrol, on the Adige: five miles S. Bolzano.

Brooklyn, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 1603.

Broomridge, or *Broomriggs*, a place of Northumberland, where it is ſaid a battle was fought by Athelſtan againſt Conſtantine, king of Scotland, Ewaine, or Oweine, king of Cumberland, and Anlap, the general of the Danes, in the year 928, in which Athelſtan obtained a complete victory.

Broons, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſt: four leagues and a half SE. Lamballe, and three and a half SW. Dinan.

Broſizi, a town of Siberia: forty-eight miles NW. Tomſk.

Broozenkowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: thirty-two miles NE. Kaminiecz.

Broquies, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, on the Tarn: ſeven leagues S. Rhodez.

Brora, a ſeaport town on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, near it is a coal mine; the coals of which are ſaid to take fire on being expoſed to the air: here is likewiſe a quarry of lime-ſtones, interſperſed with a variety of ſhells: ten miles NNE. Dornock.

Brora, a river of Scotland, which paſſes through a lake of the ſame name, in the county of Sutherland, and runs into the ſea at Brora.

Brore, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, about a league below Maeſtricht.

Broſchan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: four miles S. Leitmeritz.

Broſna, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, three miles above Banagher, in King's County.

Broſna (Little), a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, four miles above Banagher.

Broſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbeſieux: ten miles SSE. Barbeſieux.

Broterod, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel: three miles N. Schmalkalden.

Brothers, iſlands in the Indian Sea, on the north ſide of the entrance into the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 78. 10. to 78. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 18. N.

Brothers (Seven), iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 60. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

Brothers (Three), iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 62. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

Brothers (Three), iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea. *Long.* 107. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

Brothers (Three), iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 20. S.

Broto, a town of Spain, in Aragon: ſix leagues from Jaca.

Brou St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: ſix leagues SSW. Chartres, and three and a half NW. Chateaudun.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Here are conſiderable ſalt works: two leagues SW. Rochefort.

Brouck, or *Broug*, ſee *Brugg*.

Brough, called alſo *Burgh upon Stanmore*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmorland, near the ruins of an ancient caſtle: ſix miles SE. Appleby, and 252 N. London.

Brouſſe, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme: ſix leagues E. Clermont.

Brouvelieure, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyeres: one league N. Bruyeres.

Brow Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Brouwershaven, a ſeaport town of Zealand, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſle of Scouwen, oppoſite Goree, ſaid to be ſo named as Porr des Braſſeurs, the port or haven of brewers. In 1426, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Philip, duke of Burgundy, and Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, brother to Henry V, king of England, who came with 3000 Engliſh to the aſſiſtance of Mary de Jaqueline, counteſs of Holland, in which the duke of Glouceſter was defeated: five miles S. Goree, and eight SW. Helvoetſluys.

Brown's Point, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Tobago. *Long.* 60. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Brownſea Iſland, an iſland containing about 800 acres of land in the harbour of Poole, where the Danes landed in 1015.

Brownſtown Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Broye, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Friburg, croſſes lake Morat, and runs into the lake of Neufcharel, about two miles N. from Crudefin.

Brozzo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles NW. Ivrea, and twenty-five N. Turin.

Bruſchie, or *Bruſeſtr*, or *Bruzeſ*, a town of

Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, ſurrounded with a wall, and ſituated in a marſhy plain: eighty miles WNW. Warſaw, and 100 S. Dantzick.

Brſeſliz, or *Brzeſc*, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog; ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle built on a ſharp rock, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. Here is the largeſt Jewiſh ſynagogue in Europe: 100 miles E. Warſaw, and 196 NE. Cracow.

Brucca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: thirteen miles W. Policaſtro.

Bruce Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: eleven miles SSW. Cavan.

Bruch, or *Broich*, an ancient caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſignory in the duchy of Berg, about ſix leagues in circumference: four miles E. Duiſburg.

Bruch, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: five miles NNE. Nerac, and nine W. Agen.

Bruchhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: five miles W. Hoya.

Bruchſal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, ſituated on the Salza, where the biſhop has a palace, and an arſenal: eleven miles SE. Spire, and fifteen S. Heidelberg.

Brück, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, on the Rednitz.

Brück, or *Brugg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Leyta. Aſparagus grows without culture in the environs of the town: twenty-five miles E. Baden, and twenty ESE. Vienna.

Brück, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: eight miles NE. Belzig, and ten SW. Potzdam.

Brück, or *Pruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: eighteen miles NNE. Ratiſbon.

Brückenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: fourteen miles S. Fulda.

Brücklava, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus: eight miles WNW. Greitz.

Brückobel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg: two miles N. Hanau.

Brueggel, a town of Upper Guelderland: ten miles SE. Venloo.

Brueh, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: twelve miles NE. Schwerin.

Brueh, or *Brugh* or *Bruehl*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: ſix miles S. Cologn.

Bruère, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand, on the river Cher: ſix leagues S. Bourges, and one and a half NW. St. Amand.

Bruffier (La), a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: three leagues W. Mortagne, and one and three quarters ENE. Montaigu.

Bruges, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: four leagues S. Pau, and four and a half SE. Oleron.

Bruges. Among the cities of Flanders, Bruges holds the ſecond rank; is about a league and a half in circumference, and advantageouſly ſituated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Oſtend, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes, Damme, Sluys, &c. This city was, in the fourteenth century, a place of the greateſt trade in Europe; in it were conſuls for the regulation of trade from all the different cities and countries; and national warehouſes and magazines to depoſit their goods, which were brought here as the great mart: the merchants of Venice ſent hither the product of the eaſt; the traders of the north brought hither the production of the Baltic, and the Engliſh ſent their wool; the dukes of Burgundy, their lords, encouraged trade, and under their auſpices they flouriſhed; but in the year 1480, the citizens had the audacity to arreſt the archduke Maximilian, who had married Mary, the heireſs of the houſe of Burgundy, to affront his domeſtics, and maltreat his officers; they even demanded aſſiſtance from the king of France and the duke of Gueldres; this tumult continued fourteen months, but being fearful of much worſe conſequences, they implored the clemency of their prince; fifty-ſix were condemned to death, a great number baniſhed, and the city fined in a large ſum. From that time, Bruges began to decline, and Antwerp, ſo advantageouſly ſituated on the banks of a conſiderable river, became its rival, and ſoon its ſuperior. Having a communication with the ſea from Oſtend, by means of a navigable canal, it is yet a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of ſtuff, linen, &c. It was formerly in the dioceſe of Tournay, but was in the year 1559, erected into a biſhopric, by Philip II. king of Spain, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Malines. In 1430, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, inſtituted the order of the Golden Fleece at Bruges. The ſtreets, two hundred and ſixty in number, are in gene-

ral ſpacious, and the houſes large, but old; there are ſeven gates and ſix grand markets, but they have neither fountain or river, the water which ſupplies the city being brought from Ghent, from the rivers Lis and Scheldt, by means of pipes. The principal buildings are the townhouſe, the halls, the mint, &c. At the end of the grand market, is a fine ſteeple, one of the moſt beautiful of the kind in Europe, five hundred and thirty-three ſteps in height, and furniſhed with bells and chimes, which play a different tune every quarter of an hour. There are ſeveral fine churches at Bruges; the cathedral is dedicated to St. Donat, but the church of Notre Dame is the moſt beautiful, whoſe ſteeple is a ſea mark to ſailors coming to Oſtend; in the treaſury are preſerved the rich veſtments of Thomas-à-Becket adorned with precious ſtones. Seventeen houſes or palaces yet remain, the ancient habitations of ſo many conſuls of trade. The magiſtracy of Bruges is compoſed of two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, twelve counſellors, ſix penſionaries, and two greffiers. This city was bombarded by the Dutch, on the 4th of July, 1704, but without ſucceſs; it ſubmitted to the allies in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies; in 1708, it was inveſted by the French, under the command of comte de la Motthe, and ſurrendered the 5th of July. The allies re-entered it the beginning of the year 1709, in virtue of a capitulation ſigned on the taking of Ghent, the 30th of December, 1709. The magiſtrates opened the gates to the French troops, and ſigned a formal ſubmiſſion to the French republic, on the 24th of June, 1794: twenty-one miles W. Ghent, and twelve E. Oſtend. *Long.* 20. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Brugg, or *Bruck*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It formerly belonged to the counts of Habſburg, of the houſe of Auſtria: the inhabitants embraced the Proteſtant religion in the year 1529: twenty-one miles S. Bâle.

Bruggen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the eaſt ſide of the Leine: four leagues SW. from Hildeſheim.

Bruggen, or *Bruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Schwalm: ſix miles NE. Ruremond.

Brighan, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, about two miles above Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

Brughat, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: two leagues and a half E. Gannat.

Brugnetto, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: thirty-five miles ESE. Genoa.

Bruguiere, dit Dulac (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: one league and a half S. Caſtres.

Brugnières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: three leagues N. Toulouſe.

Bruka, or *Bruko*, a town of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the river Gambia: 160 miles from the ſea.

Brukſal, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, near the mouth.

Brulon, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: three leagues N. Sablé, and ſix W. Le Mans.

Brumath, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: two leagues SSW. Haguenau, and three N. Straſburg.

Brumpt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine; eight miles N. Straſburg.

Brunca (La), a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, at the entrance of the Gulf of Catania: ſixteen miles S. Catania.

Brunet, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, at the entrance into Fortune Bay. *Long.* 55. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Brunette (La), a ſtrong fortreſs of Piedmont, near the town of Suſa, with a conſiderable garriſon.

Bruniquel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: eight leagues SSE. Cahors.

Brunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Horn.

Brunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Ebenfurth.

Brunn, or *Brno*, or *Brinn*, a city, the capital of a circle to which it gives name: the ſecond town in rank, and firſt in commerce, of the marquiſate of Moravia, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Schwartſchaw and Surtawa. It is not large, but populous. There are manufactures of cloth, velvets, and pluſh. The diets of the ſtate are held here alternately with Olmutz. It is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs called, *Spilberg*, built on an eminence near the town: the Pruſſians laid ſiege to it in the year 1742, but were compelled to abandon the enterpriſe: thirty-two miles SW. Olmutz, 108 SE. Prague, and 156 SE. Dreſden.

Brunn, a circle of Moravia, bounded on

north by Bohemia, on the east by the circle of Olmutz and Hradish, on the south by Austria, and on the west by the circle of Iglau and Znaym. In it are many iron mines and forges, medicinal springs, quarries of marble, glass-houses, and alum-works. It is said to contain seventy towns, and above 20,871 houses. Brunn is the capital.

Brunnen, a populous town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the lake of the Four Cantons, where the deputies of the Catholic cantons assemble. Here it was that the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, formed a perpetual alliance, which was the foundation of the Swiss republic: two miles and a half SW. Schwitz.

Bruno, a river of Italy, which runs into the lake of Castiglione, near Buriano, in the duchy of Tuscany.

Brunoy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Corbeil: two leagues N. Corbeil.

Brunsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: four miles WNW. Hochster.

Brunsbuttel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, on the north side of the Elbe: forty miles NW. Hamburg, and ten NW. Gluckstadt.

Brunstatt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Altkirch: seven miles N. Altkirch.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with the title of duchy; bounded on the north by Luneburg, on the east by Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Anhalt, on the south by Thuringia and Hesse, and on the west by Minden, Hoya, and Lippe; Brunswick is the capital. Authors include likewise under the name of Brunswick all that the princes of this house possess in Lower Saxony, where they form different branches; such are the duchies and territories of Luneburg, Gottinghen, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbuttel, Hanover, Zell, Ultzen, Danneberg, Marpurg, Giffhorn, Eimbech, and Hamelen. The country is good and fertile; there are many mines, plenty of game, and abundance of corn: the principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, Leyne, Ilmenau, and Viper: there are a number of medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessaries of life: commerce and manufactures were once flourishing, but the German wars of the 17th century produced a great change; and this country suffered as much as any other part of the empire.

Brunswick, a city of Germany, and capital of the duchy of the same name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and residence of the prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, is situated on the Ocker; said to have been built in the year 868 by Bruno, son of Adolphus, duke of Saxony; since that greatly enlarged by Henry the Fowler, and divers other princes. The form is nearly square, and measures two miles in circumference; it contains five or six squares, and a number of handsome buildings, among which are the town house, and several churches, all for Protestants; the inhabitants of this town being among the first who embraced the doctrine of Luther. There are, besides, a college for the study of arts and sciences, which has a well furnished library; an opera house; a theatre; and a custom house. Brunswick was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and governed as a republic, asserting that they had purchased their freedom from the dukes of Brunswick; who several times with arms disputed this pretension. In the years 1542, 1550, and 1553, Henry the Young besieged the town, which suffered very considerably, but, being succoured by some troops of their allies, the people preserved their liberty: in 1569, an accommodation took place; but in 1617, Frederick Ulric compelled them to pay him homage; and in 1670, Rodolphus Augustus took possession of the town, and it is said, by means of cannon which he had borrowed of the inhabitants for another purpose; and afterwards built a citadel to secure its subjection. The town is populous, but not so much so as it was when a free town; for the numerous garrison placed there by the duke drove away a great number of the tradesmen, and injured its commerce. The first spinning wheels are said to been invented in this place by a statuary of the name of Jurgen: the strong beer, or mum, so called from the inventor, or brewer, Christian Mummen, is exported to many parts of the world. In the year 1757, the French took Brunswick, but evacuated it the year following; and in 1761, attempted to take it again, but without success: seven miles N. Wolfenbuttel, and forty-seven WNW. Magdeburg. *Long.* 28. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Brunswick (New), a government or division of Nova Scotia, lying on the north-west of the Bay of Fundy; bounded on the south by the American States, on the west and north by Canada, and on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. St. John's river crosses it in the centre from north-west to south-east. Frederick Town is the capital.

Brunswick, a city of United America, in the state of New Jersey, situated on the south-west side of the Raritan, with a port for small vessels; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. The number of inhabitants about 2,000, half of which are Dutch, or of Dutch extraction: forty-

five

five miles NE. Philadelphia, and twenty-five SW. New York. *Long.* 74. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

Brunſwick, a town of America, in the country of Maine: 102 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 69. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Brunſwick, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear river on the weſt ſide: eighty-eight miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 2. N.

Brunſwick, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, on Turtle River. Brunſwick has a good and capacious harbour, and promiſes to become a place of great trade, from the richneſs of the ſoil of the neighbouring country: fifty-five miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 14. N.

Brunſwick Houſe, a ſettlement on Mooſe River, in Canada. *Long.* 83. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Brunuſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles W. Rackeſburg.

Bruſch, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine at Straſburg. By means of ſluices it forms a canal from Molſheim.

Bruſegana, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: four miles WNW. Padua.

Bruſinſkoi, a iſland of Ruſſia, in lake Oneczkoe: forty miles SE. Petrovadſkoi.

Bruſkau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-eight miles NNW. Braclaw.

Bruſquei (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: five miles NNE. Digne.

Bruſſels, or *Bruxelles*, called the ornament and delight of the Netherlands, the richeſt and gayeſt city of Brabant, heretofore the reſidence of the court, is built in a fertile country, one part of it, to the eaſt, ſituated on an eminence; the other part, to the weſt, ſituated in a plain, and well watered by the river Senne, which runs through it, and branches into ſeveral ſtreams, forming many ſmall iſlands; the name is by ſome derived from a neighbouring moraſs, named Broeytſel; by others from a bridge named Bruxel; however that may be, ſo long ago as the year 900, it had a market and a caſtle; and in the year 1340, was ſurrounded with a wall of freeſtone, the ruins of which are yet viſible. Between the years 1357 and 1370, it was conſiderably enlarged, and is now ſaid to be ſeven miles in circumference. Without the walls, are ſixteen half moons, and a counterſcarp along the foſſe. Bruſſels contains ſeven pariſhes, Ste. Gudule, Notre Dame de la Chapelle, St. Geri, St. Nicholas, Ste. Catherine, St. Jaques de Caubergue, and Notre Dame de Finis-terræ. According to the ſaying of Puteanus, a famous hiſtorian of the country, the number ſeven is remarkable at Bruſſels, firſt having ſeven lords at one time, who had each a chateau, whoſe deſcendants form the ſeven patrician families, from which the magiſtrates are elected, theſe are the families of Steenweghe, Sleeuws, Serhuyghs, Coudenberg, Serroelofs, Sweerts, and Rodenbeeck; there are ſeven grand places or markets, beſides others leſs conſiderable; ſeven gates, that of Louvain to the eaſt, that of Namur to the ſouth, thoſe of Halle and Anderlecht to the weſt, thoſe of Flanders and Laecken to the north, and that of Scharebeeck, otherwiſe called the gate of Cologn, to the north-eaſt. Without the gate of Halle, about two hundred paces, is a fort, called Fort de Monterey, being built by comte de Monterey, governor general of the Netherlands, in 1672. From Bruſſels a canal is cut to the river Rupple, a little beyond the village of Willebroeck, by means of which there is a daily communication in barges with Antwerp; this canal was begun the 11th of June, 1550, and made fit for navigation on the 11th of October, 1561, under the direction of the celebrated architect George Rinaldi; the elevation of the ground is fifty feet, and regulated by means of five ſluices; the length of the canal is about ſeven leagues, and is ſaid to have coſt eighteen hundred thouſand florins: by this means, the ocean and the Scheldt are open to Bruſſels, to the great convenience of the trade of the city. The palace where the governor reſides, was begun in the year 1300, by John II, duke of Brabant, enlarged in the year 1452, by Philip the Good, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſors; it ſtands on an eminence with a large ſquare before it, encircled with pillars of braſs, on which are ſtatues of ſeveral emperors and dukes of Brabant, large as life, finiſhed in the year 1521; behind the palace is an extenſive and beautiful park, well ſtocked with deer and planted with trees; at the extremity, near the gate of Louvain, ſtands a pleaſure houſe, built by order of Charles V, where he ſometimes reſided after his abdication of the crown, in favour of his ſon Philip II, hence called the Emperor's Houſe. The Hotel de Ville in the grand market-place is a remarkable ſtructure, it was begun in 1380, and not finiſhed before the year 1442; its turret is an admirable piece of Gothic architecture, three hundred and ſixty-four feet in height; on the top is the figure of St. Michael in copper gilt, ſeventeen feet high, which turns with the wind. There are many palaces belonging to the nobility, the prince of Ligne, duke of Aremberg, &c. in which are many very valuable paintings by the beſt Flemiſh maſters,

ters. The opera house is a grand structure, erected in the year 1700, after the Italian manner, by order of the elector of Bavaria, then governor-general of the Low Countries. The church of Ste. Gudlue, which is collegiate, is a very magnificent structure, situated in a higher part of the city, and approached by a flight of steps; it was built in the year 1047, by Lambert, surnamed Balderic, duke of Brabant, and dedicated to Ste. Gudule, whose remains were removed hither from the church of St. Geri, at the instigation of Gerard, bishop of Cambray. Besides the parish churches, there are a great many chapels, monasteries, and convents. The governor-general kept his court with the honours of a sovereign prince, being attended with a company of archers, a company of halberdiers, and three companies of horse guards. The magistracy of Brussels is composed of an officer called amman, a burgomaster, seven echevins, two treasurers, a pensionary, three secretaries, three greffiers, and two receivers; besides these, they have a deputy amman, an under burgomaster, nine counsellers chosen from the citizens, a superintendant of the canal, a receiver for the canal, and a greffier of the treasury; the office of amman, deputy amman, secretaries and greffiers of the city and treasury, are perpetual. The descendants of the ancient patrician families, who are divided into seven classes, assembled some days before the feast of St. John, and nominated three persons of each body, whom they presented to the sovereign or governor, for him to choose and appoint magistrates from, on the feast of St. John, O.S. The second burgomaster and the nine counsellors, with the receivers, are named by the first burgomaster, matters relating to the citizens, are cognizable before the magistracy in the first instance, with right of appeal to the superior council. The citizens are divided into nine classes, called nations, who were formed in the year 1321, of the principal artisans of the city; they are distinguished by the nations of Notre Dame, of St. Giles, St. Laurent, St. Geri, St. Jean, St. Christophre, St. Jaques, St. Pierre, and St. Nicholas, each class including several companies of tradesmen, who have each a chief, or dean, with their assistant counsel; they were assembled by the sound of a bell, called the bell of the nations, to signify their consent to any subsidy which the sovereign may demand or approve, in the name of the whole city, or to any propositions which may be made by the burgomaster. In the year 1695, the army of France, under the conduct of marshal Villeroy, advanced towards Brussels for the purpose of compelling the allies to raise the siege of the castle of Namur, and began to bombard it the 13th of August, when they poured in such a quantity of bombs and red-hot balls, that the city took fire, and the fire being seconded with a violent wind, burned fourteen beautiful churches and above four thousand houses to ashes; after this the French retired, without being able to constrain the allies to abandon their enterprise. After the battle of Ramilies, the elector of Bavaria and all the friends of Philip V, abandoned Brussels, and the allies siezed it the 27th of May, 1706. As the city was not regularly fortified, or in a condition to sustain a siege, the magistrates presented the keys of the city to the duke of Marlborough, commander in chief, and implored his protection, who accordingly took possession in the name of Charles III, king of Spain, who made general Churchill, the duke of Marlborough's brother, governor. The 22d of November, 1708, it was besieged by a body of troops under the command of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, but his highness being informed that the duke of Marlborough had passed the Scheldt, with a large part of his army, to succour the city, he was obliged to abandon the siege, with all his artillery, the 27th of the same month, after having been repulsed at the counterscarp, between the gates of Louvain and Namur. It was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The army of the French entered Brussels on the 14th of November, 1792, under the command of Dumourier, soon after the battle of Gemappe; and quitted it again the 23d of March, 1793, soon after the battle near Louvain. The French took it again in the summer of 1794: twenty-three miles S. Antwerp, and twenty-six SE. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Brussow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: twelve miles NE. Prenzlow.

Brussilow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-six miles W. Kiov

Bruton, or *Brewton*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Brew, near its head. The town contains 320 houses, and about 800 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are hosiery and silk throwing. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: twelve miles SW. Frome, and 117 W. London.

Bruys, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain: two leagues S. Rennes.

Bruye, or *Buga*, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Ava, about eight leagues long, and three broad. *Long.* 97. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

Bruyeres,

Bruyeres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Vosges: ten miles WSW. St. Diey, and eleven E. Epinal.

Bruyeres sous Laon, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Laon: one league SE. Laon.

Brzesno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: five miles E. Jung Buntzlaw.

Brzezany, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: twenty-four miles NNE. Halicz.

Brzezin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: forty-four miles NW. Bielsk.

Brzezniny, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: forty-eight miles SE. Lenczicz.

Brzisnow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: eleven miles SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Brzostieck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: fifty-six miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Bsura, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula, twelve miles E. Ploczko.

Bu, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dreux: two leagues NE. Dreux.

Bua, or *The Isle of Partridges*, a small island in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge: twenty miles WNW. Spalatro.

Buamachuco, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and jurisdiction of Caxamarquilla, chiefly inhabited by Indians.

Buanes, a town of France, in the department of Landes: five miles W. Aire.

Buarcos, or *Buargas*, a town of Portugal, on the sea coast, in the province of Beira: seven leagues SW. Coimbra.

Buarid, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, four miles W. Loheia.

Bubereznovskoi, a town of Russian Tartary, on the river Zulux: thirty-two miles N. Arkadinskaia.

Bublitz, a town of Farther Pomerania: four miles SE. from Coslin.

Bubry, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hennebon: ten miles NNE. Hennebon.

Buccaria, or *Boccari*, a seaport town of Morlachia, belonging to Austria, situated on the north-east part of the Adriatic, declared by the emperor a free port for commerce of the East Indies, in the year 1780: six miles E. St. Veit, and twenty-two NNW. Segna.

Buccharest, or *Buccoresti*, or *Bucharest*, a town of European Turkey, and one of the largest and richest of Walachia, situated on the Dumbrowitz; the residence of the hospodar; and the see of a Greek archbishop. The Lutherans hold their assemblies here, protected by Sweden: 230 miles NNW. Constantinople, and 135 NNE. Filippopoli. *Long.* 43. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Buccioserai, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Dooab; eighteen miles SE. Etaya.

Buceni, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-eight miles NNW. Galatz.

Buchan, a district of Scotland, in the north-east part of the county of Aberdeen,

Buchan Ness, the most easterly point of land of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Buchan (Bullers of), great hollows in a rock projecting into the sea, on the east coast of Scotland, open at the top, and perforated by three ways of entrance, thirty fathoms deep, about fifty fathoms in diameter; fishing boats enter here without apprehension: thirty miles NNE. Aberdeen.

Bucharia, see *Bukharia*.

Buchau, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the Feder lake. It has no territory. It pays four florins for the Roman month, and its tax is sixteen rixdollars nineteen kreutzers: twenty-four miles SW. Ulm, and forty-three SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Buchaw, a small country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, comprehending the estate of the Abby of Fulda. Fulda is the capital.

Buchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: twenty-two miles E. Heidelberg.

Buchenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of the Abby of Kempten: five miles WSW. Kempten, and nine E. Isny.

Bucheri, a town of Italy, in the vally of Noto: three miles NE. Monte-Rosso.

Buchholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-three miles SSE. Berlin.

Buchigliera, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles WNW. Umbriatico.

Buchlahe, or *Buchloe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and bishopric of Augsburg: eighteen miles SSW. Augsburg, and nine E. Mindelheim.

Bucholtz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: eighteen miles ENE. Verden.

Buchoreft, see *Buccharest*.

Buchorn, an imperial town of Germany, in

in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Conſtance. Its aſſeſſments in the matricula of the empire and circle is thirteen florins, and it pays twenty rixdollars twenty-ſeven kruitzers to the chamber at Wetzlar. Here are warehouſes for goods conſigned to it for the paſſage of the lake; the inhabitants are Lutherans: thirteen miles E. Conſtance, and eleven SSW. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Buchow, a town of Hungary: two miles W. Boleſko.

Buchy, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: five leagues WNW. Gournay, and four and a half NE. Rouen.

Bucino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: ſix miles WNW. Cangiano.

Buck, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: thirty miles SW. Savanna.

Buck Iſland, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

Buck, or *Buſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: twenty-four miles SSE. Belz.

Buck, or *Buchow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Tangermunde, and twenty-two WNW. Brandenburg.

Buckeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, ſurrounded with walls, with a caſtle, where the tribunal of juſtice is held. It contains one church, two colleges, and a houſe of orphans: three miles E. Minden.

Bucken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: two miles S. Hoya.

Buckenham, or *New Buckenham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturdays: fourteen miles SW. Norwich, and ninety-ſix NNE. London.

Buckhaven, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north of the Frith of Forth: five miles N. Dyſart.

Buckie, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Frith of Murray; five miles W. Cullen.

Buckingham, a county of the United States of America, in Virginia, which in the year 1781 ſent 625 men to the national militia: forty miles W. Richmond.

Buckingham, a town of England, which gives name to the county in which it is ſituated, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. The town is ancient, and was made by Edward III a ſtaple for wool: and was ſummoned to ſend members to parliament in that reign, but does not ſeem to have returned any till the reign of Henry VIII. It was incorporated by queen Mary, and the charter renewed by Charles II. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here, and what is called a quarter ſeſſions for the town, twice a year. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houſes in the town and pariſh amount to about 540: twenty-four miles NE. Oxford, and fifty-ſeven WNW. London.

Buckinghamſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Northamptonſhire, on the north-eaſt by Bedfordſhire, on the eaſt by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the ſouth-weſt by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames, and on the weſt by Oxfordſhire. Its greateſt length forty-ſix miles, and its breadth eighteen; about one hundred and forty miles in circumference, and containing 518,400 acres. The ſoil is various, in ſome parts, particularly in the vale, about Aylesbury and Buckingham, the land is a rich loam, in ſome places a ſtrong clay, in others chalky, and gravelly in others. The ſouth part, particularly towards the eaſt, is hilly, conſiſting of a range, called the Chiltern-hills; the northern is more level. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains fifteen market towns, viz. Amerſham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Marlow, Wendover, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, Cheſham, Colnbrook, Ivingo, Newport-Pagnel, Oulney, Riſborough, Stony-Stratford, and Winſlow; the ſix former ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament, and two are returned for the county. The principal produce is corn and butter. The principal manufactures are lace and paper making.

Buckrah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Subah of Oude: eighteen miles NW. Goorackpour.

Buckrah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: twenty-five miles N. Patna.

Bucks Harbour, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of the country of Maine, in the United States of America. *Long.* 63. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Bucorta, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Pagliapoli, in Calabria Ultra.

Bucy le Long, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: one league NE. Soiſſons.

Bucza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ninety miles E. Brzeſc.

Buda, or *Offen*, a city, and capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on an eminence, on the weſt ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peſt, formerly the reſidence of the Hungarian kings. In the year 1526, the ſultan

Solyman appeared before the city, with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops ſcaled them, and entering the town ſword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garriſon they could find. The caſtle capitulated; but its garriſon were made priſoners. In 1526, it was retaken by the archduke, and in 1529, Solyman became maſter of it again. In the years 1530, 1540, 1542, 1598, 1599, 1602, and 1603, fruitleſs attempts were made to wreſt it from the Turks. In the year 1684, the duke of Lorrain inveſted it. The garriſon at this time conſiſted of 18,000 men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Baſha, a brave and expert officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence than the Turks at this time uſually did. The beſieged made ſeveral ſallies, with good ſucceſs, and in general defended themſelves much better than the Turks had ever done before. They even repulſed the Imperialiſts in a general aſſault; which misfortune, and a mortal dyſentery that reigned in the army, obliged the duke of Lorrain to raiſe the ſiege, after he had loſt 30,000 men to no purpoſe. In June 1686, the duke of Lorrain again laid ſiege to Buda. On the 21ſt, his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began. By the 24th, three breaches were made, and ſeveral times the town was ſet on fire. Schoning, the Brandenburg general, led the firſt attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines ſprung. The elector, with the princes Louis and Eugene, attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity the place was carried. The duke then ſent to ſummon the baſha, offering him honourable terms, which the other bravely rejected. Three thouſand Turks, that made a ſally on the 27th of July, did conſiderable damage; and prince Eugene had a horſe killed under him in the ſkirmiſh. The ſame day, a breach that was made in the caſtle was attacked by the beſiegers; they entered it twice ſword in hand, but they were as often repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men; among whom were the counts of Stahrenberg, Heberſtein, and Kaunitz: the princes Eugene, and Louis of Baden, were ſlightly wounded. At laſt the beſiegers had puſhed their attack ſo far, that every thing was ready for a general aſſault, which, after all means to make the baſha ſurrender had been ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and ſacked, and the brave baſha was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witneſs of the bloodſhed his reſolution had occaſioned. The German ſoldiers, enraged againſt the Turks for their obſtinate reſiſtance, had no reſpect to age or ſex, but exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the duke of Lorrain and the elector put an end to the execution. In the year 1770, in the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Tartars paſſing the Nieſter, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulſed at the firſt onſet. Nevertheleſs, on the 16th of March, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a Ruſſian detachment, commanded by captain Stukulow, coming up with them, in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them; ſeized their camp, and took all their baggage. A ſultan, two mirzas, and 326 private men were killed on the ſpot, and 362 Chriſtians and Jews were reſcued from ſlavery. The warm baths of Buda are ſaid to be ſome of the moſt magnificent in Europe. From the grapes growing on the neighbouring hills is made a red wine in great eſtimation: 125 miles ESE. Vienna, and 150 NNW. Belgrade.

Buda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighty miles E. Wilna.

Budarin, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the weſt ſide of the Ural: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Uralſk.

Budawur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: 240 miles S. Delhi, and 132 NE. Oudein.

Budayeon, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: twenty-four miles SW. Bereilly, and ſeventy NE. Agra.

Buddakano, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: eighty-ſeven miles W. Oudipour, and 100 N. Amedabad.

Buddenborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: two miles NW. Lunen.

Buddeſdale, ſee *Boteſdale*.

Budelich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: eleven miles E. Treves.

Buderich, or *Burich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine. The Proteſtants have a church, and the Catholics a convent here: ſixteen miles ESE. Cleves.

Budeſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: one mile E. Bingen.

Budetin, a town of Hungary; ſixteen miles ENE. Boleſko.

Budin, or *Budyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan; eight miles N. Schlan.

Budingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſemburg: ten miles ENE. Francfort on the Mayne, and twenty-ſix SE. Wetzlar.

Budiſſen, ſee *Bautzen*.

Budlaniow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Kaminiec.

Budoa, or *Buchua*, a ſtrong ſeaport town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Antivari. It

was

was beſieged by the Turks in 1686, without ſucceſs: thirty miles SSE. Raguſa. *Long.* 36. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: ten miles N. Bologna.

Budrun, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ſea coaſt, with a harbour, in the Gulf of Stanchio: eight leagues S. Miletz.

Budweiſs, or *Budegowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, ſituated on the Moldaw, in the environs of which are mines of gold and ſilver, and in the Moldaw they fiſh for pearls. Erected into a biſhopric, in 1787, by the emperor. Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Pruſſians, in the year 1744, the king ſent general Naſſau with 8000 men to take Budweiſs. He arrived before it on the 29th of September. The garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 huſſars and pandours, commanded by baron Munray, who made diſpoſitions for defending the place; and the ſame night made a ſally, but was repulſed with the loſs of 100 men, and eighty-five taken priſoners. The Pruſſian general, on the next day, had made the neceſſary preparations for a ſiege, and threw ſome bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate: eighteen miles S. Bechin, and ſixty-ſix S. Prague.

Budwitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: fourteen miles NW. Znaym, and eighty-four SE. Prague.

Budzadgeh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles NE. Iſnick.

Budziac, ſee *Beſſarabia*.

Budzienicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: fifty-ſix miles E. Rohaczow.

Buech, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Siſteron, in the department of the Lower Alps.

Bueib, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, in the road of the pilgrims: twenty-ſix miles NE. Cairo.

Bueib, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, near the Nile: twenty-eight miles SSE. Aſna.

Buelo, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſſan: 260 miles N. Herat.

Buenos Ayres, a viceroyalty of South America, belonging to Spain, erected in the year 1776, is bounded on the north by Yapizlaga and Paraguay, on the eaſt by Brazil and the ſea, on the ſouth by the ſea and the country of Magellan, and on the weſt by the provinces of Cordova and Tukuman. The climate is healthy and temperate, the difference between the winter and ſummer is very perceivable, in the ſummer the air is ſerene, and the heat would be exceſſive, if not moderated by a wind which blows every morning. In the winter ſtorms are very frequent, with rain, and dreadful lightning and thunder. The country is inhabited by different nations, little known except thoſe who dwell near the river Plata.

Buenos Ayres, or *Nueſtra Senora de Buenos Ayres*, a city of South America, and capital of the viceroyalty to which it gives name, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the river La Plata, firſt built in the year 1535. It was ſoon after abandoned, but rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a biſhopric in the year 1620. The ſituation is agreeable and healthy; the cathedral church is a beautiful and large building, and ſerves principally for the Spaniards; at the end of the town is another church, intended chiefly for the Indians. It contains about 3000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. In the environs are excellent paſtures, further off are mountains and vaſt foreſts, in which are found numerous herds of wild bulls and cows, whoſe ſkins form one of the principal articles of commerce. *Long.* 42. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 40. S.

Buento, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Monomotapa.

Buffalo, a lake of North America, about twenty-five miles long, and from two to ten wide. *Long.* 108. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Buffavolo, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: ſeventeen miles W. Milan.

Buffles, or *Buff*, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Camarones.

Bug, a river of Poland, which joins the Viſtula, between Porez and Warſaw.

Bugen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles W. Francfort on the Oder.

Bugey, before the revolution, a province or ſmall country of France, of which Belley was the capital; bordered on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Dauphiny, on the weſt by Breſſe, on the north by Franche-Comté; and was dependant on the government of Burgundy: it is about twenty leagues in length, and about twelve broad.

Buggard, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen: ten miles W. Ottenſee.

Bugia, ſee *Boujeiah*.

Bugie, a ſeaport town of Egypt, on the weſt coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 38. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15 N.

Bugnon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: one league NW. Navarriens.

Bugue (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac: four leagues SW. Montignac, and ſix and a half SE. Perigueux.

Bugulma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 112 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 70. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Buguruſlanſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

vernment of Upha, on the Kinel: 148 miles WSW. Upha, and 160 NW. Orenburg.

Bugutchani, a town of Siberia: 168 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

Buhl, a town of Germany, in the circle of of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: ſix miles SW. Baden Baden, and nine SSW. Raſtadt.

Buhlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Farther Pomerania.

Bui, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Kama, near Mulevo.

Bujak, a caſtle of Hungary: ſixteen miles WNW. Waitzen.

Buie, a ſtrong town of Iſtria, belonging to the ſtates of Venice, the reſidence of a governor: nine miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Builth, ſee *Bealth*.

Buinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Simbirſk: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Simbirſk.

Buis (Le), a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Drome: ſeven leagues ENE. Orange, and two and a half SE. Nions.

Buiſkoi, a town of Siberia: ſixty-four miles SE. Nertſhinſk.

Bukans, a town of Hungary: thirty-two miles N. Gran, and eighty-eight E. Vienna.

Bukenfiord, ſee *Acardelsfiord*.

Bukharia, or *Bucharia*, or *Bokharia*, or *Bokaria Great*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Little Bukharia, on the ſouth by Hindooſtan and Perſia, and on the weſt by a part of Perſia and the Caſpian Sea. This country was known in the time of Alexander the Great by the name of *Sogdiana*, and made a part of Scythia, as it now does of Tartary. It probably owes its preſent name to the city of Bukhara, or Bokhara, which was extended from the capital to the country at large. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but ſome of them are white, handſome, and well made; they are warlike, and chiefly uſe for arms a bow, a lance, and a ſabre. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, the beſt cultivated of all the country which goes by the name of Tartary, and is well watered by rivers, the principal of which is the Gihon or Jihon.

Bukharia, or *Bucharia (Little)*, a country of Aſia, and part of Tartary, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by Thibet and Hindooſtan, and on the weſt by Great Bukharia. The country is populous and fertile, but for the moſt part mountainous. The animal producing muſk is found here, and the mountains contain mines of gold, ſilver, and diamonds. Theſe form the principal articles of their traffic with India, China, and Ruſſia. The melons are in great eſtimation; it produces little fruit. The country is divided into ſeveral ſtates, each governed by a khan, or prince; but the number of inhabitants, bounds, dimenſions, and many other circumſtances, are unknown to Europeans. Yarkian is the capital.

Bukharia, or *Bokhara*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Great Bukharia, ſituated on a river which runs into the Gihon, the water of which is ſaid to breed worms in the legs of thoſe who drink it. It was taken by Genghiſkan, in 1220, and by Tamerlane in 1370. The houſes are in general built of earth, but the public buildings are of ſtone. The inhabitants carry on great trade with the Ruſſians and the Perſians: 100 miles W. Samarcand. *Long.* 61. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

Buki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-four miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Bukovitze, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles SE. Carlſtadt.

Bukowy, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ſixteen miles NE. Wiſmar.

Bukukunſkoi Kamen, a fortreſs of Siberia: 120 miles SW. Doroninſk.

Bukupienick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: twenty-two miles S. Lublin.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, and the port of Grand Cairo, on the Nile, where veſſels which bring goods to that city abide. It contains a cuſtom-houſe, magazines, and a large bazar: two miles W. Cairo.

Bulacan, a province of the iſland of Luçon, or Manilla.

Bulach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. This town entered into an alliance with Zurich, in 1407. The inhabitants are Proteſtants: eight miles N. Zurich.

Bulach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Würtemberg: in the bailiwic annexed is a mountain, in which are found copper and iron ores: twenty miles WSW. Stutgart, and four SW. Calw.

Bulal, a town of Africa, in the country of Gambia.

Bulam, an iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, a league and a half from the continent, about eight leagues long and three broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; an Engliſh ſettlement was attempted here, but was deſtroyed by the Africans from the continent, who murdered ſome, and compelled the reſt to depart, and take refuge in the ſettlement of Sierra Leona.

Bularſkaia, a town of Siberia, on the ſouth ſide of the Irtiſch, oppoſite Toboſk.

Bulckau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: one mile W. Schrartentaal.

Bulckau, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Taya: four miles W. Laab.

Buldat, a town in the Arabian Irak: twenty miles E. Bagdad.

Bulduruſkoi, a town of Siberia: 132 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

Bulgar, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: thirty miles S. Cogni.

Bulgaria (Great), a country of Aſia, in Ruſſian Tartary, incorporated into the dominions of Ruſſia, and forming part of the government of Caucaſus.

Bulgaria (Little), a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by mount Hæmus, and on the weſt by Servia. The country is full of mountains, barren at the top, but fertile in paſturage at the bottom, and the intervening valleys and plains produce a great deal of corn and wine. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Chriſtians, but exceedingly ignorant, they reckon among them one patriarch and three archbiſhops, all under the authority of the patriarch of Conſtantinople. The Turks have divided it into four ſangiacats: Sophia is the capital.

Bulgneville, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: three leagues and a half S. Neufchateau, and ſeven and three quarters W. Epinal.

Bulitaga, a range of mountains, which divide the empire of Ruſſia from Perſia. *Long.* 90. to 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. to 51. N.

Bull, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, three miles weſt from Durſey iſland. *Long.* 10. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Bull, a rock near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rathlin, in the north channel, ſeven miles north-eaſt from Bengore Head, on the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Bull Head, a cape of Ireland, on the north ſide of Dingle Bay, three miles SE. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Bull and Cow, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Bullaſpour, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cahlore: 159 miles E. Lahore.

Bulle, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: ten miles S. Friburg.

Bullen Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſland of Achil and the weſt coaſt of Ireland and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

Bullenmeer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: eighteen miles N. Oldenburg.

Bulles, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont, on the river Breſche, celebrated for its fine flax: two leagues NW. Clermont, and three ENE. Beauvais.

Bulls (Bay of), on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Bullullos, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, four leagues from Lucena.

Bully, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: ſix leagues N. Rouen.

Bulm Monoe, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea.

Buiman, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour: two miles and a half S. Kinſale.

Bulſedi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-two miles SE. Loheia.

Bulum, or *Bolm*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the river Serbora. *Long.* 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

Bulzig, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony: two miles S. Zahna.

Bunatraher Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the county of Mayo, in Ireland: ſeven miles W. Killala Bay. *Long.* 9. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Bundelcund, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad. The country in general is mountainous, ſtony, and covered with wood. The land, where it is not ſtony, produces all ſorts of fruit, but neither rice nor ſugar: cotton trees are in plenty, and a ſpecies of tree from which the inhabitants gather a black nut. The principal towns are Chatterpour, Mow, and Panna; the principal river is the Cane or Ken.

Bünde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg Its trade conſiſts in thread and coarſe linen; near it is a medicinal ſpring.

Bungay, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the Wavenay, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It formerly had three churches, but has now only two. Here likewiſe was a ſtrong caſtle, demoliſhed in the reign of Henry III. In the year 1688, nearly the whole town was conſumed by fire, to the loſs of 30,000l. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: thirty-eight miles NNE. Ipſwich, and 107 NNE. London.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the iſland of Bungo, or Ximo. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptiſed by the name of Francis Civan, and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to pope Gregory XIII, in the year 1582. *Long.* 149. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Bunga, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Buniala, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province

province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles W. Caſtamoni.

Bunker's Hill, ſee *Breed's Hill*.

Bunnaſs, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jeſſul, twenty-five miles SE. Oudipour.

Bunnuel, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro: ſeven leagues from Tudella.

Bunree, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Moy, ſix miles S. Killala.

Bunroſs, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bay of Donegal, eight miles WSW. Ballyſhannon.

Buntingford, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a weekly market on Monday: eleven miles N. Hertford, and thirty-one N. London.

Buntzlau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: twenty-ſix miles NW. Jauer, and forty-two NW. Schweidnitz.

Buntzlau, Alt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 915, by Wratiſlaus II, ſituated on the Elbe, nearly deſtroyed by the troubles in the 14th and 15th centuries: eight miles SSW. Benatek.

Buntzlau, Jung, a town of Bohemia, and capital of the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 973, by Boleſlas the Young, and became a royal town under Rodolphus II: twenty-eight miles NNE. Prague, and fifty-eight SE. Dreſden.

Buon, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Ultra: ſeven miles ENE. Benevento.

Buonhabitaculo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: eight miles N. Policaſtro.

Buonvicino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles SE. Scalea.

Buoy, a ſmall iſland, near the caſt coaſt of Newfoundland.

Buquoi, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: five miles W. Bapaume.

Bura, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Pomona and Ronaldſha.

Buraz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SE. Degnizlu.

Burbach, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its wine: eight miles E. Eiſenſtadt.

Burckerſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Newſtadt: two miles NW. Weyda.

Burda, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, ſixty miles E. Neermul.

Burdab, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Burdwan, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: ſixty-two miles SSW. Moorſhedabad, and fifty NW. Calcutta.

Buredgiat (El), a town of Egypt: ten miles W. Menuf.

Bureil, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ten miles S. Yurcup.

Burello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles E. Nicotera.

Buren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, ſituated on the Alme. It has a handſome college: thirteen miles SSW. Paderburn.

Buren, a town of the United Dutch States, in the duchy of Guelders, and capital of a county, belonging to the houſe of Naſſau: five leagues N. Bois-le-Duc, and ſix SE. Utrecht.

Buren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern on the Aar: ſix miles SW. Soleure.

Buretras, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia.

Burford, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Windruſh, with a weekly market on Saturdays; long famous for making ſaddles. Here is a manufacture for rugs and duffels: ſeventeen miles NNW. Oxford, and ſeventy-one NW. London.

Burg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Eemarn.

Burg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſs: four miles SW. Schleitz.

Burg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: fourteen miles NE. Magdeburg.

Burg, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, between Anholt and Dotekom.

Burg, or *Bourg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and [illegible] of Berg: ſix miles S. Solingen.

Burg-Bernheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: fourteen miles NNW. Anſpach.

Burg Lengenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, on the Nab: fifteen miles N. Ratiſbon, and ſixteen S. Amberg.

Burg Scheldingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: three miles SE. Nebra.

Burgas, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the weſt coaſt of the Black Sea: ſixty-eight miles NNE. Adrianople, and 112 NNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Burgau, a town and caſtle, with a marquiſate, in Auſtrian Swabia: five leagues N. Augſburg.

Burgau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: three miles S. Jena.

Burgdorf, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: fourteen miles ENE. Hanover, and nine S. Zell.

Burgdorff, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and chief place of a bailiwic. About a league from the town is a ſulphurous fountain and baths, ſaid to be beneficial in paralytic and nervous complaints: nine miles NE. Bern, and twelve SSE. Soleure.

Burgein, a town of Egypt: fifteen miles N. Aſhmunein.

Burgel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Sala: ſix miles SE. Dornburg.

Burgel, or *Mark-Burgel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: thirteen miles NNW. Anſpach.

Burgeo, an iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: twenty-two leagues NW. Miquelon. *Long.* 57. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Burg Gemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe; fourteen miles SE. Marburg, and fifteen E. Gieſſen.

Burgh, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the ſea coaſt, with a weekly market on Thurſday: five miles NW. Wainfleet, and 127 N. London.

Burghaun, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda on the Hann, with two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Lutherans: eight miles NNE. Fulda, and thirty-eight E. Marburg.

Burghain, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſingen: ſixteen miles SE. Freyſingen.

Burgo d'Oſma, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on a ſmall river, that ſoon after runs into the Duero, near the town of Oſma, which is the ſee of a biſhop, but the cathedral and epiſcopal palace are ſituated in Burgo d'Oſma. It is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 200 families: forty miles SE. Burgos, and twenty-three W. Soria.

Burgos, a large and rich city of Spain, and capital of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Arlançon, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in 1574. The cathedral is one of the moſt beautiful and beſt preſerved Gothic ſtructures in Spain: 142 miles N. Toledo, and 112 N. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 10. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Burgſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg: three miles E. Penig.

Burgſtal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SE. Ips.

Burgſteft, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: two miles N. Schladen.

Burguetta, or *Elburquetta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in the vally of Ronceval, where the rear guard of Charlemagne, on his return to Spain, was defeated by the Saracens, and Roland, his nephew, ſlain, in the year 778: five leagues S. from St. John Pié de Port, and eight ENE. Pampeluna,

Burgui, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituated on the Eſca, in the vally of Roncal.

Burguillos, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: three leagues from Seville.

Burgundy, before the revolution, a very conſiderable province of France, including Breſſe, Bugey, and Gex, is near fifty leagues in length, and more than thirty broad: bordered on the eaſt by Franche-Comté, on the ſouth by Lyonnois, on the weſt by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, and on the north by Champagne. The Dijonois, Auxerrois, Auxois, Autunois, Charolois, Brionnois, Challonois, and Mâconois, which take their names from the ſeveral towns, are included in this province. Dijon was the capital. It is very fertile, and the wines are much eſteemed; the principal rivers which run through it are the Saone, the Seine, the Loire, the Armançon, the Ouche, the Arroux, and the Doux. It now forms the departments of the Aube, the Côte d'Or, the Saone and Loire, and the Yonne.

Burhampour, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Candeiſh country. It has a conſiderable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain and mixed with gold and ſilver, for veils, ſhawls, handkerchiefs, &c.: 100 miles N. Aurungabad, and 452 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

Burhanpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: ten miles S. Moorſhedabad, and 85 N. Calcutta.

Buriah, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, twenty miles S. Delhi.

Buriano, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna, near the lake of Caſtiglione: ſixteen miles S. Montieri.

Burich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden Durlach: five miles from Philipſburg.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine. Remarkable for a victory, which the troops of the emperor Otho the Great obtained over the Lorrainers. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who deſtroyed the fortifications: ſix leagues E. Cleves.

Burke, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. Wayneſborough and Louiſville are the chief towns.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the circle of

of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: twenty-seven miles E. Heidelberg, and sixteen NNE. Heilbron.

Burkersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: four miles S. Zwickau.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, built on the Salza, capital of a regency; with a strong castle, situated on a hill, and four churches: twenty-six miles NNW. Saltzburg, and fifty-two E. Munich.

Burkheim, or *Purkheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: seven miles WSW. Neuburg.

Burkhersdorf, a town of Austria, in the archducy of Austria: eight miles W. Vienna.

Burlats, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: four miles E. Castres, and sixteen W. la Caune.

Burlington, a town of the United States of America, in New Jersey, extending about three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back into the county to which it gives name; the Delaware is here a mile wide. It is a free port, and has a mayor and court of aldermen. There is a church for Episcopalians, and a place of worship for Quakers. This town was first settled in the year 1677: fifteen miles NE. Philadelphia, fifty-five miles SSE. New York. *Long.* 73. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Burlington, a county of United America, in the state of New Jersey. Burlington and Bordentown are the principal places.

Burlo, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: four miles NNW. Borchen.

Burmah, see *Ava*.

Burneys, an island on the north-east coast of Siberia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 182. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Burnham-Market, a seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a good harbour, and considerable trade in corn: thirty-four miles NW. Norwich, and 126 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Burnley, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, near a navigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, with printing houses, dying houses, mills, &c.: twenty-six miles N. Manchester, and 207 and a half NNW. London.

Burnt Island, an island in Christmas Sound, at the southern extremity of South America.

Burntisland, or *Brunisland*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and a royal borough, situated on the north side of the Frith of Forth; formerly a place of great trade; the harbour is good, deep, and large. The number of inhabitants is about 1100: nine miles E. Dumferline.

Burnt Island, near the south coast of Newfoundland: fifteen miles ESE. Cape Ray. *Long.* 58. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian Sea, WNW. from Goa. *Long.* 73. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Burntwood, see *Brentwood*.

Buronzo, a town of Italy, in the country of Vercelli: twelve miles NW. Vercelli.

Burow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst: two miles W. Cofwick.

Burr, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the coast of the county of Down: twelve miles S. Donaghadee. *Long.* 5. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Burra, a large and fertile mountain of Arabia, near Homran.

Burra, one of the Shetland Islands of Scotland, situated on the western coast of the main land. *Long.* 1. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Burrampooter, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, not far from the source of the Ganges, and takes an easterly direction through Thibet, almost as far as China; it then joins the Ganges, about forty miles from its mouth.

Burrowbridge, see *Boroughbridge*.

Bursa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and one of the most beautiful of the province of Natolia, situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, and well watered by springs. The Jews have four synagogues, the Greeks three churches, and a metropolitan; the Armenians have likewise a church, and an archbishop. In this town are manufactured the most beautiful carpets, silk stuffs, velvet, &c. The caravans which go from Aleppo and Smyrna to Constantinople, pass through this town, and add much to its commerce. It was built by Prusias, king of Bythinia, after whom it was called *Prusa*, or *Prusia*. In the year 947, it was taken by an Arabian prince, but soon after retaken and held by the Greeks, till, in the year 1356, it was seized by the emperor of the Turks, who made it the seat of empire, to the taking of Constantinople. About a league from the town, are some celebrated warm baths, on the road to which are seen the tombs of several sultans, and chapels of marble and jasper: sixty miles S. Constantinople. *Long.* 46. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Bursalt, a country of Africa, in Negroland, situated on the side of the river Gambia, about twelve leagues in length.

Burscheidt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Cologn, near Aix la Chapelle, with a Cistertian abby, the abbess of which has a seat in the diet.

Burſeeah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: ninety miles E. Oudein.

Burſledon, a village of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Hants, ſituated on a branch of the Southampton water, where are yards for ſhip-building: five miles E. Southampton.

Burſlem, a village of England, in the county of Stafford, celebrated for its pottery: three miles N. Newcaſtle under Line.

Burſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles E. Miltenberg.

Burton, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the borders of Lancaſhire, near the mouth of the river Ken, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles N. Lancaſter, and 245 N. London.

Burton upon Stather, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday: thirty-one miles N. Lincoln, and 164 and a half N. London.

Burton upon Trent, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the weſt ſide of the Trent, long celebrated for its malt and ale. Here are likewiſe manufactures of ſpades and other articles, and a forge for forming iron bars, manufactures for hats, woollen, and cotton. The number of houſes is 750, and of inhabitants 4000. Beſides the Trent, it has communications, by means of canals, either immediately or intermediately, with Liverpool, Briſtol, Birmingham, Coventry, London, Manchester, Hull, &c. &c. The market is well ſupplied, and held weekly on Thurſday: eleven miles SW. Derby, and 124 NNW. London.

Burugerd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi; ninety-two miles SE. Amadan.

Buruluk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: ninety-ſix miles SW. Voronez.

Burun, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: fifty miles E. Emboli.

Burunniutapchara, a cape in the Caſpian Sea: 112 miles S. Guriev. *Long.* 81. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Burwah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: fifty-five miles E. Surgooja, and 155 miles S. Patna.

Bury, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a canal which goes to Manchester. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton, and callico printing carried on. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: nine miles N. Manchester, and 190 NNW. London.

Bury St. Edmonds, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, which owes its name to a celebrated abby, eſteemed one of the largeſt and richeſt in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. The town is ſituated in a healthy ſpot, and has been called, on that account, the Montpellier of England. The river on which it ſtands, is navigable from Lynn. This town was burned by the Danes, under their leader Sweno. The barons met here, and entered into a league againſt king John. In the reign of Henry III, a parliament was convened here, and another under Edward I. In the reign of Henry VI, a parliament was called here in the year 1446, when Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, was impriſoned, and died here, as ſuppoſed, by poiſon. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. It contains two pariſh churches, about 1000 houſes, and 7000 inhabitants. The aſſizes for the county are held here: forty-three miles SSW. Norwich, and ſeventy-two NNE. London.

Burzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles ENE. Bova.

Burzel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: five leagues W. Privas.

Buſancy, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: four miles S. Soiſſons.

Buſca, a town of Italy, in the province of Coni: ſeven miles W. Coni.

Buſchoff, a town of the duchy of Courland: eight miles S. Seelburg.

Buſento, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Policaſtro.

Buſh, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea: three miles SW. Bengore Head.

Buſh, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Suſquehana, about two miles below: twenty miles NE. Baltimore.

Buſir, a town of Egypt: eighteen miles SW. Cairo.

Buſir, a town of Egypt, on the borders of the Nile: ſeven miles NW. Athmunein.

Buſir, a town of Egypt: twelve miles SW. Artieh.

Buſk, a town of the duchy of Courland: eighteen miles SSW. Mittaw.

Buſky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: twenty-ſix miles ESE. Belz.

Buſoodra, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: ninety miles NW. Baſſora.

Buſſet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: five miles SE. Cuſſet.

Buſſetto, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict, in the duchy of Piacenza: eight

eight miles SE. Cremona, and seventeen E. Piacenza.

Buſſi, Buſſiſſi, or *Boiſſiſſ*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the iſland of Biſſao.

Buſſiere-Badel, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: eight miles N. Nontron.

Buſſiere-Galande, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: five leagues SW. Limoges.

Buſſiere Poitevine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Dorat: ten miles NW. Bellac.

Buſſieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: four leagues SE. Langres.

Buſſovatz, a town of Boſnia: twenty miles S. Serajo.

Buſſy le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur-en-Auxois: three leagues NE. Semur.

Buſtard Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, with a good anchorage in five fathoms. *Long.* 151. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 4. S.

Buſtard, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence: ſeven miles W. Manicougan Point.

Buſtia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: fifty-two miles WSW. Delſino.

Buſto Grande, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: ſixteen miles NW. Milan.

Buſulgino, a ſettlement of Siberia, on the Indigirda: 288 miles NNE. Zaſchiverſk.

Buſza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-two miles SW. Braclaw.

Bute, a county of Scotland, formed of two iſlands, Arran and Bute, and a few ſmaller, ſituated in the Frith of Clyde, ſouth of the county of Argyle, and weſt of the county of Ayr.

Bute, an iſland of Scotland, ſituated in the Frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about twelve miles long, from north to ſouth, and five broad, from eaſt to weſt, ſeparated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the ſame from the Iſle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good paſture, the reſt of the iſland bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a conſiderable fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the mountains are found quarries of good ſtone, fullers earth, and cryſtal. There are five churches in the iſland, and ſeveral fiſhing villages; the chief place is Rothſay.

Buti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the Arno: twenty miles NNE. Leghorn.

Butler's Bay, on the north ſide of an iſland, in the Straits of Magellan, ſmall, and ſurrounded with rocks. *Long.* 74. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 37. S.

Butow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania: twenty-eight miles E. Polnow, and thirty-nine NE. New Stettin.

Butrinto, a ſeaport town of Albania, on a gulf to which it gives name; in the canal of Corfu, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Janina. It belongs to the Venetians: fifty-ſix miles WSW. Delfino.

Buttelſtett, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: five miles N. Weimar.

Butten, a town of Arabia: twenty-eight miles E. Chamir.

Butterfelde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: five miles N. Baerwalde.

Butthard, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Buttlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Luneburg Zell.

Buttonneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Angus, in the German ſea, at the north coaſt of the entrance into the Frith of Tay: nine miles E. Dundee. *Long.* 1. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Button's Bay, a bay in the north part of Hudſon's Bay, where Sir Thomas Button attempted to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage, but loſt his ſhip, and came home in a ſloop made in the country.

Button's Iſlands, five ſmall iſlands, at the ſouth end of Hudſon's Straits, near the north coaſt of Labrador: from ten to thirty miles N. Cape Chidley. *Long.* 65. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 18. to 60. 40. N.

Buttſtadt, or *Buttſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, ſituated on the Lois. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary: nine miles N. Weimar, and eight W. Naumburg.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, ſituated in a plain, marſhy but fertile: ſeven miles SSW. Gieſſen, and eight SSE. Wetzlar.

Butzow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin: twenty-four miles NE. Schwerin.

Buxe Fiord, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 49. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Buxtehude, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, ſituated on the Elbe, which fills the ditches. The fortifications have been razed: eighteen miles SE. Stade, and ſixteen WSW. Hamburg.

Buxton, a town of England, in the county of Derby, celebrated for its ſprings of warm water, ſaid to be ſulphureous, but neither fœtid to the ſmell, or nauſeous to the taſte: they were known to the Romans, and are uſed both externally and internally. Their virtues are ſaid to be alterative and deobſtruent, and they are recommended in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The town within a few years has been much improved by a row of houſes, erected at the expence of the duke of Devonſhire, for the accommodation of viſitors. There is a manufacture of cotton: thirty-two miles NNW. Derby, and 159 and a half NNW. London.

Buxy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: eight miles SW. Châlons ſur Saône.

Buytrago, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the confines of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the ſmall river Lozoya; formerly an epiſcopal city; celebrated for the wool collected in its environs: thirty-ſix miles N. Madrid, and eighteen E. Segovia.

Buytron, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: twenty-ſeven miles NW. Seville.

Buza, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles NNE. Clauſenburg.

Buzançois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux: eleven miles WNW. Châteauroux, and twelve ESE. Chatillon ſur Indre.

Buzancy, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: two leagues N. Grandpré, and five and a half S. Sedan.

Buzaw, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin, the reſidence of the biſhop before Schwerin was ſecariſed.

Buzet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: ſix leagues SE. Montauban, and four and a half NE. Toulouſe.

Buzikina, a town of Siberia: 220 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

Buzim, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulin: eighty miles NNE. Tomſk.

Buzuleitzſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: 172 miles SW. Upha, and 856 SE. Peterſburg.

Buzy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: four miles SE. Eſtain, and thirteen E. Verdun.

Buzzard's Bay, a bay of the United States of America, on the ſouth coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, where the Britiſh troops deſtroyed ſome ſhips and magazines during the war. *Long.* 70. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Byarem, a town of Hindooſton, in the Teſlinganæ country: eighty-nine miles NE. Hydrabad, and ſixty E. Warangole.

Bydeas-Kirche, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia.

Bygelands, a town of Norway: twenty-eight miles N. Chriſtianſand.

Byk, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieſter, ſix miles NW. Bender.

Byram, a river of North America, which forms part of the boundary between the ſtates of New York and Connecticut.

Byron's Iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, a low flat iſland about twelve miles in length. *Long.* 171. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 18. S.

Byron's Strait, a narrow ſea which divides New Ireland from New Hanover.

Byſchitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles E. Melnik.

Byſtricza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: eighty miles NE. Lucko.

Byſtrzyca, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-four miles NE. Wilna.

Byſzow, a town of the duchy of Courland: forty-two miles SSW. Goldingen.

Byteſch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: ſeventeen miles WNW. Brunn, and eighty-ſix SE. Prague.

Bytin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Bzo, or *Bizut*, a town of Africa, ſituated on Mount Atlas, in Morocco.

C.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, from whence they ſend corn and fruit to Mecca: there are ſome beautiful monuments charged with hieroglyphics: 260 miles S. Cairo.

Cabel, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles SSE. Aſna.

Cabaiguan, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-five miles SE. Villa del Principe.

Cabamo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the river Coanza. *Long.* 16. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 56. S.

Cabane, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil, and government of St. Paul.

Cabans (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: four leagues NW. Alby.

Cabannes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: two leagues SE. Taraſcon.

Cabarita, a ſmall iſland, near the north coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

Cabaritta, a river on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, about a mile and a half weſt from Savanna la Mer.

Cabe, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, a little to the weſt of Orenſe, in Galicia.

Cabeça de Vide, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a ſtrong caſtle: three leagues S. O Crato.

Cabeças (Las), a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, it contains ſeveral ruins, which ſhew that it was once a large city: four leagues S. Seville.

Cabeças Rubias, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Portugal: forty miles NW. Seville.

Cabeças, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles SW. Havanna.

Cabeçon, a town of Spain, in the county Leon, on the Piſuerga: three leagues NNE. from Valladolid.

Cabeçon, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: eighteen miles WSW. St. Andre.

Cabego, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Lima, ſeven miles above Ponte de Lima.

Cabel Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of Youghal Bay, in the county of Cork: three miles S. Youghal.

Cabenda, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango. *Long.* 12. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 5. S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 200 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Cabeſa, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles N. St. Yago.

Cabeſterre, or *Le Marigot*, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 58. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Cabillen, a town of the duchy of Courland: ten miles E. Goldingen.

Cabina, a town of Africa, in the country of Cacongo: forty miles S. Cacongo.

Cabo, or *Kabo*, a powerful kingdom of Africa, to the north of Rio Grand, in Nigritia.

Cabo Corſo, ſee *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*.

Cabourg, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: ten miles N. Caen.

Cabra, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name; it contains one pariſh church, ſix convents, and a college for the ſtudy of philoſophy and divinity: twenty-five miles SE. Cordova.

Cabra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twenty miles ESE. Viſeu.

Cabra, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut: it is a place of great trade, and ſerves as a port to Tombut. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Cabral, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova: three miles NW. Lucena.

Cabre, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty miles S. Spiritu Santo.

Cabrella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: ſeven leagues and a half ESE. Setuval.

Cabrera, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, which takes its name from the number of goats on it; in Latin *Capraria*. It is mountainous and deſert, no part of it inhabited except its port, which is large and ſafe: the entrance is oppoſite to Majorca, defended by a caſtle, in which a ſmall garriſon is always kept. It is uſed as a place of baniſhment for criminals: two leagues and a half

S. from Majorca. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cabrera, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Cabreres, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: thirteen miles ENE. Cahors.

Cabriel, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, ſoon after it enters Valencia.

Cabrieres, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin. In the year 1545, the inhabitants were ordered to be maſſacred by an arret of the parliament of Paris, under the pretext of religion: three leagues N. Cavaillon.

Cabul, a city of Aſia, and capital of the Cabuliſtan, with two good caſtles and a palace, ſituated at the foot of the Hindookoo mountain, on the river Kameh. The town carries on great trade with Tartary and the Indies. The Uſbecks bring a great number of horſes, and the Perſians ſheep and cattle, to be ſold here: 580 miles NW. Delhi, and 176 NE. Candahar. *Long.* 68. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Cabuliſtan, or *Kabuliſtan*, a country of Aſia, which was anciently a province of Perſia: afterwards, it was annexed to the Mogul empire, till in the year 1739, it was again given to Perſia by Nadir Schah; bounded on the north by Uſbeck Tartary, on the eaſt by Indooſtan and Cachemire, on the ſouth by Mecran, and on the weſt by Candahar and Sableſtan. The country in general is cold and barren, with ſome vallies, which being defended from the winds by mountains, and watered by rivers, are exceedingly fertile. It produces all the neceſſaries of life, with moſt delicious fruits and aromatic woods, and drugs in great abundance. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and have a multitude of pagodas.

Cacabelos, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon: forty miles NW. Leon.

Cacaca, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was taken by the Moors from the Spaniards in 1534, it is defended by a ſtrong fort on a rock: ſixteen miles S. Melilla.

Cacaguales, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala.

Cacalla, or *Cazalla*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: forty miles N. Seville, and twenty-one NNW. Carmona.

Cacapehon, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 153 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Cacaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles W. Umbriatico.

Caccavone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: nine miles N. Moliſe.

Cacella, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on the ſouth coaſt, about eight miles weſt from the mouth of the Guadiana: ſeven miles WSW. Caſtromarim. *Long.* 11. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

Cacera dell Pagani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles S. Troia.

Caceres, a town of Aſia, in the Iſle of Luçon, compoſed of Indian huts and ſome convents, well built. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manilla. *Long.* 142. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. In the year 1706, the army of the allies defeated the rear guard of the duke of Berwick near this town: ſwenty miles W. Truxillo.

Caceres, a town of North America, in Mexico, and diſtrict of Tlaſcala: ſeventy miles NW. Vera Cruz.

Cachan, or *Kaſchan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. It carries on a large trade in ſilk, ſtuffs, brocades, &c. the inhabitants are Chriſtians and Guebres: fifty miles N. Iſpahan.

Cachao, a large town, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, where the Engliſh and Dutch have a factory, ſituated in a beautiful country, well wooded, and abounding in lac and ſilk. *Long.* 105. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Cachemire, or *Caſhmere*, a country of Aſia, once the ſeat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and ſouthward to the Indian Sea, at preſent confined to a vally about ſeventy miles in length, and forty in breadth. The hiſtory of the country repreſents it to have been originally a vaſt lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embelliſhed with a great number of ſmall hills, and ſurrounded by mountains. The mountains that are leaſt elevated are covered with trees and paſtures, which feed a multitude of cattle; here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridge, and vaſt ſwarms of bees, but neither ſerpents, bears, tygers, or lions. Behind theſe are mountains more elevated, always covered with ſnow, and whoſe tops reach above the clouds; from theſe deſcend innumerable ſprings and brooks, which fertilize the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one ſtream. The country reſembles a garden interſperſed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, ſaffron, and different legumes, interſected by canals winding through them

in

in all forms. The country is one of the moſt beautiful in the univerſe; the Moguls call it the terreſtrial paradiſe of the Indies. The air is pure and ſerene, the men lively and well made, and the women handſome; the inhabitants are more induſtrious than thoſe of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, eſcrutoires, but more eſpecially thoſe ſtuffs called *chales*, or *ſhawls*, which ſerve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and ſhoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain: but others are manufactured from hair cut from the breaſt of the goats of Thibet, called *touk*, which is much ſofter and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, ſaid to be more ancient than the Sanſcrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. According to the evidence of an eaſtern hiſtorian, "without paying reſpect to traditions, they are the true worſhippers of God."

Cachemire, or *Caſhmere*, called alſo *Sirinagur*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, ſuppoſed to have been the Caſpira of the ancients, is ſituated on the river Behut, about three quarters of a league long, and half a league wide; but without walls. About two leagues from it the mountains form a circular baſon, and turn their ſprings into a lake about four leagues in circumference, which empties itſelf into the river by a navigable canal. The houſes are of wood, and well built; they were formerly of ſtone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reſervoirs, and temples, among the latter is one to which they give the name of the temple of Solomon. *Long.* 73. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 21. N.

Cacheo, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river St. Domingo, belonging to the Portugueſe, who carry on a great trade in ſlaves and wax. *Long.* 2. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

Cachibona, or *Clyde*, a river of the iſland of Dominica, which runs into the ſea on the eaſt coaſt, a little to the north of Halifax Bay.

Cachun Seghien, a village or town of Thibet: twenty-eight miles W. Yolotou Hotun.

Cacongo, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in the country of Congo, on the north bank of the Zaira; the inhabitants are commercial, the manners of the people and productions of the country are ſimilar to thoſe of Loango. The capital is of the ſame name, and ſituated *Long.* 14. 20. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 5. S.

Caçorla, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Jaen. It contains two pariſhes, and five convents: four leagues E. Ubeda.

Cacoſin, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty miles NNW. Bayamo.

Cada Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Fine, nine miles SW. Inverary.

Cadabalſo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſix miles N. Eſcalona.

Cadalen, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: two leagues SE. Gaillac, and ſix and a half NNW. Caſtres.

Cadan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra: ten miles E. Saatz.

Cadaval, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: thirteen miles SSW. Mirandela.

Cadaval, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: thirteen miles SE. Peniche.

Cadelen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra: ten miles E. Saatz.

Cadee (League of), otherwiſe called *League of God's Houſe*, one of the twelve leagues of the Griſons: it comprehends eleven communities, of which Coire is the chief.

Cadenac, or *Capdenac*, a town of France, in the department of the Let, celebrated for its attachment to its own country, having never joined the Engliſh in their frequent invaſions and conqueſts, and on the account endowed with conſiderable privileges: five miles SE. Figeac, and twenty-eight ENE. Cahors.

Cadenet, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, near the Durance: three leagues S. Apt.

Cadenſo, or *Cadenio*, one of the Laccadive Iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Cadequia, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Catalonia: five miles NE. Roſes.

Cader, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris: 100 miles S. Bagdad.

Cades Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: four miles and a half W. Falmouth Harbour.

Caderouſſe, a town of France, in the country of Venaiſſin: one league W. Orange.

Cadgolls, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: ſix miles SE. Tain.

Cadiar, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada: twenty-eight miles SE. Grenada.

Cadière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: three leagues NW. Toulon.

Cadillac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde,

Grande, near the Garonne, containing about 1800 inhabitants: four leagues and a half N. Bazas, and five and a half SSE. Bourdeaux.

Cadiz, a city and ſeaport of Spain, ſituated on a ſandy peninſula, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, firſt built by the Phœnicians, who called it *Gadez*. Its form is nearly ſquare; on the ſouth ſide it is rendered inacceſſible by the ſea, from the height and ſteepneſs of the ſhore; on the eaſt ſide toward the land it is defended by two ſtrong baſtions; and to the north by ſeveral rocks and ſand banks; the point which runs out weſterly is defended by a fort, which covers the entrance of the bay. It is likewiſe defended by a caſtle: the ſtreets are broad, ſtraight, and well paved; the houſes are large and commodious, and the number of merchants who reſide there can ſcarcely be imagined; in fact, the whole city is engaged in trade. In the year 1776, 949 ſhips from different ports entered the harbour of Cadiz. The commerce of Cadiz can leave but few hands to induſtry, there are, however, about twenty ribbon looms, and machines for knotting ſilk, which appear to have a conſiderable ſale for their produce. There are ſeveral manufactures, whoſe chief employment is to put their marks on the ſtockings they receive from Nimes, and which are then ſhipped for the American ſettlements, where all foreign ſtockings are prohibited. There are ſeveral linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but the manufacture of ſalt is the moſt intereſting branch of induſtry in the environs of Cadiz. Cadiz is ſurrounded with walls, which contribute more to its embelliſhment than to its defence. This port is the centre of the commerce to the Weſt Indies and to America. The veſſels of Spain carry out the productions of Europe, and the beſt of every kind, and bring back gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, cochineal, indigo, coffee, tobacco, woods of different kinds, chocolate, &c. which are diſtributed into other countries. Here are merchants from moſt of the ſtates in Europe, as Iriſh, Flemings, Genoeſe, and Germans; the Engliſh and Dutch are not numerous. There are many Frenchmen, ſome of which are capital merchants, but the greater part are in an inferior ſtyle, rather retail dealers than merchants. Cadiz is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville; the inhabitants are computed at ſixty thouſand. In the year 1596, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the Engliſh, under the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high admiral Howard. In the year 1702, an attempt was made by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rook, with ſome Engliſh and Dutch, to ſeize Cadiz for the archduke Charles, but, after landing ſome troops, they found the ſcheme impracticable and returned. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Cadiz, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay to which it gives name: 164 miles E. Havanna. *Long.* 69. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

Cadiz, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, ten miles E. from the town of Cadiz.

Cadogna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: fifteen miles NNE. Conza.

Cadolzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle: eighteen miles NE. Anſpach, and eight W. Nuremberg.

Cadora, or *Pieve di Cadora*, a town of the Treviſan, and capital of the Cadorin, belonging to the ſtates of Venice: forty-two miles NE. Trent, and fifty-three W. Friuli. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Cadorin, a diſtrict of the Treviſan, belonging to Venice; it is ſmall and mountainous; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth by the Belluneſe, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Brixen, about twenty-five miles long, and from ten to fifteen broad.

Cadſand, an iſland near the coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. This iſland is preſerved, by lofty dykes, conſtructed at a vaſt expence, from the inundations of the ſea; and yet ſcarcely free from danger when the north-weſt wind blows with violence. The land is fertile, and the corn is equal to any produced in the United States, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a large quantity of excellent cheeſe. A great number of perſecuted French and Saltzburgers came here to ſettle, and found peace and toleration. Caſſandria is the principal place.

Caen, a city of France, and capital of the department of Calvados, ſituated on the rivers Orne and Odon; before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated univerſity, founded by Charles VII, and an academy of the belles lettres. Caen, with the reſt of Normandy, was at one time ſubject to the king of England. In the year 1104, it was ſeized by Philip the Auguſt, king of France, and remained ſubject to that crown till the year 1346, when it was beſieged and taken by Edward III, after a ſevere conteſt, and the loſs of a great number of lives. In the year 1417, it was again taken by the troops of Henry V, and continued in the hands of the Engliſh till the year 1448, when it was taken by Charles VII, king of France: twenty-ſix poſts and a half W. Paris. *Long.* 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Caerfilly,

Caerfilly, or *Caerphilly*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the river Rumney: near which are the remains of a caſtle, which was taken from the Spencers, favourites of Edward II, by the prince of Wales. Here is a conſiderable furnace and a fulling mill. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: thirty miles SW. Monmouth, and 158 W. London.

Caerlion, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated on the Uſk, once the metropolis of all Wales; the ſee of an archbiſhop from the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the iſland, till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St. David's, by St. David, the then archbiſhop. King Arthur is ſaid to have kept his court, and to have inveſted the order of the knights of the round table in this place. It is now much reduced from its former grandeur; but has yet two markets weekly on Thurſday and Saturday; trading veſſels ſail regularly every week to and from Briſtol, from which it is diſtant twenty-ſix miles, and 148 W. London.

Caermarthen, or *Caermarden*, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Gwilly, about ten miles from the Briſtol Channel, and near the river Towy. It has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; it is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament: forty-five miles W. Brecon, and 212 W. London.

Caermarthenſhire, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Cardigan, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tivy, on the eaſt by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, on the ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by Pembrokeſhire; about thirty-five miles long, twenty broad, and 102 in circumference. The country is in general mountainous, woody, and well watered. The air is reckoned mild and healthy, and the ſoil fertile. Coals and lime-ſtone are plentiful. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains eight towns, which are Caermarthen, Llanymdovery, Llanelleily, Kidwelly, Llangadock, Llandillo-Vawr, Laugharn, and Newcaſtle in Emlyn. The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. This county returns two members to the Britiſh parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Caermarthen.

Caernarvon, a ſeaport town of North Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Menai, with a celebrated caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward I, after reducing the Welſh, and the death of the prince Llewellyn, in which Edward II was born. The walls are defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates; the caſt facing the mountains, and the weſt facing the Menai. Edward II was born in a ſmall dark room, not twelve feet long, nor eight broad. The walls of this fortreſs are ſeven feet nine inches thick, having within their thickneſs a gallery, with narrow ſlips for the diſcharge of arrows. In the year 1294, the town and caſtle were ſurpriſed by the Welſh, and many Engliſhmen killed. In the year 1644, the town was taken by captain Swanley, an officer of the parliament, who made 400 priſoners, with a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and plunder. It was afterwards retaken by the royaliſts, and lord Byron appointed governor, who was compelled to yield, in the year 1646, to general Mytton, though on honourable terms. In the year 1648, Sir John Owen beſieged it, but colonel Carter and colonel Twiſſelton marching to relieve the place, Sir John was defeated and made priſoner, when the whole country ſubmitted to the parliament. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a conſiderable trade with London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Ireland. It was made a free borough by Edward I, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour is tolerably good, with nine feet at low water: nine miles SSW. Bangor, and 253 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Caernarvonſhire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea and the Menai. Its length from north to ſouth about forty miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt twenty. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, viz. Bangor, and five market towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Pwlhelly, Crickieth, and Newin. In Caernarvonſhire are many mountains and lakes. Of the former Snowden is reckoned the chief, and the number of the latter is ſaid to amount to fifty or ſixty. In the mountainous part little corn is produced, but the inhabitants keep a great number of cattle and ſheep, which, during the ſummer, feed very high in the mountains, guarded by the owners, who reſide with them in temporary huts. The vales yield ſome good graſs for hay. In ſome of the lakes are found the char, and other Alpine fiſh. Copper and lead ores have been found in various parts of the mountains, and many plants peculiar to the moſt elevated ſituations. The inhabitants of the more retired parts live in a ſtate of the utmoſt ſimplicity,

manufacturing

manufacturing their clothes themſelves from their own flocks, and dying the cloth with plants gathered on the mountains.

Caerwis, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: five miles W. Flint, and 204 NW. London.

Caſara, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: twelve miles E. Moura.

Caferiſtan, ſee *Kaitore*.

Caffa, or *Kaffa*, a ſeaport of Ruſſia, ſee *Theodoſia*.

Caffraria, that part of Africa which lies between Congo, Negroland, Abyſſinia, and the ſea. The name is ſaid to be derived from the Arabic word *Cafier*, which ſignifies Infidel; the Mahometans giving this name to all who are of a different religion from themſelves. Caffraria may be divided into two parts, Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The internal parts are but little known; the inhabitants of Caffraria Proper are generally taller than the Hottentots, more robuſt, more fierce, and much bolder. Their figure is more agreeable; their countenances have not that narrowneſs, nor their checks thoſe prominences which are ſo diſagreeable among the Hottentots; neither have they the broad flat faces and thick lips of the inhabitants of Moſambique; they tattoo themſelves much, and never greaſe their hair, which is frizzled in a very great degree. In the hot ſeaſon they always go naked; in the cold weather they wear kroſſes made of calves' or ox' hides, which reach down to the ground. They ſeem to underſtand ſomething of agriculture, and entertain a very exalted idea of the Supreme Being, believing in a future ſtate of rewards to the good, and puniſhment to the evil. Their arms are a plain lance, or aſſagay, which they throw with ſurpriſing ſkill and force. They are governed by kings, whoſe power is hereditary, but very circumſcribed. They live ſo familiarly amongſt their cattle, and ſpeak to them with ſo much mildneſs, that they pay the moſt perfect obedience to their voice. Among the animals, are the tzeziran, or blue antelope, and the nou, or gnou, a beautiful and rare animal, which in ſhape reſembles a ſmall ox; there is alſo a ſmall ſpecies of antelope, called Nou-metges, which ſeldom appears in the plains, but keeps itſelf concealed in the buſhes and thickeſt parts of the foreſts, and is at the utmoſt not more than twelve or fifteen inches in height. Among the birds, are oſtriches, buſtards, the green and golden cuckow of the Cape, and a ſpecies of ſmall eagle, with a long red bill, the back, wings, and tail of a lively blue, which feeds upon inſects, inhabits the woods, and makes its neſts in holtow trees. Among the reptiles, is the golden yellow ſerpent, called kooper-capel, whoſe bite is mortal, they grow to the length of upwards of five feet, and nine inches in circumference. The huts of the Caffers are more ſpacious and higher than thoſe of the Hottentots, and of a more regular form; their frames are conſtructed of wood work, well put together, and plaſtered within and without with a mixture of cow's dung and clay. The women form veſſels of clay, and weave baſkets of ſo cloſe a texture, as to be capable of holding milk or water. They principally prepare the fields for receiving ſeed, which is chiefly millet.

Caſra, a town of Egypt: two miles E. Siut.

Cagada, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

Cagayan, or *Cagean*, a province in the northern part of the iſland of Luçon, populous and fertile. Bees are ſaid to be ſo numerous, that the inhabitants burn wax inſtead of oil.

Cagelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſix miles SW. Girace.

Caggar, or *Kenker*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Gomaun mountains, in *Long.* 76. 40. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 30. 45. N. and runs into the ſea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch.

Cagli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, built near the ruins of the ancient Callium, on the Cantiano: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: eighteen miles S. Urbino, and ſixteen E. Citta de Caſtello.

Cagliari, a ſeaport town and capital of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſouthern part of the iſland, with a large and ſecure harbour, at the bottom of a gulf, ſcreened by a ſmall iſland, called *Pietra Laida*, and defended with a caſtle and fortifications. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains five churches beſides the cathedral, three of which are collegiate, and twenty-three convents, and 50,000 inhabitants. In the year 1708, this town was attacked by the Britiſh fleet, under Sir John Leak, for the ſervice of the archduke Charles, and the inhabitants, dreading the deſtruction of the town, compelled the governor to ſurrender, after a few ſhot. In the year 1717, it was retaken by the Spaniards, and ſoon afterwards ceded to the houſe of Savoy, kings of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Cagnano, a town of the Iſland of Corſica: fourteen miles N. Baſtia.

Cagnano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: three miles NNW. Aquila.

Cagneti, *Canete*, or *Cucaco*, a town of South

South America, in Peru, and principal place of a government of the same name, in the archbishopric of Lima, near the sea coast: eighty miles SE. Lima. *Long.* 58. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

Cagnete, or *Guarco*, a district of South America, in the country of Peru, extending a distance of about twenty-four leagues along the sea coast, SSE. of Lima.

Cagnicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume: three leagues NNE. Bapaume.

Cagno, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ten miles SW. Bolzano.

Cagny, see *Bouffiers*.

Caguan, a district of Terra Firma, with a town of the same name, situated in the southern part of New Grenada.

Caguanabo, a town of the island of Cuba: sixty miles NNE. St. Yago.

Caguanico, a town of the island of Cuba: fifty-five miles NNE. S. Yago.

Cagurria, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on a small river which surrounds it, and almost immediately runs into the Ebro: six leagues NW. Calahorra.

Caha, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: forty miles NE. Amadan.

Cahir, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland: five miles S. Clare island. *Long.* 9. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Cahirconree, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Dingle and Tralee.

Cahors, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot; before the revolution, the capital of Quercy, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Alby: situated on the Lot, which nearly surrounds it, in a country celebrated for its wine, which affords the principal article of commerce. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Henry IV took this town by assault in the year 1580, when mortars were first made use of: thirteen posts and a half N. Toulouse, and seventy-two and a quarter S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Cahusac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lauzun: five miles ENE. Lauzun.

Cahuzac sur Verre, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gaillac: two leagues N. Gaillac, and four NW. Alby.

Caja, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Guadiana, seven miles E. Elvas.

Caiac, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: sixty-four miles WSW. Ispahan.

Cajana, or *Cajanеborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of East Bothnia, situated on a lake on the borders of Lapland, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and forms part of a parish, near sixty leagues in length, and sixteen in breadth. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 14. N.

Caiaon, a kingdom of the island of Java.

Cajarc, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Figeac: five leagues and a half E. Cahors.

Caiazzacos, a town of the island of Cuba: forty miles WSW. Bayamo.

Cajazzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: eight miles NE. Capua.

Caico, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty-five miles SE. Bayamo.

Caicos, or *Caros*, a cluster of small islands or rocks, called *Little* and *Great Caicos*, between St. Domingo and the Bahama islands. *Long.* 71. 40. to 71. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 14. to 22. 23. N.

Cajeli, a town situated on a gulf or bay to which it gives name, on the south side of the island of Bouro, in the Indian Sea.

Cai-kien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty-six miles NW. Tchao-king.

Cailack Point, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the county of Ross: seven miles E. Udrigil Head.

Cai-fong, or *Kai-fong*, a city of China, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, is situated at the distance of two leagues from the river Hoang-ho; but the ground around it is so low that the river is higher than the city. To prevent inundations, strong dykes have been raised, which extend more than thirty leagues. This city having been besieged in 1642, by an army of a hundred thousand rebels, headed by one Ly-tchuang, the commander of the troops sent to relieve it, formed the fatal design of drowning the enemy, by breaking down the large dyke of Hoang-ho: this stratagem succeeded; but at the same time, the city was overflowed, and the inundation was so violent and sudden, that it destroyed three hundred thousand inhabitants. It appears by the ruins, which still subsist, that Cai-fong must then have been three leagues in circumference. It has been rebuilt since this dismal event, but in a style far inferior to its former magnificence. Nothing at present distinguishes it from ordinary cities but the extent of its jurisdiction, which comprehends four cities of the second class, and thirty of the third: 315 miles SW. Pekin. *Long.* 132. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

Cai-ping, a town of China, in the province

vince of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles WSW. Lan.

Cai-tcheoa, a city of Chinese Tartary, on the Gulf of Leaotong: 240 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 139. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cai-tchong, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles NW. King-kitao.

Cai-yuen, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Leaotong: 376 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Cailhau, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Limoux: three leagues and a quarter SW. Carcassonne.

Caillère (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Chataigneraye: four leagues and a half NE. Luçon.

Cailly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rouen: three leagues and a half NNE. Rouen.

Cailo, a small island in the Gulf of Persia: eighty leagues W. Ormus.

Caiman, see *Cayman*.

Cai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty four miles S. Tchao-king.

Caira, a river of South America, which runs into the Oronoko. *Long.* 47. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 16. N.

Cairney, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, the linen manufacture has been lately introduced, and bids fair to flourish: eight miles W. Aberdeen.

Cairngorra, a mountain of Scotland, in the north-east part of the county of Invernes; famous for the beautiful pebbles found there, some of which are capable of receiving a high polish.

Cairnsmeor, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: twelve miles SSW. New Galloway.

Cairo, or *El Kahera*, a city of Egypt, built about the year 795, by order of the kalif Knirvan, a little to the east of the Nile, on a canal which was dug from the Nile to the Red Sea, by order of kalif Omar, when Egypt was first taken by the Arabians; this canal, now through neglect filled up, between Cairo and the Red Sea, reaches no farther than the Birket el Hadsji, or Lake of the Pilgrims. About two centuries after the walls were built, which measured three leagues in circumference. In the fifteenth century, it was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world; the emporium of Egypt and Asia, with merchants that traded from India to the Straits of Gibraltar; canals were made to assist its commerce, and arts and sciences were cultivated. It was taken by sultan Selim, in the year 1517, and has from that time been subject to the Turks, and governed by a pacha. The pacha has only a nominal authority, the real power resides in the beys, or governors of the provinces: these are at present the sovereigns of Egypt, for the grand seignor's representative is a phantom with which they sport: they keep him to serve their own purposes, then dismiss him with shame. He cannot leave his palace, in which he is a prisoner, without permission, The castle of Cairo stands on a steep rock, and is surrounded with thick walls, on which are strong towers. It was a place of great force before the invention of gunpowder; but, being commanded by the neighbouring mountains, it would not stand the fire of a battery erected there, two hours. It is more than the fourth of a league in circumference; the rock being steep, there are two roads cut to it, which lead to doors guarded by Assabs and janissaries. The first watch the lower part of the fortress, and the others what is properly called the citadel; whence, with six wretched pieces of artillery, turned on the pacha's apartment, they oblige him to retire, as soon as the beys have given the command. Joseph's well, made by a vizir of that name, about 700 years since, by order of sultan Mahomet, is among the things the most curious the castle contains. It is sunk in the rock two hundred and eighty feet deep, and forty in circumference. It includes two excavations, not perpendicular to each other. A stair-case, the descent of which is exceedingly gentle, is carried round; the partition which separates this stair-case from the well is part of the rock, left only six inches thick, with windows cut, at intervals, to give light; but as they are small, and some of them low, it is necessary to descend by the light of candles. There is a reservoir, and a level space, at that part of the well where it takes a new direction; and oxen which turn a machine that draws water from the bottom of the well. Other oxen, above, raise it from this reservoir by a similar machine. This water comes from the Nile; and, as it has been filtered through sand impregnated with salt and nitre, is brackish. Contrary to the general custom of the east, the houses have two and three stories, over which is a terrace of stone or tiles; in general they are of earth and bricks badly burnt; the rest are of soft stone, of a fine grain, procured from a neighbouring mountain. All these houses have the air of prisons, for they have no light from the street; as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in such a country: they take every precaution to make the entering door very low. The rooms within are ill contrived. Among the great, however, are to be found a few ornaments and conveniencies; their vast halls,

halls, especially, in which water spouts up into marble basons, are peculiarly well adapted to the climate. The paved floor, inlaid with marble and coloured earthen ware, is covered with mats and matrasses, and over all is spread a rich carpet, on which they sit cross-legged. Around the wall is a sort of sofa, with cushions to support the back and elbows; and above, at the height of seven or eight feet, a range of shelves, decked out with China and Japanese porcelain. The walls, naked in other respects, are chequered with sentences extracted from the Koran, and painted foliage and flowers, with which also the porticos of the beys are covered; the windows have neither glass nor moving sashes, but only an open lattice work. The light enters from the inner courts, from whence the sycamores reflect a verdure pleasing to the eye. An opening to the north, or at the top of the cieling, admits a refreshing breeze, while, by a whimsical contradiction, they wrap themselves up in warm woollen cloths and furs. Cairo contains near 300 mosques of different sizes. The population has by some been estimated at 700,000, but it is more likely not to exceed 300,000. *Long.* 49. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 2. N.

Cairoan, or *Kairwan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, and only second to that city for trade and number of inhabitants, situated in a barren sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence: fifty-five miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

Caisimu, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty miles ESE. Villa del Principe.

Caithness, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north, east, and south-east, by the sea, and on the south-west and west, by the county of Sutherland. The form is an irregular triangle, its length from north to south thirty-six miles, and its breadth about twenty. At the north-east extremity, is John a Groat's House, a village, from whence is the general passage to the Orkney Islands, which is separated by what is called Pentland Frith, about twelve miles distant from the coast of Caithness. The air is sharp and piercing in winter, but mild and serene in summer. In the month of June, it is so light for several nights together, that the smallest print may be read at midnight. The coasts have many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous; but some parts are low, and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The mountains abound with red deer, roebucks, and black cattle; with eagles and various kinds of game. There are several rivers and many lochs, which afford a variety of excellent fish. The small islands of Stroma and Pentland Skerries, belong to this county. The principal towns are Thurso and Wick, from which last it is sometimes called *The County of Wick*.

Caithness (Ord of), a cape on the east coast of Scotland, at the southern extremity of the county of Caithness, and north-east point of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 3. 13. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Caix, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: twelve miles E. Amiens.

Caket, a town and capital of a country of Asia, in the northern part of Persia, near mount Caucasus, whose principal commerce is in silk. *Long.* 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Cala, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Estramadura: fourteen miles S. Lerena.

Cala, see *El Callab*.

Calabite, or *Calavite*, a small island among the Philippines, a little to the south of Mindoro.

Calabar, or *Calbari*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, with a town and river of the same name, in the kingdom of Benin, where the Dutch carry on a considerable trade. *Long.* 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

Calabria Citra, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, is bounded on the north by the Basilicata, on the east by the Gulf of Tarento, on the south by Calabria Ultra, and on the west by the Mediterranean, and a small part of the Principato Citra. It abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, saffron, honey, salt, wool, silk, and manna. There are some mines of gold and silver, but poor; those of lead and iron are more productive. In several places are found sulphur, alabaster, and crystal. Hogs and sheep are numerous. The coasts are defended by towers. The principal towns are Cosenza, Paola, Bisignano, Cassano, Scalea, Cariati, and Rossano; the principal rivers are the Sacciero, Saino, Cochile, Gralti, Neto, and Fruinto; all of which empty themselves into the sea.

Calabria Ultra, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by Calabria Citra, on the east, south, and west, by the Mediterranean sea. The productions are nearly the same as those of Calabria Citra. The principal towns are Cattanzaro, Crotona, St. Severina, St. Eufemia, Girace, Squillace, Nicastro, and Reggio: the principal rivers are the Amalto, Maturo, and the Metramo.

Calabrita, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: thirty-eight miles W. Corinth.

Calacherin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: 125 miles W. Amadan.

Calacuccio, a town of the island of Corsica: ten miles N. Corte.

Calaborra, a town of Spain, in Old Castile,

tile, near the south side of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. It is the see of a bishop, and contains three parish churches and three convents, sixty-two miles NW. Saragossa, and 136 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Calais, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais, strongly fortified and defended with a citadel: the harbour is too much obstructed with sand to admit large vessels, or even common merchant vessels, except at high water. In time of peace, here are regular packets for the mail to and from England; and other passage boats are continually passing between this place and Dover. It has a communication, by means of canals, with St. Omer, Gravilines, Bourbourg, Dunkirk, &c. In the year 1228, it began to be fortified, being before a village belonging to the county of Boulogn. In the year 1308, it was surrounded with walls; and in 1347, was so strong, that Edward III, king of England, could only take it by famine. It continued attached to the English crown till the year 1558, when it was taken by the duke of Guise. By the treaty at Cateau Cambresis, it was agreed, that Calais should, after the expiration of eight years, be restored to England; and at the expiration of that term, queen Elizabeth sent some troops to recover it, but the surrender was refused, because, five years before, the English had taken Havre, and violated the terms of the treaty. In the year 1596, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the conduct of the archduke Albert, but was restored two years after, by the peace of Vervins. Calais was bombarded by the English under sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the year 1694, but without sustaining much damage. It contains only one parish, and between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants: five posts SW. Dunkirk, and thirty-four and a half N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Calama, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: six miles NE. Reggio.

Calamata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinazza; taken by the Venetians in 1685, but since retaken, with the rest of the Morea, by the Turks: thirteen miles W. Misitra.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands in the Indian Sea, among those called the *Philippine Islands*; they are seventeen in number, one of which is 200 miles long, and thirty broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who live without chiefs and without laws: they are black, and have no fixed places of abode. About 1200 on the sea coast have submitted to the Spaniards, who have a garrison at a place called Tatay. The country is mountainous; it produces some rice, and great quantities of wax and honey. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Calamocha, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca: fourteen miles S. Daroca.

Calan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton; in the district of Tarbes: five leagues and a half E. Tarbes.

Calanda, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Guadaloupe: three leagues WSW. Alkanitz.

Calannas, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, near the river Odiel: forty miles NW. Seville.

Calandro, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles S. Cogni.

Calapizzati, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles NW. Cariati.

Calascio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eight miles E. Aquila.

Calascibetta, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto: twelve miles S. Nicosia.

Calastri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: fifty-eight miles NW. Madras.

Calata Bellota, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: six miles SE. Sciacca.

Calata Fimi, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: nineteen miles ESE. Trapani.

Calata Girone, or *Calagirone*, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, containing 9000 inhabitants: nineteen miles NW. Noto.

Calata Missita, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: twenty-seven miles ENE. Girgenti.

Calata Xibeta, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: one mile N. Castro Giovanni.

Calatraind, a city of Spain, in Aragon, situated at the foot of a hill, at the conflux of the Xalon and Xiloca, defended by a castle, situated on a rock. It contains thirteen parishes and fifteen convents: thirty-seven miles SW. Saragossa, and eighty-five NE. Toledo.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and province of La Mancha, situated near the Morena Mountains, on the river Guadiana, the chief place of the Knights of Calatrava, a military order instituted in the year 1158, by Sancho III, king of Castile: twelve miles NE. Civdad Real, and fifty SE. Toledo.

Calau, a town of Lusatia, which carries on a large trade in wool: fifteen miles NW. Cotbus.

Calau Cene, a town of Egypt: twelve miles S. Abu Girge.

Calavon, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, about eight miles W. from Cavaillon.

Calbari, or *Calabar*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, ſeventy miles E. Cape Formoſa.

Calbari, or *Calabar*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, ſixty miles E. Cape Formoſa.

Calbari, or *Kalbari*, ſee *Calabar*.

Calbe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Saal: twenty miles S. Magdeburg.

Calbe, or *Kalbe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles from Gardeleben.

Calberga, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Hydrabad, formerly a vaſt city, and the reſidence of the kings of the Deccan: it is by no means ſo populous as when the ſeat of royalty: eighty-five miles W. Hydraba: and 110 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 77. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Calbis, a town of Egypt: three miles N. Roſetta.

Calcar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, about four miles from the Rhine, which has a voice and ſeat at the diet of the duchy. It contains two convents and two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Proteſtants: five miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Calcaylares, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, between Cuſco and the ſea.

Calcena, a town of Spain, in Aragon: fourteen miles S. Tarragona.

Calcinaia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: twelve miles E. Piſa.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: ſeven miles SE. Bergamo.

Calciana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſixteen miles SE. Acerenza.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Breſſan, where the Imperial troops were defeated by the duke of Vendome, in the year 1706: eight miles SE. Breſcia.

Calcutta, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Hoogly, which is a branch of the Ganges, and navigable for the Engliſh Eaſt India ſhips. In the beginning of the preſent century, it was a village, but ſince that, has been conſtantly increaſing, and is now ſuppoſed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houſes belonging to the Engliſh, are in general handſome, and well built of brick; though others belonging to the natives are generally of one ſtory only, and built of earth and thatched, or of brick with flat roofs. In the year 1756, Suraja Dowla, the nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his ſubjects in the Engliſh fort at Calcutta, and, as it is ſaid, at the refuſal of ſome duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid ſiege to that place. The governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with ſeveral of the principal perſons in the ſettlement, who ſaved themſelves, with their moſt valuable effects, on board the ſhips. Thus deſerted, Mr. Holwell, the ſecond in command, bravely held the place to the laſt extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon. The fort was taken the 20th of June, in the year 1756, and the garriſon being made priſoners, were thruſt into a narrow dungeon, called the Black-hole. By narratives made public, it appears, that of 146 priſoners, 123 were ſmothered in the Black-hole priſon, before the doors of the priſon were opened the next morning. The year following, Calcutta was retaken by colonel Clive, and ſoon after Suraja Dowla was defeated at the battle of Plaſſey, and depoſed by Jaffier Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, who was made nabob in his room, which, with the defeat and ſubſequent death of the nabob, gave the Britiſh an unlimited power and influence over the whole country of Bengal. Calcutta is the emporium; the reſidence of the governor and council of Bengal: the ſeat of juſtice under four judges, who diſpenſe judgment according to the laws of England. *Long.* 88. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 37. N.

Caldao, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea, at Setuval.

Caldas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: thirteen miles E. Peniche.

Caldas de Rey, a town of Spain, in Gallicia: twenty miles S. Santiago.

Calder, a river of England, which runs into the Aire, about two miles N. Pontefract, in Yorkſhire.

Calder, a river of England, which runs into the Ribble, three miles S. Clitheroe, in Lancaſhire.

Caldera, a ſeaport of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 52. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 48. S.

Calder Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, about five miles above Glaſgow.

Calderino, a place of Italy, in the Veroneſe, celebrated for its baths; called alſo, *The Baths of Verona*.

Caldonazzo, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles ESE. Trent.

Calduendo, a town of Spain, in the province

vince of Guipuſcoa: eight leagues E. Vittoria.

Caldy, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales: three miles S. Tenby.

Caleal, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 152 miles SE. Tauris.

Caledonia (New), a ſeaport and ſettlement on the Iſthmus of Darien, near the Gulf of Mexico, founded in the year 1699, by ſome Scotch families, which flouriſhed for a time; but from ſome cauſe or other, has been in the hands of the Spaniards, ſince the beginning of the preſent century. *Long.* 77. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Caledonia (New), a large iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between the 164 and 168 degrees of eaſt longitude from Greenwich, and nineteen and twenty-three degrees of ſouth latitude.

Calemut, or *Salamanie*, a river of North America, which runs into the Wabaſh, twelve miles eaſt from Eel Town, near which general Sinclair was defeated by the Indians, in the year 1791.

Calenberg, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle now in ruins, ſituated on the Leina, eleven miles ſouth from Hanover. It is divided into two parts by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The northern part is ſurrounded by the principality of Luneburg, the bithopric of Hildeſheim, the principality of Wolfenbuttel, the counties of Pyrmont, Lippe, Schauenburg, Hoya, and Minden. The ſouth part by the principalities of Wolfenbuttel, Grubenhagen, Eichsfeld, and Lower Heſſe. It conſtitutes a part of the duchy of Brunſwick, and is compoſed of ancient lordſhips, countries, and eccleſiaſtical eſtates united. The country is in ſome parts mountainous, in ſome marſhy, and others ſandy, but generally fertile; producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, flax, &c. There are numerous manufactures of woollen and linen, cotton and ſilk, in the different ſhapes, both for home conſumption and exportation. They reckon thirty-ſix towns, great and ſmall, the principal of which are Hanover, Hameln, Gottingen, and Newſtadt; the principal rivers are the Leine, on the eaſt, and the Weſer, on the weſt.

Calepio, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco.

Calerzano, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles SE. Calvi.

Calf, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a mile to the north of Eda.

Calf, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a mile north of Flata.

Calf, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entry of Bantry Bay, near the ſouth end of Durſey Iſland.

Calf of Man, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man. *Long.* 4. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Calheta, a town of the iſland of Madeira.

Calbuco, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the South Pacific Ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Meſtees, and Indians, with one pariſh church, and two convents: 180 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 55. 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. S.

Cali, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan, where the governor of the province generally reſides. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. N.

Caliach Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull. *Long.* 3. 13. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 36. N.

Calico, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Saloniki: fourteen miles SW. Saloniki.

Calicoulan, a Dutch factory in Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: eighty miles NW. Cape Comorin.

Calicut, a country, and once a conſiderable empire of Aſia, which extended itſelf throughout all Malabar. Its chief took the title of king of kings. The laſt of theſe princes, called Sarana Parimal, having embraced Mahometaniſm, retired to Mecca to end his days, and divided his dominions between the princes of his own blood, reſerving, as we are told, a ſpace of twelve leagues for one of theſe princes, or a favourite page, who was to have the title of Samorin, and the others to render homage to him. The Samorin built a city in the ſame place, from whence Parimal took his departure, and called it *Calicut*. It was the firſt place in the Eaſt Indies viſited by the Portugueſe. They were received in a friendly manner, but a quarrel ſoon after happening, the Samorin forced them to quit his dominions, and deſtroyed their commerce. The preſent prince is a Brahman, and it is the only kingdom in the Indies governed by a Brahman; every where elſe, the Brahmans are only ſecretaries and miniſters. This ſtate, which the Indians call *Malleami*, is twenty-five leagues long, and from fourteen to eighteen broad. The air is pure and wholeſome, the ſoil fertile, but ſubject to inundations, from the amazing rapidity of the waters which pour down from the mountains; and the ſea has frequently made ſuch ravages on the coaſt, as to oblige the Samorin to remove his reſidence from the town of Calicut to Panana. The Samorin is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 100,000 men.

Calicut, formerly the capital of the kingdom ſo called; and even now a large town, containing about five or ſix hundred houſes, built of wood, or bricks baked in the ſun, in the midſt of which are beautiful gardens.

It

It is three leagues in circumference, including a large village, or faux-bourg, inhabited only by fiſhermen. It is not ſurrounded by walls, and is governed by a viceroy, who finds means to get rich. It has no police, and the commerce is very much encumbered by burdenſome duties, generally farmed by Mahometans. That it is not entirely ruined, is owing to a neighbouring river, by which they bring down tekwood from the neighbouring mountains. The coaſt is low, and affords no ſhelter, and the only acceſs to it is in ſmall flat-bottomed boats: ſeventy-ſix miles W. Coimbetore, and ninety-five SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 20.

Calies, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, chiefly inhabited by cloth weavers: ſixteen miles E. Reetz.

California, a peninſula in the Pacific Ocean, united on the north to the continent of North America, from which the other part is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the Gulf of California, and bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Pacific Ocean, near 300 leagues in length, and in different places ten, twenty, thirty, and forty leagues wide. This peninſula is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered by ſir Francis Drake, and by him called *New Albion*; and the Gulf of California has been ſometimes called *The Vermillion Sea*, or *Purple Sea*, or *Red Sea*. In a peninſula of ſo vaſt an extent, which reaches nearly from the 23d to the 46th degree of latitude, the ſoil and climate muſt naturally be found to vary. Some parts are continually covered with flowers, while others are inhoſpitable deſerts. According to father Bergert de Scheleſtat, it is nothing but a chain of barren rocks, covered with briers, without water, without wood, thinly inhabited, and incapable of culture; only the ſea coaſts having been diſcovered till 1788. The heat would be inſupportable, if not moderated in the afternoon by the eaſt wind, which blows but ſeldom, or by the ſouth, which is there more frequent. It rarely rains, and then only in ſmall quantities. The ſoil is naked rock, or covered with pebbles, fertile in ſome few places, which are watered. It ſeems to have been produced by a volcano or an earthquake; few fruit trees are found, ſome foreſt trees and underwood, towards the ſouth, are all that offer; Indian figs grow wild. Such was the account given; but newer obſervations and diſcoveries have found many places where the ſoil was excellent, and capable of culture; and it is reported, that vines grow naturally on the mountains; that the Jeſuits, when they reſided there, made wine enough to ſerve for the conſumption of Mexico, of an excellent quality, and in its taſte approaching to that of Madeira; that towards the north have been found foreſts, abounding in game, wolves, bears, biſons, and an animal, which ſeems peculiar to the country, called taye; it is as large as a heifer, which it reſembles in the form of its body, but its head more like that of a deer, with horns like thoſe of a ram; the ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, and the pearl fiſhery is richer than either that of Panama or Ormuz. The borders of the gulf are marſhy, and ſome volcanoes are found; the interior country furniſhes moſt of the fruits natural to America; they gather a ſort of manna, which they think falls with the dew upon the leaves of trees where it thickens, aſſerted to be as white and ſweet as the moſt refined ſugar. Horſes, aſſes, horned cattle, hogs, goats, and other quadrupeds, have been introduced, and do not degenerate. The birds natural to the new world are found there, and ſome peculiar to the country. Peacocks, buſtards, geeſe, cranes, vultures, wild geeſe, ſea ravens, ſea mews, quails, nightingales, linnets, larks, &c. are found near the coaſts. The inſects are neither venomous nor numerous; turtles, oyſters, lobſters, and divers other ſhell-fiſh, are common along the coaſt. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family, but his power ceaſes when the children are able to provide for themſelves. Each tribe has, nevertheleſs, ſometimes perſons appointed, who call aſſemblies, to divide the production of the earth, regulate the fiſheries, and to march at their head, if engaged in war. They owe their rank to the choice of their companions, but they are agents only, not princes. The ſhade of a tree ſerves them as a retreat during the day, and in the night they retire to their huts, built on piles at the ſide of rivers or ponds. Want of proviſion obliges them often to change their abode, and in ſevere winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen, which paſſes round the body, ſome ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, ſerve them for dreſs and finery; ſome inſert coloured feathers in holes, which they make in their ears and noſtrils; ſome bind their forehead with bands, like network, with which too they cover their arms, adorned with chains of pearls, like bracelets. Thoſe who live towards the north, where they have no pearls, dreſs their heads with ſhells. The women commonly wear a ſpecies of long robe, made of the leaves of palms; ſome wear nothing but a girdle. Theſe palm leaves are woven with art, and dyed of different colours, and of them they make baſkets, which hold their roots and their proviſions. The principal places are Santa Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Iſidoro, Loreto, St. Eſtevan, St. Xavier, St.

Yago, Rofalio, St. Juan Guadalupe, and St. Joſeph.

Calilua, or *Calalaya*, a town on the iſland of Luçon, in a province of the ſame name.

Caline, or *Cally*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges near Canoge.

Calingapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: twelve miles ENE. Cicacole, and thirty SE. Kinnedy. *Long.* 84. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Caljong-Campany, a town of the iſland of Borneo.

Calitcor, a fortreſs of the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in an agreeable country, near the weſt coaſt. In the year 1615, the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, but were compelled ſoon after to abandon it: twenty-eight miles S. Columbo. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

Calka, or *Kalka*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ruſſian Siberia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by the Cobi or ſandy deſert, and on the weſt by other parts of Tartary, inhabited by the Eluths and Calmucks.

Callac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: three leagues and a half N. Roſtrenen.

Calla-Suſung, a town and capital of the iſland of Bouton, in the Indian Sea, about a mile from the coaſt. The harbour is not good, and the bottom rocky. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and ſpeak the Malay language. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. S.

Callabaſh-bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: eleven miles E. Pedro Bluff. *Long.* 77. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Callab, or *Gellab*, a town of Africa, in a country of Algiers: fifty miles S. Bona.

Callab, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: thirty-five miles W. Suef.

Callab (El), a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, a place of conſiderable trade, and the greateſt market for carpets in the country: forty miles E. Oran, and thirteen NNE. Maſcar.

Callanore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: fifty miles E. Lahore, and 254 NW. Delhi.

Callao, a ſeaport town of South America, in Peru, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Pacific Ocean. The road is one of the moſt beautiful, the largeſt, and ſafeſt in the South Sea. Two iſlands, named St. Lawrence and Callao, and the peninſula, which nearly reaches them, defend veſſels from the ſouth wind; towards the weſt and north it is open, but theſe winds never blow with violence; the ſea is always tranquil, the water is deep and without rocks. In the port every commodity is to be procured, which veſſels can ſtand in need of; the ſmall river furniſhes plenty of good water, and a mole, furniſhed with cranes, makes it eaſy to load and unload. The town was fortified by ten baſtions and ſome batteries, and defended by a garriſon. There are two faux-bourgs inhabited by Indians. In the year 1746, there were 4000 inhabitants, when the whole town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, the houſes and inhabitants were ſwallowed up, with nineteen veſſels, four of which were thrown a conſiderable way inland. Two hundred perſons only eſcaped this dreadful calamity; ſince that time, Callao has been rebuilt upon the ſame plan, but a little farther from the ſea. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 9. S.

Callao, an iſland of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into the port of Callao.

Callas, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: one league and a half NNE. Draguignan.

Calle (La), a town of Africa, in Tunis, where the French had a factory, eſtabliſhed for a coral fiſhery, and trade for grain, wool, hides, wax, &c. It is ſituated on a barren rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; the only inhabitants are thoſe employed in the factory. The chief trade is in grain, wool, leather, and wax: eighty miles W. Tunis.

Callen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny; it is a borough, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: nine miles SSW. Kilkenny, and ſixteen E. Caſhel.

Callenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: four miles NE. Zwickau.

Callenberg, a chain of mountains of Germany, which commence about five miles from Vienna, and croſs the duchy of Stiria.

Callian, a town of France, in the department of the Var: ten miles NE. Draguignan.

Callianee, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad. It is large and populous, conſiſting of one long ſtreet filled with ſhops; the houſes are built of roſe wood and covered with thatch: ſixty-five miles W. Beder, and eighty-five E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 76. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Calligbcrum, a rock near Binvy Head, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo, in Ireland.

Callinger, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bundelcund; ſeventy-two miles WSW. Allahabad.

Callington, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall; it is a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament,

ment, with a weekly market on Wednesday: ten miles S. Launceston, and 213 W. London.

Calloo, a fortress of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, where the Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards, in 1638: five miles W. Antwerp.

Callunborg, or *Kallunborg*, a town of Denmark: sixty miles W. Copenhagen.

Calluco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: sixty miles NW. Rabba.

Callysind, a river of Hindoostan, which runs with several other rivers into the Chumbul, in the circar of Kotta.

Calmar, a seaport of Sweden, in the country of Smaland, near the Baltic Sea, defended by walls, ditches, a castle, and redoubts. It is the see of a bishop, and contains about 500 houses. Its chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. *Long.* 34. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Calmina, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia: seven miles NW. Stanchio. *Long.* 44. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Calmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: seven leagues SSE. Toulouse.

Calmoni, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: two leagues and a half S. Rhodez.

Calne, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, formerly a place of great consequence, and memorable for a synod held here in the year 977, to decide a dispute between the secular and regular clergy; in which the timber of the room giving way, many of the priests were killed. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. It has a good weekly market: nineteen miles E. Bath, and ninety-seven W. London.

Calogeriza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: sixty-four miles E. Sofia.

Caloiera, a small Greek island, in the Archipelago, five leagues S. Andros.

Calonery Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of St. Vincent: one mile S. Young Point.

Calouri, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Metelin, in a gulf to which it gives name, in which are two Greek convents.

Caloude, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Dowlatabad: four miles W. Carmulla, and 210 NW. Hydrabad.

Calpenteen, an island in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Ceylon, about forty miles long, and six broad. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

Calpenteen, a town of the island of the same name. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Calpeny, one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 73. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Calpy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra: 115 miles SE. Agra, and 115 NW. Allahabad.

Calt Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: twenty miles SW. Sligo.

Caltagirone, see *Calatagirone*.

Caltaro, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa: twenty-four miles N. Ragusa.

Calvados, one of the departments of France, so called from a long ridge of rocks, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy; the department extends from the mouth of the Seine easterly, to the river Vire westerly, about fifty miles, and thirty miles from north to south. Caen is the capital.

Calvados, a ridge of rocks, near the coast of France, twelve miles in length. *Long.* 16. 55. to 17. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Calveluzzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: ten miles S. Potenzo.

Calventuras, a small island in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 95. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Calvert, a county of the state of Maryland, in United America.

Calvert's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America. *Long.* 128. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Calvi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: five miles N. Capua.

Calvi, a town of the island of Corsica, and capital of a province to which it gives name, situated on a tongue of land, which forms one of the most beautiful harbours in the island, called *The Gulf of Calvi*, defended by a good citadel, and several bastions. It was taken on capitulation by the English, on the 10th of August, 1794. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon: eleven leagues WSW. Bastia. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Calviello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twelve miles SSE. Potenza.

Calvisano, a town of the Bressan, belonging to the state of Venice: twelve miles SSE. Brescia.

Calvisson, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sommiers: half

a league E. Sommiers, and three SW. Nimes.

Calvili, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles E. Cariati.

Calvord, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: twenty-four miles NW. Magdeburg.

Calusio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles N. Chivasso.

Calw, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Nagold, with a manufacture of serges and of china: sixteen miles WSW. Stuttgard, and twenty-four ESE. Rastadt.

Calymere Point, on the southern extremity of the east coast of the Carnatic country, in Hindoostan. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Calzada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, once the see of a bishop, united to the see of Calahorra: forty miles W. Calahorra.

Cam, or *Granta*, a river of England, which passes by Cambridge, and joins the Ouse, three miles S. from Ely.

Cam, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Camana, a town of South America, and capital of a jurisdiction in Peru, situated on a river of the same name, near the South Pacific Ocean. The country about yields wine and fruits, and in the town are some manufactures: seventy miles W. Arequipa.

Camaran, or *Kamaran*, an island in the Red Sea, about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, about eight miles from the coast of Arabia. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing, especially for pearls and coral. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

Camarana, once a city of Sicily, but now in ruins: twenty-two miles W. Noto.

Camarasa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segro, about a league above Balaguer.

Camarina, a town of Spain, in Aragon: four miles S. Teruel.

Camargue, an island, or cluster of islands of France, in the mouth of the Rhone, separated by canals, and fortified; the whole contains about twenty-seven square leagues, and are divided into eight parishes; the land is exceedingly fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, situated in a bay, to which it gives name. In the year 1694, the English made a descent here, with an intent to attack the town of Brest, but were compelled to give up the enterprize, with the loss of a considerable number of men; some accounts say 1200: eight miles S. Brest.

Camarinas, a town of Spain, near the sea coast of Galicia: twenty-five miles WNW. Galicia.

Camarines, the most southern province of the island of Luçon, one of the Philippines, in which are found several springs of warm water, some of a petrifying quality: Caceres is the capital.

Camarioca, a town of the island of Cuba: fifteen miles E. Havanna.

Camarones, or *Jamour*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

Camarones, a town of the island of Cuba: seventy-five miles SE. Havanna.

Camarones, a river of South America, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 50. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. S.

Camarones, a river of South America, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, thirty-six miles S. Arica, in Peru.

Camarsen, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese: thirty miles W. Bolzano, and twelve E. Bormio.

Cambadas, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the sea coast: four leagues W. Ponte-Vedra.

Cambahee, a river of United America, which runs into the sea, near St. Helena's Sound, on the coast of South Carolina.

Cambat, the most southern province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans, under a prince nominally tributary to the negus. It is abundant in fruits. *Long.* 52. to 53. E. *Lat.* 7. to 8. N.

Cambaye, one of the largest and most beautiful cities in India, situated about a league from the gulf to which it gives its name, on the river Myhie. The houses are built of stone, bricks, or marble. There are three bazars, or public markets, and four public cisterns, which are capable of supplying the whole town with water, in times of the greatest drought. It is defended by a strong wall, about five miles in circumference; its principal commerce consists in spices, elephants' teeth, stuffs of silk and cotton, and other merchandize, which are brought from all parts. The inhabitants go to Diu, to Goa, Acheen, Arabia, and Persia, to trade; its commerce would be more flourishing, if it had a good port, but its own has no more than seven fathoms water in the highest tides, and the gulf is full of rocks, covered at low water. *Long.* 72. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 17. N

Cambaza, a town of Japan, in the province of Jessingo.

Cambe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux: four leagues WNW. Bayeux.

Cambello,

Cambello, a town of the island of Ceram, and principal market for cloves.

Camberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Electorate: twenty-two miles N. Mentz, and thirty E. Coblentz.

Cambernon, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: one league NE. Coutances.

Camberwell, a considerable village of England, in the county of Surry: two miles S. London.

Camboja, *Cambodia*, or *Camboya*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Laos, on the east by Cochin-China and Chiampa, on the south by the sea, and on the west by Siam, about 135 leagues in length, and fifty in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reside chiefly by the sides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by muskettoes. The soil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, sugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw silk and ivory are of little value. Gold, of great purity, amethists, hyacinths, rubies, topasses, and other precious stones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerable good one may be purchased for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for fourpence. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the sandal and eagle wood, and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows, is said to prove mortal, though the juice itself may be drank without danger. This country, so rich by nature, is almost a desert, the king being scarcely able to assemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japanese and Malays, with some Portuguezé, who live without priests, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dress is a long and large robe, the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome but immodest. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle work is much admired.

Camboja, or *Mecon*, or *Micon*, a river of Asia, which rises in the country of Thibet, passes through Yunnan, a province of China, the countries of Laos and Camboja, and runs into the Chinese Sea, about *Lat.* 10. N.

Camboja, or *Cambodia*, or *Levek*, a city of Asia, and capital of the country of Camboja, situated on a river, which goes by the several names of Mecon, Camboja, or Micon.

Cambona, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the south coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 125. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 22. S.

Cambones, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: seven miles E. Castres.

Cambourn, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall: twelve miles W. Truro, and 269 W. London.

Cambray, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North, situated on the Scheldt: before the revolution, the capital of Cambresis, and see of an archbishop; it is large, and contains ten parishes, and about 3,000 houses. The principal manufactures are lace, cambric, soap, and leather. In the year 1544, Cambray was taken by the emperor Charles V. In the year 1596, it was besieged by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants compelled the governor to surrender. On the 23d of April, 1794, the French were defeated at Cæsar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army, under the command of the duke of York, with the loss of 1200 men, and three pieces of cannon; and the next day, they left 1200 men dead on the field of battle, with the loss of their general Chapuy, 350 officers and privates taken prisoners, and twenty-two pieces of cannon: thirteen posts SSW. Brussels, three SE. Douay, and twenty-one and three quarters NNE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cambremer, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont-l'Evêque: five leagues E. Caen.

Cambresis, before the revolution, a country of France, in the environs of Cambray, which was the capital.

Cambridge, a town of United America, in the state of Maryland: eighty-five miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

Cambridge, a town of United America, in the state of South Carolina: fifty-one miles WNW. Columbia. *Long.* 82. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Cambridge, a town of England, situated on the river Cam, in a county to which it gives name, known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Granta*. The town is divided into four wards, containing thirteen parishes, and was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I, with a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. Its principal celebrity is owing to the university, founded, in all probability, by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, in the year 630. The university is governed by a chancellor, who may be elected every three years, or remain in office by consent of the senate, with a vice-chancellor, commissary, and high steward. The chancellor's courts enjoy the sole jurisdiction, in exclusion of the king's courts, over all civil actions and suits whatsoever, where a scholar, or privileged person, is one of the parties, except

where the right of freehold is concerned. The vice-chancellor is annually chosen on the 4th of November, by the body of the university, out of two persons nominated by the heads of the colleges. Two proctors are also annually chosen, as also are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of the weights and measures, as clerks of the marker. The university has a custos archivorum, or register, three esquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and two library keepers. The proctors visit the taverns, and other public houses, and have power to punish offending scholars, and to fine the public houses who entertain them. Cambridge university was, at first, in all probability, little more than a grammar-school, and lay neglected during the Danish invasions, but began to revive, after the government was settled by William I. It now contains sixteen colleges: 1. Peterhouse, founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balsham, prior, afterwards bishop of Ely. 2. Clare-hall, founded in the year 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university, which being burnt, was rebuilt in the year 1342, by the assistance of Elizabeth de Burg, grand-daughter of Edward I. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded by Mary, third wife of Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke. 4. Corpus Christi, or Bene't-college, formed by the union of two fraternities of Corpus-Christi and the Blessed Virgin, about the year 1344, and brought to perfection by Henry, duke of Lancaster. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. 6. Gonville and Caius-college, first founded in the year 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in the county of Norfolk, and refounded in the year 1557, by John Caius, physician to queen Mary, under the name of Gonville and Caius-college. 7. King's-college, first founded in the year 1441, by king Henry VI, but not completed till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's-college, founded in the year 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of king Henry VI, but perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catherine-hall, founded about the year 1474, by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's-college. 10. Jesus-college, founded in the year 1497, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. 11. Christ-college, founded in the year 1506, by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's-college, founded also in the year 1509, by the countess of Richmond. 13. Magdalen-college, founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord-chancellor, and further endowed by sir Christopher Day, lord chief justice. 14. Trinity-college, founded in the year 1546, by king Henry VIII. 15. Emanuel-college, founded in the year 1584, by sir William Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to queen Elizabeth. 16. Sidney-Sussex-college, founded in the year 1598, by the lady Frances Ratliff, countess of Sussex. In these colleges are 406 fellowships, and 666 scholarships. Besides the colleges, and fourteen parish churches, other public buildings are the senate-house, the schools, and public library, Addenbrooke's hospital, and the shire-hall. Two members are returned by the university to the British parliament, and two by the town: seventeen miles S. Ely, and fifty-one N. London.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the north-west by Lincolnshire, on the north by Norfolk, on the east by Suffolk, on the south by Essex and Hertfordshire, and on the west by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton, about fifty-two miles long, and twenty-six broad. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, and contains one city (Ely), one university (Cambridge), seven other market towns, and 163 parishes. The market towns are Newmarket, Royston, Linton, Wisbeach, Caxton, Mersh, and Soham; Royston is partly situated in the county of Herts. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Cam; the river Ouse divides it nearly in the centre, crossing it from west to east, the northern part is chiefly composed of what is called the Isle of Ely, consisting of fenny land, divided by innumerable channels, with a few elevated spots. All these low lands are naturally bogs, but have been, by infinite labour and expence, drained and converted into rich meadows, or fertile corn land; the air is unhealthy, and the water brackish, and, notwithstanding all the care and pains taken, the lands are still subject to inundations. The south-west part of the county is more elevated, and the air is more pure; the south-east part is open and healthy, and but thinly inhabited. The principal productions of Cambridgeshire are corn, cheese, butter, coleseed, hemp, and saffron. In the fens are several decoys, in which incredible numbers of wild fowl are caught, and sent to London, Cambridge, and other places. Six members are returned to the British parliament, viz. two for the county, and four for the town and university of Cambridge.

Camburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: twenty-eight miles W. Altenburg, and thirty-two SW. Leipsick.

Camden, a town of United America, in South Carolina. This town was taken by the British troops in the American war: general Gates advancing with the Americans to retake it from lord Rawdon, a battle ensued on the 16th of August 1780. The loss of the Americans was very considerable; between 800 and 900 killed, and a thousand taken prisoners: on the side of the English, 3 officers, 2 serjeants, and 64 soldiers killed; and

and 16 officers, and about 220 private men and ſerjeants wounded: twenty-eight miles NE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Camden, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

Camden, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty miles NNE. Glouceſter, and eighty-nine WNW. London.

Camel, a river of England, ſee *Alan*.

Camelford, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; near this place king Arthur was mortally wounded by his nephew Mordred. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eighteen miles N. Launceſton, and 228 W. London.

Camen, or *Kamen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: twenty miles S. Munſter.

Camenz, a town of Luſatia: twenty-one miles NE. Dreſden, and thirteen WNW. Budiſſen.

Camerina, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, near the Apennine Mountains, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains nineteen convents: ſeventy-one miles NE. Rome, and thirty-eight SW. Ancona.

Camerotta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: nine miles SW. Policaſtro.

Cames, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty miles W. Bayamo.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a fort and garriſon: it contains about 1300 inhabitants, has one pariſh church, two hoſpitals, and two convents: eleven miles NNW. Vjana. *Long.* 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Caminitza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall gulf at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, anciently called Olenus, and the river Mela: twenty-four miles NE. Chiarenza.

Camiro, a town on the iſland of Rhodes: eighteen miles SW. Rhodes.

Camiſano, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: ſeven miles SE. Vicenza.

Camma, a country of Africa, in the ſouthern part of the kingdom of Benin.

Camma, a river of Africa, which divides the kingdom of Benin from Loango, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

Cammin, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſituated near the mouth of the Oder, on a part called the *Lake of Boden*, about three miles from the Baltic, once the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed by the peace of Weſtphalia, and united to the dominions of Pruſſia: thirty-five miles N. Stettin. *Long.* 32. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Camogli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea coaſt: thirteen miles E. Genoa

Camoil, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard: one league and a half WSW. Roche Bernard.

Canimoo, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi.

Camora, ſee *Zamora*.

Camorta, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 8. N.

Camp, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Boppart.

Campach, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Velach.

Campagna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza: ſixteen miles ENE. Salerno, and thirteen SSW. Conza.

Campagna di Roma, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, comprehending the greater part of ancient Latium. It is bounded on the north by the Sabina, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra and Lavora, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the north-weſt by the Patrimony of St. Peter; about forty-four miles long, and thirty-three broad. The country contains many beautiful plains, and the ſoil is generally fertile; but great part rendered unwholeſome by the Pontine marſhes, on which account there are few towns or villages, and the inhabitants are in general poor. Some attempts have been made to drain theſe marſhes, and a good firm road is made acroſs them: this carried into effect, and ſome internal regulations in favour of the huſbandmen, would undoubtedly remedy the unwholeſomeneſs of the air, and increaſe the population and fertility. The principal cities or towns are Rome, Velletri, Frascati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Oſtia. *Long.* 30. to 31. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 18. to 42. N.

Campagne, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: two leagues W. Heſdin.

Campan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bagnères, ſituated in a vally to which it gives name: one league S. Bagneres-en-Bigore.

Campana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eight miles SSE. Aquila.

Campana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

dom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles SW. Cariati.

Campana, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of South America. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

Campana, a river of South America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 59. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

Campana (La), a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: thirteen miles W. Ecija.

Campanario, a town of Spain, in New Castile: ten miles from Palaccio-del-Rey.

Campbel Town, a town of North America, in the country of West Florida, on Pensacola Bay: seven miles NNE. Pensacola.

Campbel's Town, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsilvania: fifteen miles ENE. Harrisburg.

Campbelton, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, situated on the east coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, in a bay to which it gives name, erected into a royal borough in the year 1701. It has a good harbour, with from six to ten fathom water, sheltered by hills, and an island at its entrance. The principal trade is fishing for herrings, next to which is distilling whiskey; coals are dug within three miles, and conveyed to the town by a canal, where they are sold for about eight shillings a ton. In the parish is found abundance of fullers-earth and soap-rock, which it is supposed might be manufactured into fine China ware: thirty-two miles W. Ayr. *Long.* 2. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Campeachy, or St. Francisco de Campeachy, a seaport town of America, situated in a bay to which it gives name, on the west coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, a long time the chief mart for log-wood. It is defended by a castle, furnished with cannon, and has several times been taken from the Spaniards and plundered; in 1659, by the English, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Mims; in the year 1678, by the English and French adventurers; and by the free-booters of St. Domingo in 1685. All the establishments for the purpose of cutting log-wood are under the Spanish government; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, the English were allowed the privilege of cutting it unmolested: ninety miles WSW. Merida. *Long.* 73. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

Campeachy (Bay of), a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the south-west coast of Yucatan, and north of Tabasco. It takes its name from the town of Campeachy.

Campel Treve, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Redon: five leagues and a quarter SW. Rennes.

Campen, a town of the United Dutch States, situated on the west side of the river Issel, near its mouth. It is tolerably large and handsome, first built in the year 1286, and fortified after the old manner. Among the public buildings, the most remarkable are the town-house, and the churches of St. Nicholas and Notre Dame. It was formerly a place of great trade, but the port is now much choaked up by sand; it is governed by ten echevins, four counsellors, and twenty-eight persons named Gemeynts-luyden; and has the privilege of coining money. Campen joined the confederacy in 1578; it was taken by Christopher Bernard de Galean, bishop of Munster, the 23d of July, 1672, but was very soon after restored to the states: fifteen leagues NE. Amsterdam, and thirteen N. Arnhem.

Campeneac, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ploermel: one league and a half E. Ploermel.

Campiglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: twenty-six miles S. Volterra.

Campillo, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: three leagues W. Antequera.

Campion, a town of Chinese Tartary: sixty miles N. from the great wall. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Campitello, a town of the island of Corsica: fourteen miles S. Bastia.

Campo, a town of Italy, a fief of the empire, in the state of Genoa: thirteen miles NW. Genoa.

Campo Basso, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Molise, situated in a fertile plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life: the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, computed at 6000.

Campo Fosto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra.

Campo Lietto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Molise: fourteen miles E. Molise.

Campo Maggiora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: fourteen miles SE. Acerenza.

Campo Maggiora, a town of Italy, in the Tortonese, belonging to Piedmont.

Campo Marino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles SE. Termoli.

Campo Maronе, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa, which owes its name to the quantity of mulberries in the neighbourhood: eleven miles NNW. Genoa.

Campo Mayor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, fortified in the modern manner, containing about 5300 inhabitants: fifteen miles SE. Arronches, and ten NW. Badajos, in Spain.

Campo Morto, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, near which it is said the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

Campo Santo, a place of Italy, near the city of Modena, remarkable for a battle fought there between the Spaniards and the Auſtrians on the 8th of February, 1743.

Campo St. Pietro, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Paduan: eighteen miles N. Padua.

Campobello, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: fourteen miles NE. Girgenti.

Campochiaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: eleven miles S. Moliſe.

Campoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Ortona: three miles N. Teramo. *Long.* 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Campora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: fifteen miles NW. Policaſtro.

Campredon, a town of Spain, and principal place of a viguery, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées: it was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications, in the year 1691. It was taken by the French likewiſe in the month of June, 1794, under general Doppet, who made it his head quarters: twenty miles SE. Puycerda, and twenty-ſeven NNW. Gerona.

Campugialli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: nine miles WNW. Arezzo.

Camul, a town of Tartary, in the country of Tangut. *Long.* 115. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cana, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland: about eight miles SW. from the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

Cana (El), a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: thirty-ſix miles SW. Malatia.

Canaan, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: eighteen miles E. Concord.

Canaan, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: thirty miles WNW. Hartford.

Canada, or *Province of Quebec*, a country of North America, bounded on the north by Hudſon's Bay, on the eaſt by Labrador, on the ſouth by Nova Scotia and the United States of America, and on the weſt by part of America, but little known. It extends from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 700 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. The climate is cold; the winter long and ſevere. The ſituation would ſeem to promiſe a temperate air; but the woods, the ſprings, mountains covered with ſnow, the northerly winds, an elevated ſoil, and a ſky almoſt always clear, are the ſuppoſed cauſes of the rigorous cold: nevertheleſs the ſoil is good, and many parts exceedingly fertile, producing excellent corn and vegetables. The ſummer is agreeable, and aſſiſts the richneſs of the ſoil: ſix weeks only are required from ſeed time to harveſt. The meadows are well watered, and covered with excellent graſs, which feed innumerable quantities of large and ſmall cattle. The mountains contain mines of coal, iron, and lead. The foreſts furniſh varieties of timber trees; as white and red pines, and firs of every kind; oaks, beeches, elms, cedars, cheſnut-, with many others unknown in Europe: among the fruits are apples, plumbs, cherries, citrons, gooſberries, &c. The animals are buffaloes, ſtags, elks, bears, foxes, weaſels, ſquirrels, ferrets, martins, hares, beavers, porcupines, muſk-rats, &c. Among the birds may be reckoned buſtards, geeſe and ducks of various kinds, ſea parrots, cormorants, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ſwans, cranes, pheaſants, partridges, &c. Among the reptiles are rattleſnakes, and other ſpecies of ſnakes, ſome of which are harmleſs, and others whoſe bite is mortal: the lakes and rivers are numerous, and abound in fiſh, as ſalmon, eels, mackerel, herrings, ſhads, ſmelts, turbots, ſturgeons, trouts, mullets, &c. Canada is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered in the year 1497, by John and Sebaſtian Cabot: the French were the firſt Europeans who ſettled in Canada, and eſtabliſhed themſelves there under the protection and government of France, till, in the year 1759, the country was taken by the Engliſh, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, ſeparated by the river Utawas, and an imaginary line; the former lying ſouth-weſt of the latter. Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada, and indeed of all the country. Other principal towns are Montreal and Trois Rivieres. The principal town of Upper Canada is Kingſton: the principal rivers are St. Lawrence, Utawas, or Outawas, Montreal, Trois Rivieres, Deſpaires, Detroit, Saguenay, &c. The exports conſiſt in ſkins, furs, fiſh, wheat, flour, flax-ſeed, pot-aſh, timber, &c. and the principal imports rum, brandy, ſugar, wine, tobacco, ſalt, &c.

Canakampaleam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twelve miles E. Satrimungulum.

Canal of Briare in France, was begun by Henry IV, to form a communication between the Seine and the Loire, from the town of Briare: at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one ſtream fall into the Seine, at Fontainebleau.

Canal (Great), or *Royal Canal of China*, extends from north to ſouth through the empire, and, united with ſeveral rivers in its courſe, ſerves to convey goods from Canton to Pekin, being only interrupted about one day's journey by a mountain, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This canal was made by order of Chi-tſou, chieftain of the weſtern Tartars,

tary, and founder of the twentieth dynaſty of Chineſe Emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of forty years.

Canals (Engliſh), it is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater ſeems to have ſet the example, in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal, for the purpoſe of carrying coals from his eſtate to Mancheſter; by ſubſequent acts, it was extended farther. It begins at Worſley, about ſeven miles from Mancheſter, and four from Bolton, in Lancaſhire; croſſing the Merſey, one branch turns to Mancheſter, and another to Altringham, in Cheſhire, and from thence to Preſton on the Hole, about three miles from Frodſham: a branch is alſo made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between thoſe towns and Mancheſter. From Aſhton under Line a cut is made to Mancheſter, which uniting with the Merſey, forms a communication between Stockport and Mancheſter. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually paſſing for others. The Staffordſhire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Merſey and the Trent, at a place called *Wilden* in Derbyſhire, by which means goods may eaſily be conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdley forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a communication with the Grand Trunk near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walſal, Wolverhampton Wedneſbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c.; a canal from Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, to the Thames, at Weybridge; a canal from Andover, in Hampſhire, to the river near Southampton; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Glouceſter and Berkley, &c. &c.

Canals of Flanders, are numerous, and form a communication between Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

Canal (Grand Iriſh), extends from Dublin to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow.

Canal (Royal Iriſh), extends from Dublin to Ballaſculloge, about two miles from Johnſtown-bridge, in the county of Kildare.

Canal of Languedoc, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV. for the purpoſe of opening a communication between the Engliſh Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne about a quarter of a league below Toulouſe.

Canal of Orleans, a canal of France, which begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briare, at Montargis.

Canal of Picardy, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oiſe. It begins at St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, and joins the Oiſe near la Fere.

Canal of Scotland (Great), this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and facilitates the conveyance of merchandize from Ireland and the north-weſt parts of England to the German Ocean, the eaſt part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the north-eaſtern parts of England to the Iriſh Sea and weſtern parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and leſs danger than by the former courſe of navigation round the northern coaſt of Scotland.

Canal of Viſchnei-Vologok, a canal of Ruſſia, which forms a navigation from Peterſburg to Aſtrachan, a courſe of 1100 miles, paſſing by or near to Novgorod, Viſchnei-Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moſkow, Kolo, Zalaſk, Pronſk, Skopia, Rigjek, Tambov, Koperſk, Arkadinſkaia, Donſkaia, Tſchernoiyar, &c.

Canandarque, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on a ſmall lake to which it gives name: twenty-five miles S. from Lake Ontario.

Canano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: two miles SSE. Reggio.

Cananor, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, built by Almeyda, the viceroy of Portugal, in the Eaſt Indies: it withſtood the armies of Calicut and Cananor when beſieged; but was taken by the Dutch in 1664, who have eſtabliſhed a factory there. The country furniſhes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, ginger, myrobolans, and tamarinds. It was taken by the Engliſh, under general Abercombie, on the 17th of December, 1790: fifteen miles NE. Tellicheri, and 100 WSW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

Canaples, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ten miles N. Amiens.

Canara, a country of Aſia, belonging to the kingdom of Myſore; the length is near ſixty leagues along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, its breadth from ten to thirty. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

Canari, a town of the iſland of Corſica; four leagues NW. Baſtia.

Canary, a town of Poland, in the palati-

nate

nate of Sandomirz: fixteen miles W. Sandomirz.

Canary Iſlands, iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, the moſt eaſterly about fifty leagues from Cape Non. They are thirteen in number, ſeven of which are conſiderable, viz. Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Grand Canary, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other ſix are very ſmall, Graciola, Roca, or Rocca, Allegranza, Sta. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. They are ſuppoſed to have been known to the ancients under the title of the *Fortunate Iſlands*, but neglected till the beginning of the fifteenth century, when John de Betancourt, a gentleman of Normandy, took poſſeſſion of Fonteventura and Lancerota for John, king of Caſtile, about the year 1404. By the treaty of peace between Ferdinand, king of Caſtile, and Alphonſo, king of Portugal, it was agreed, that theſe iſlands ſhould belong to Spain, in lieu of the ſettlements on the continent of Africa being ceded to Portugal. The firſt diſcoverers found neither corn or wine: at preſent there is plenty of both. It would be difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to aſcertain how theſe iſlands were firſt peopled, and whence the name of Canary is derived: ſome aſcribe it to the great number of dogs found there, from the Latin word *canis*: others from the Canaanites or Phœnicians, who viſited theſe iſlands: it is probable that the firſt inhabitants might have been Canaanites, but the opinion, that the name ſhould have been thence given to the iſlands, ſeems rather fanciful than ſolid. *Long.* 12. to 17. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 10. to 29. 50. N.

Canary (Grand), the principal of the Canaries, which gives name to the whole, about ten leagues long, and ſix broad: the ſeat of government, veſted in a governor and three aſſeſſors, who exerciſe a ſovereign authority, and receive appeals from all the other iſlands; the middle part of the iſland is very mountainous, ſo that on one ſide it may blow a ſtorm, while on the other it is quite calm. The air is temperate; the inhabitants have two harveſts in a year. They cultivate ſugar canes, and vines from which they make wine called ſack, or Canary, of which they export great quantities: they have excellent fruits, ſuch as melons, pears, apples, figs, peaches of ſeveral kinds, and plantains. There are great plenty of horned cattle, ſtags, poultry, pigeons, and partridges: wood is ſcarce. The wheat and other corn is exceedingly good; the principal town is Palma, or Canary: other towns are Galder, Tirachana, and Luz.

Canary, or *Palma*, the capital of the iſland of Grand Canary, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville: the reſidence of the governor and ſovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquiſition. The town is a league in circumference, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 15. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Canaſy Canches, or *Tinta*, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, which takes its name from *Canches*, part of the Cordillera mountains ſo called. It is called *Tinta* from the name of the principal town. The country yields plenty of corn, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle and mules, which they diſpoſe of at their fairs, to the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces. It lies to the ſouth of Cuſco.

Canavez, a diſtrict of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, of which Ivrea is the capital.

Canavezes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: twenty-ſeven miles E. Porto.

Cancale, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo, celebrated for oyſters. The Engliſh landed here in 1758: three leagues E. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Canche, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Etaples, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Canches, a mountain of South America, which gives name to a juriſdiction in Peru, it is a part of the Andes. *Long.* 54. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 10. S.

Canchy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles N. Abbeville.

Canchy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: ten miles W. Bayeux.

Cancon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin: two leagues W. Monflanquin.

Canczuca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty-ſix miles W. Lemberg.

Canda, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Polefin de Rovigno: fourteen miles WSW. Rovigno.

Canda, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, at Carliſle.

Candahar, or *Kandahar*, a country of Aſia, formerly an independent kingdom, but being ſituated between the two powerful countries of Perſia and Hindooſtan, became ſometimes a province of the Mogul empire, at others a province of Perſia, till it was again formed into an independent kingdom by Timar Shah Abdalla; to which he annexed moſt of the provinces ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah. The military eſtabliſhment in 1783 was 200,000 men. It is bounded on the north by the mountain of

Gor,

Gor, on the east by the Indus, on the south by Sewee, and on the west by Persia. Every where, except towards Persia, the country is mountainous, but produces in abundance all the necessaries of life. Besides Candahar Proper, the kingdom includes Cabulistan, Ghozni, Cachemire, part of Segestan, and part of Chorasan.

Candahar, a city of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is large, and surrounded with walls and ditches, once the frontier town of Hindoostan towards Persia. It is situated in the road from Ispahan to Delhi, and consequently is a place of considerable trade and importance. It is situated on the river Hermend, which divides it in two parts. It was taken by Shah Abbas, Sophi of Persia, in 1650. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. N.

Candail, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran: 148 miles E. Kidge.

Candau, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-four miles E. Goldingen.

Candé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Segré: ten miles SW. Segré, and twenty WNW. Angers.

Candeish, a country of Asia, in the southern part of Hindoostan, situated to the south of Malwa. It was added to the Mogul Empire by Acbar. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces more cotton than any other province of Hindoostan. The principal towns are Burhampour and Champour.

Candela, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: two miles SW. Ascoli.

Candelaro, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, three miles S. Manfredona.

Candern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden Dourlach: eleven miles NE. Bâle, and fifty-two S. Strasburg.

Candes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chinon, at the conflux of the Vienne and Loire: two leagues NW. Chinon, and two and a half SE. Saumur.

Candetta, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Greece. *Long.* 38. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. N.

Candia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese: twelve miles W. Vercelli.

Candia, a large island in the Mediterranean, about 150 miles in length, and from fifteen to thirty in breadth, belonging to the Turks, well known to the ancients under the name of *Crete*, which had once kings of its own; after which it became a Roman province. St. Paul planted Christianity in this island, and Titus was the first bishop; it continued with the emperors of the East till it was taken from Michael Balbus, by the Agarenians, a nation of Arabs, who had over-run Spain. From them it was taken by the emperor Phocas, and continued with the empire till the time of the crusades, when it was given to Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, who was created king of Thessalonica: by him it was sold to the Venetians, who called it Candia, from a fortress built by the Arabs, and named Khandak, softened into Candia, which they made the metropolis. The island flourished under the wise government of the Venetian state, till, in the year 1645, it was invaded by the Turks, and, after a brave defence, the town of Canea was compelled to surrender: but the city of Candia was not taken till twenty-five years after. The country abounds in corn and fruit trees: on the hills grow vines, which yield excellent wine. Other articles of commerce produced in the island are wool, oil, silk, honey, and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks; the government is intrusted to three pachas, with an army of about 15,000 men.

Candia, a town of the island of the same, founded by the Arabians, and called Khandak, from whence the Venetians formed Candia, a name which they gave to this place and the whole island. This city, after the reduction of Canea and great part of the island, stood a siege against the power of the Turks, from the year 1646 to 1670, when it was compelled to surrender, and with it the whole island, except three towns, Sude, Grabuge, and Spina Longa, which afterwards successively fell into the power of the Turks. *Long.* 42. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cooke, in the year 1775. *Long.* 27. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 10. S.

Candy, a city of the island of Ceylon, and capital of a province to which it gives name, but not the residence of the king. It was several times destroyed by the Portuguese, when they had territorial possession in the the island. The air is reckoned wholesome, and the climate good. The kingdom is divided into several provinces, some of which are populous and fertile, intersected with rivers, and well furnished with woods. *Long.* 80. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

Cane, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumnah, twenty miles SE. Corah.

Canea, a seaport town of the island of Candy, situated at the eastern extremity of a bay on the north side of the island, anciently known by the name of *Cydon*, or *Cydonia*, about two miles in circumference, surrounded on the land side by a range of thick walls, and defended toward the sea by

by batteries mounted with cannon. And is ſuppoſed to contain 16,000 inhabitants. The harbour admits ſhips of 200 tons burthen, and might be deepened to admit veſſels of a larger ſize. Canea was attacked by the Turks in the year 1645, in the time of peace, without the leaſt information, yet, notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of the beſiegers, it withſtood the whole Ottoman army of 60,000 men for fifty days, and then obtained honourable terms, and marched out with all the honours of war. The Turks loſt 25,000 men in the ſiege: ſixty miles W. Candia. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

Canefield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: ſix miles NNW. Queenborough.

Canella, a country of the iſland of Ceylon: it contains mines of precious ſtones, but the principal riches ariſe from the quantity of cinnamon with which it abounds.

Canelli, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti: twelve miles SSE. Aſti.

Canelos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: five miles NNE. Lamego.

Canem, or *Kanem*, a country of Africa, in Negroland, weſt of Nubia, about *Long.* 40. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 17. N.

Canet, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées: five miles E. Perpignan.

Canet, a town of France, in the department of Herault: ten miles SE. Lodeve.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio; taken by the Imperial troops in 1701; retaken by the French in 1702; by the Imperialiſts, and again by the French in 1705: twenty miles W. Mantua.

Canfranc, a town of Spain, in Aragon: three leagues N. Jaca.

Cangaree, a river of United America, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Saluda and the Tyger, about five miles NW. from Columbia.

Cangiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-ſeven miles N. Policaſtro.

Cangon, a town of Africa, in the country of Batta.

Canhar, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Soane, five miles SW. Bidzigur.

Cani, two ſmall iſlands of Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Caniaderago, a lake of North America, in the ſtate of New York. *Long.* 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania: eight miles N. Valona.

Caning, a town of European Turkey, in Epire: four miles SE. Valona.

Canine, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. *Long.* 17. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 56. S.

Caniſbay, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, and moſt northern part of Scotland: eleven miles N. Wick.

Caniſcha, a town of Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1600, who held it till the year 1690, when it was taken by the Imperial troops, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz: ninety-ſix miles S. Vienna, and 124 NW. Peter Wardein.

Caniſola, a town of the iſland of Cherſo, in the Adriatic: twenty-two miles N. Cherſo.

Caniſter (Great), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

Caniſter (Little), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal near the coaſt of Siam: two leagues ſouth from the Great Caniſter.

Caniſter (Weſt), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 37. N

Caniſy, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: four miles SW. St. Lo.

Cannæ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari; where Hannibal defeated the Romans. It was the ſee, but is now only a titular ſee.

Cannete, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: eighteen miles E. Cordova.

Cannete, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: five leagues S. Oſſuna.

Cannette, a town of South America, in Peru, ſituated in a vally, about a league and a half from the Pacific Ocean. The country yields corn enough for home conſumption and exportation: ſixty-five miles from Lima.

Cano, or *Cana*, a country of the internal parts of Africa, in Negroland, ſituated about *Long.* 30. E. Ferro *Lat.* 18. N.

Canoa, a town of Japan, in the province of Iwami,

Canobio, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the weſt ſide of Lake Maggiora: thirteen miles ESE. Domo d'Oſſello.

Canoge, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: ninety-five miles E. Agra, and fifty W. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 2. N.

Canonnicut, a ſmall iſland of North America, in Narraganſett Bay.

Canoraſay, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Coll.

Canoſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It was once epiſcopal, but the ſee has been united to the archbiſhopric of Bari. It was taken by the French in the year 1502: thirty-one miles W. Bari.

Canoſa,

Canofio, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo: fifteen miles SW. Saluzzo.

Canovio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: twenty-two miles S. Durazzo.

Canoul, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Hydrabad: ninety-five miles SSW. Hydrabad, and 124 E. Biſnagur. *Long.* 78. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Canourgue (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. The inhabitants of which carry on conſiderable trade in cattle and woollen ſtuffs: three leagues SSW. Maurejols, and four and a half WSW. Mende.

Canſo (Gut of), a narrow ſtrait between the iſland of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

Canſo, an iſland, with a ſeaport town of the ſame name, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Canſtein, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſix miles SE. Stadtburg.

Canſwa, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the ſea, forty miles SSW. Junagur, in the country of Guzerat.

Canta, a diſtrict and juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Lima.

Canto-viéga, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Canſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Neckar: with a fauxbourg on the oppoſite ſide: near it are ſome medicinal ſprings; and in the town is a manufacture of printed linens: three miles NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Cantal, a large and lofty mountain of France, 993 toiſes higher than the level of the ſea; it is always covered with ſnow. It is ſituated in the centre of a department to which it gives name, which was before the revolution a part of Auvergne: fixteen miles NE. Aurillac, and fourteen WNW. St. Flour.

Cantara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, five miles S. from Agoſta.

Cantarilla, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia: three leagues from Murcia.

Cantaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: eight miles NNE. Policaſtro.

Cantaya, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated in a gulf formed by the weſt point of the iſland of Java.

Cantazaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: twenty-one miles SW. St. Severina, and nine NE. Squillace.

Cantecroix, a town of Brabant: five miles SE. Antwerp.

Canteleu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: one league W. Rouen.

Canterbury, a city of England, and capital of the county of Kent, the ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of all England, ſituated in a vally, between gently riſing hills, on the river Stour; founded before the Chriſtian era. It is a county of itſelf, and the magiſtrates have authority to determine all law-ſuits between the citizens, and to try for capital crimes committed within the city. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. It firſt returned members to the Britiſh parliament in the reign of Edward I. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Canterbury was formerly celebrated for its ſilk manufacture, which has for ſome years been on the decline; the principal manufactures are thoſe of worſted and Canterbury muſlins, made of ſilk and cotton. There were formerly ſeventeen churches within the walls, and three in the ſuburbs, fifteen only of which remain. The Jews have a ſynagogue; Methodiſts, Baptiſts, Preſbyterians, and Quakers, have each a place of public worſhip. The country round about produces a great quantity of hops. It is likewiſe celebrated for its brawn. In the cathedral was once the famous ſhrine of Thomas-à-Becket, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, to which pilgrims from all parts of the world continually flocked, having been canonized by pope Alexander, two years after his death, and only put a ſtop to by the reformation under Henry VIII, who took to himſelf the riches of the ſhrine, and ordered his name to be eraſed from among the ſaints: fifty-ſix miles E. London. *Long.* 1. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Canterbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: nine miles N. Concord.

Canterbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: nine miles SE. Windam.

Canth, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw, on the Wiſtritz: twelve miles SW. Breſlau, and eighteen NE. Schweidnitz.

Cantillana, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir: eleven miles NW. Carmona.

Cantoira, a town of Piedmont: twenty-two miles NNW. Turin.

Canton, or *Quang-tcheou*, a city and ſeaport of China, and capital of the province of Quang-tong. One of the richeſt of the empire: by ſome ſaid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The immenſe quantity of money

which foreign veſſels bring daily to this city, draws hither a continual crowd of merchants from all the provinces; ſo that one is ſure of finding in its warehouſes the rareſt productions of the ſoil, and the moſt valuable of the Chineſe manufactures. This city is, beſides, ſituated on a beautiful river, which has a communication by canals with all the neighbouring provinces: the entrance of it is called *Hou-man*, its banks, the plains which it waters, and even the hills which hang over it, are cultivated, and afford the moſt enchanting proſpect. The city is compoſed, as it were, of three different cities, ſeparated by lofty walls, but ſo conjoined, that the ſame gate ſerves to go out from the one and enter the other. Theſe three cities united, almoſt form a regular ſquare; the ſtreets are long and ſtraight, paved chiefly with cut ſtone, and ornamented from ſpace to ſpace with triumphal arches; ſome of them are covered: theſe contain the richeſt ſhops. The houſes preſent nothing remarkable but great neatneſs; they conſiſt only of one ſtory, and have no windows to the ſtreet. People of condition are carried here in chairs. The ſtreets are continually crowded, eſpecially with porters, who are all loaded, and have for the moſt part their heads, legs, and feet bar. There is no other convenience in this city for tranſporting goods from one place to another but men's ſhoulders. An infinite number of barks of all ſizes, which cover the river night and day, form a kind of floating city; they all touch one another, and are ranged ſo as to form ſtreets, the people who inhabit them are innumerable, and have no other dwelling: each bark lodges a family and their grand-children. At break of day all theſe people depart to fiſh, or cultivate their rice: 340 leagues S. Pekin. *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Cantu, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: five miles SSE. Como.

Cantyre, ſee *Kintyre*.

Canvey, an iſland of England, in the mouth of the Thames, near the coaſt of Eſſex, about five miles long and two wide. In high tides it is often overflowed, except the hilly parts: five miles NW. from the Nore.

Cany, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax: nine leagues NW. Pouen. *Long.* 18. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Cao-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles ESE. Hetſin.

Cao-chan-li, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 420 miles E. Peking.

Cao-lim, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Cao-lim, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Cao-ming, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Cao-tang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 200 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Cao-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles ESE. Tching-ting.

Cao-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty miles S. Tching.

Cao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles S. Gan.

Cao-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſeven miles NW. King-ki-tao.

Cao-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: forty-two miles NW. Tcin-tcheou.

Caorla, a town of Italy, on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice. *Long.* 30. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 54. N.

Capacini, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: four miles W. Vieſta.

Capaccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: five miles N. Agropoli.

Capanabaſtla, a town of North America, in the province of Chiapa, in Mexico: ſeventy miles SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnoles.

Cape Abacou, a cape near the weſt end of the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 74. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

Cape Agua, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 15. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Aguer, or *Ger*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Cape Aguja, a double point of South America, on the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 80. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 38. S.

Cape Aguillas, ſee *Cape Anguillas*.

Cape Ajo, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 11. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Cape Albatel, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers: thirty miles E. Cape Tenes.

Cape Albania, on the north-weſt point of the Iſle of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Cape Algar, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt

of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 40. E.

Cape Alice, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the east coast of Calabria Citra, in the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 35. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Cape Amanfo, on the south-east coast of of the island of Corsica, and northern part of the entrance into the Bay of Bonifacio.

Cape Amboise, or *Ambeezes*, in the Atlantic, on the coast of Benin. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Cape Ambra, or *Ambro*, see *Cape Natal*.

Cape Amoushe, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Algiers: thirty miles WSW. Cape Caxines.

Cape Anciola, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Cape Ancon, or *Anco*, the north point of the island of Chiloe, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. S.

Cape Anderville, a cape of France, on the north-east coast of the department of the Channel: thirteen miles WNW. Cherburg. *Long.* 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Cape Andrea, the east point of the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 34. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

Cape Anguada, the westerly point of the island of Porto Rico.

Cape Anguille, a cape of Newfoundland: twelve leagues S. Cape St. George. *Long.* 59. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Cape Anguilhas, a cape of Africa, to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. S.

Cape Ann, on the west coast of New Britain, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Cape Ann, a cape on the coast of Massachusetts, in the United States of America. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Cape Antio, a cape of Italy, on the west coast of the Campagna di Roma, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cape Antongil, on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 73. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

Cape Apollonia, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guinea, *Long.* 0. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 44. N.

Cape Arca, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

Cape Argent, a cape on the east side of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Cape Argentera, a cape of the island of Sardinia, on the west coast, two miles W. Argentera. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Cape Armi, or *Capo dell' Armi*, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the southern coast of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 33. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Cape Ash-oune-mon-kar, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 5. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Asinara, the north-west point of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Cape Ava, a cape on the coast of Japan. *Long.* 140. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Cape Baba, a cape on the north coast of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 49. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Cape Baffa, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

Cape Bajador, the north-west point of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

Cape Bainetta, a cape on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo, near a village of the same name. *Long.* 72. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Cape Bajoli, a cape on the west coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

Cape Bajona, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

Cape Balaad, a cape of Africa, on the north coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

Cape Ballard, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Cape Barbas, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 16. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Cape Bardistan, a cape on the coast of Persia, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

Cape Barfleur, a cape on the coast of France, in the Channel, six leagues E. Cherburg. *Long.* 1. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Cape Barnabas, see *Cape St. Barnabas*.

Cape Bartholomew, the south point of Staten Land. *Long.* 50. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

Cape Bassas, a cape on the east coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 48. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Cape Baxos, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

Cape (Bear's), the southern point of the island

ſland of St. John, near Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Cape Beata, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Cape Becur, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, in the Mediterranean; four leagues NNE. Alexandria.

Cape Bede, a lofty promontory on the eaſt coaſt of Cooke's river, on the weſt coaſt of North America; four leagues N. from Cape Elizabeth.

Cape Bedford, a cape on the coaſt of Labrador, in Davis's Straits. *Long.* 67. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. N.

Cape Bedford, the north-eaſt extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 16. S.

Cape Begu, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 57. N.

Cape Berberia, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

Cape de Berelos, a cape of Egypt, on the north coaſt, in the Mediterranean: thirty miles W. Damietta. *Long.* 49. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 29. N.

Cape Bermejo, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Cape Beroard, a cape of Egypt, on the north coaſt, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 51. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 63. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of South America, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. S.

Cape Blanco, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 68. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 10. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 49. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, a little to the weſt of Cape Corſo.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Corfu. *Long.* 37. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſle of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 32. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 9. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Bluff, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. N.

Cape Boeu, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Cape Bogachua, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt of Arabia: 150 miles SW. Cape Fartaſh. *Long.* 48. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Cape Bojador, a cape of Africa, on the weſt coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

Cape Bon, or *Ras-Adder*, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Cape Bonandria, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 23. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Cape Bonaviſta, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Cape Braſa, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

Cape Bredanach, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rum.

Cape Breton, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 59. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Cape Breton, an iſland of North America, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, ſeparated from Nova Scotia by the Strait of Fronſac, about a league wide. This iſland is about 140 miles in length; full of mountains and lakes, and interſected by a great number of creeks and bays. The ſoil is fertile, and abounds in timber. In the mountains are coal mines; in the vallies excellent paſture, and the coaſt abound in fiſh. In the year 1747, it was taken from the French by admiral Warren and colonel Pepperell, of Piſcataway in New England, and in the year 1758, by admiral Boſcawen and colonel Amherſt. *Long.* 59. to 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 34. to 47. 5. N.

Cape Breton, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: three leagues N. Bayonne.

Cape Brett, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the northermoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. S.

Cape Briſtol, a cape of South Georgia, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 26. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Cape Broyle, a cape of Newfoundland, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Cape Buller, a point of land on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

Cape Buller, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

Cape Buller, a cape of South Georgia. *Long.* 37. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

Cape Buller, a cape on the coaſt of New Britain, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 151. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 56. S.

Cape Burela, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Cape Burulaque, the northern point of Zibu, or Sebu, one of the Philippine Iſlands. *Long.* 122. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 6. N.

Cape Burzano, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the ſouthern extremity of Calabria Ultra, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 34. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Cape Buſto, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Butifaras, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cape Byron, the ſouth-weſt extremity of New Ireland, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 149. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Cape Byron, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. S.

Cape Byron, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Guernſey. *Long.* 164. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

Cape Cabron, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Samana, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 33. N.

Cape Caccia, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt: eighteen miles W. Algeri. *Long.* 26. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Cape Caglia, or *Cape Maiapan*, the ſouth-weſt point of the Morea. *Long.* 40. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Cape Calbache, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 49. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

Cape Calibong, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 110. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 18. S.

Cape Camboja, the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Camboja, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

Cape Cameron, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 67. 8. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Cape Campbel, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 188. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 44. S.

Cape Canan, ſee *Cape Mejurata*.

Cape Canet, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Cape Cantin, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 8. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Cape Capricorn, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 208. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. S.

Cape Carava, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Cape Cardwang, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 107. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Cape Cavalaria, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 49. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Cape Catalugna, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Majorca: three miles W. Cape Formentor.

Cape Caravelle, a cape at the extremity of a neck of land, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Cape Carbonaro, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Carowze, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

Cape Carthage, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Cape Carvoeiro, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Carvoeiro, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 10. 9. E. Ferro *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Caſcaes, a cape of Portugal: two miles and a half SW. Caſcaes. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Cape Catoche, a cape of North America, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the province of Yucatan. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Cape Caſtedo, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo: five miles SE. St. Domingo.

Cape Cavalier, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Caramania, in the Mediterranean: twenty-eight leagues W. Alexandretta.

Cape Cavallo, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt: ſixteen miles SE. Terra Nuova. *Long.* 27. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

Cape Caxines, or *Ras Accon-natter*, a cape on the north coaſt of Africa, in the Mediterranean, forming the weſt point of the Bay of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Cervera, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Cape Cervera, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. N.

Cape Chaillons, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada *Long.* 85. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Cape Chanceley, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 55. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Cape Charles, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Cape Charles, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Virginia, at the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Cheſepeak. *Long.* 75. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Cape Charlotte, a cape at the ſouth extremity of New Georgia. *Long.* 36. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 32. S.

Cape Chat, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Cape Chelidoni, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouthern coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Cape Chidley, a cape on the north coaſt of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 70. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Cape Chigneƈto, or *Chigniton*, a cape in the Bay of Funday, between New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia.

Cape Churchill, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

Cape Clear, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Clare, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland: fifty miles SW. Kinſale. *Long.* 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Cape Cleaveland, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. S.

Cape Coaſt Caſtle, or *Cape Corſo*, a cape and factory of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 58. N.

Cape Cocos, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Cape Cod, a cape of North America, on the north ſide of Boſton Bay, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Cape Codera, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma, in the diſtrict of Caracca. *Long.* 48. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Cape Codolan, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

Cape Cold, a cape at the north end of Charles Iſland, on the coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 10. 57. E. Greenland. *Lat.* 79. 6. N.

Cape Colenet, or *Colnett*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 164. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

Cape Colonni, a cape on the coaſt of the Morea, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Colonna, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 35. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Cape Coloni, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, northward of the Gulf of Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. N.

Cape Colville, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 165. 33. E. Greenwico. *Lat.* 36. 26. S.

Cape Comfort, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Cape Comin, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Cape Comorin, the ſouthern point of Hindooſtan, in the Travancore country. *Long.* 77. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

Cape Condecedo, a cape of North America, on the north-weſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 73. 36. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 21. N.

Cape Conway, a cape of the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 211. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 36. S.

Cape Corientes, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Cape Corienies, a cape of Africa, on the eaſtern coaſt, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 15. S.

Cape Coronation, a cape on the coaſt of of New Caledonia, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

Cape Corrientes, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

Cape Corrientas, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 89. 16. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 28. N.

Cape Corrubedo, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Cape Corſo, ſee *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*.

Cape Corſo, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Cape Corvoeira, a cape on the weſtern coaſt

of Africa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

Cape Cornwall, a cape at the extremity of England, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cape Cornwall, the ſouth-weſt point of land on the north-weſt ſide of the paſſage of Endeavour Straits, in New Holland. *Long.* 141. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

Cape Couili, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouth coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 46. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Cape Courco, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Cape Creus, or *Cruz*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia, in the Mediterranean. *Long* 19. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Cape Crio, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey. *Long.* 44. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Cape Crio, a cape of the iſland of Candia: ſeven miles SW. Canea.

Cape Criſnez, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel, between Boulogne and Calais. *Long.* 1. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Cape Croix, a cape on the weſt coaſt of of Africa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

Cape Croſs, on the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 84. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

Cape Croſs, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Cape Croſs, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of North America. *Long.* 223. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 57.

Cape Crux, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 54. N.

Cape Cruz, ſee *Cape Creus*.

Cape Culebras, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

Cape Culera, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Cumberland, a cape on the iſland of Eſpirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 39. S.

Cape Cumberland, a cape on Kerguelen's Land; one league and a half ſouth-eaſt half ſouth, from Chriſtmas harbour.

Cape Danger, or *Point Danger*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 8. S.

Cape Darby, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 163. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 21. N.

Cape Dartuch, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Cape Delgado, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

Cape Delgado, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 50. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Cape Deliverance, on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſt Indian Ocean. *Long.* 157. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

Cape Delle, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 4. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Denbigh, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, the eaſt or ſouth-eaſt point of Norton Sound. *Long.* 162. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

Cape Dentekom, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

Cape Derradiera, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. S.

Cape Deſeada, or *Deſire*, a cape of South America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, from the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 52. S.

Cape Deſolation, the ſouth point of Greenland, near the entrance into Davis's Straits. *Long.* 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Cape Deſolation, a cape of South America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 72. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 55. S.

Cape Diamond, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

Cape Digby, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 78. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 23. S.

Cape Diggs, a cape in the Channel from Hudſon's Straits to Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

Cape Diggs, or *Cape Dudley*, a cape in Baffin's Bay. *Long.* 59. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 76. 48. N.

Cape Dinas, a cape of North Wales, being the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Holyhead. *Long.* 4. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Cape Diſappointment, a cape on the coaſt of South Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 36. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

Cape Diſcord, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Greenland. *Long.* 44. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Cape Dobbs, a cape in Hudſon's Bay, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance of Wager's River. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. N.

Cape Dolphin, a cape of Falkland's Iſlands, being the eaſt point of the north entrance into Falkland's Sound.

Cape Donna Maria, or *Cape Dame Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 74. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18 38. N.

Cape Douglas, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 153. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Cape Dove, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Cape Dromedary, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 210. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

Cape Dudley, ſee *Cape Diggs*.

Cape Dyers, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 66. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

Cape Dyvy, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

Cape Eaſt, the eaſtermoſt point of the continent of Aſia, and the dominions of Ruſſia. *Long.* 169. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

Cape Eaſt, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 179. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

Cape Edgecumb, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 135. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Cape Egmont, a cape on the weſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Cape Elizabeth, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Elizabeth, a cape at the entrance of the channel into Cook's River, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 152. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Cape Engano, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 68. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Cape Engano, ſee *Cape Inganno*.

Cape Engliſh, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Cape Enrage, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies.

Cape Erqui, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the department of the North Coaſts. *Long.* 15. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Cape Eſpartel, ſee *Cape Spartel*.

Cape Eſpichel, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

Cape Eſquimaux, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

Cape Eſtardi, a cape of Spain, on the eaſt coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Cape Eſtierao, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Cape Fairweather, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 34. S.

Cape Fairweather, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 138. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Cape Falſe, or *Falſo*, the eaſt point of Falſe Bay, eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

Cape Falſe, or *Falſe Point*, a cape of Hindooſtan, at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 20. 22. N.

Cape Falſe, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, a little to the weſt of Cape Beata.

Cape Farewell, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 42. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 38. N.

Cape Farewell, a cape of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 37. S.

Cape Farina, a Cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Cape Farruch, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Cape Fartac, or *Cape Fartaſh*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 51. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Cape Fear, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 78. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Cape Fear, a river formed by the union of two ſtreams, which unite near Wilmington, in North Carolina, and runs into the ſea at Cape Fear.

Cape Fegalle, or *Fegalo*, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 0. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Cape Fella, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra. *Long.* 33. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Cape Felo, the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

Cape Ferolle, or *Point Ferolle*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, north of St. John's Bay. *Long.* 57. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Cape Ferrato, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the Gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Cape Ferratt, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean; near the meridian of Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Cape Ferre, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Cape Ferrol, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Cape Feu, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 9. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

Cape Figueri, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Cape Finiſterre, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Spain, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 7. 26. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Cape Fino, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Cape Fiſeraon, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape Five Fingers, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 45. 47. S.

Cape Flattery, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Cape Flattery, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 145. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 56. S.

Cape Florida, the moſt eaſterly point of Eaſt Florida, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Florida. *Long.* 80. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 44. N.

Cape Foggy, a cape on an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Alathka, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 202. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Cape Fons, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 55. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cape Formentor, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Cape Formoſo, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 8. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Cape Formoſa, a cape in the Straits of Malacca; about ten leagues SE. Malacca.

Cape Foulweather, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. N.

Cape François, the ſouthern point of Kergueland's Land.

Cape François, or *Le Cap*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo; it contains about 8000 inhabitants. It was founded in the year 1670, but from its ſituation in a fertile ſoil, well watered by rivers, it ſoon became a flouriſhing town. The harbour is good, and capable of containing veſſels of the largeſt ſize, and only open to the north, from whence it can receive no injury: it has ſuffered conſiderably ſince the beginning of the revolution. *Long.* 72. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 46. N.

Cape François (Old), a town and cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 69. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

Cape Frederick Henry, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland, forming the north point of Adventure Bay. *Long.* 147. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 49. S.

Cape Freels, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Cape Freels, a cape of Newfoundland, at the weſt point of the entrance in Treſpaſſers Bay.

Cape Frehel, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coaſt; four leagues W. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Cape Frio, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil, eaſt of Rio Janeiro. *Long.* 41. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 54. S.

Cape Fronſac, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

Cape Froward, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 3. S.

Cape Fry, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

Cape Fullerton, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape Fumos, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 29. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Cape Galaſiguera, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

Cape Galera, a cape of South America, on the north-weſt coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 75. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

Cape Galera, the eaſt point of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Cape Galiſano, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 13. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Cape Gallant, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 50. S.

Cape Gallo, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Cape Garapo, a cape of France, in the Mediterranean: about two leagues S. Antibes. *Long.* 24. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Cape Gaſpe, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Cape Gata, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada. *Long.* 14. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Cape Gatto, or *Cape Gaeta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

Cape George, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 54. S.

Cape George, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 150. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 15. S.

Cape George, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Cape George, a cape of the iſland of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 36. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. S.

Cape George, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 52. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

Cape Ger, ſee *Cape Aguer*.

Cape Glouceſter, a cape on the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, at the ſouthern extremity of South America.

Cape Glouceſter, a high promontory on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 59. S.

Cape Glouceſter, a cape on the coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 148. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 54. S.

Cape Gondewar, a cape on the coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 82. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Cape Gonſalvo, ſee *Cape Lopez Gonſalvo*.

Cape of Good Hope, a cape and ſettlement in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, firſt diſcovered in the year 1487, by Bartholomew Diaz, who made ſome nautical obſervations, but did not land. He gave it the name of *Capo dos totos Tormenios*, or *Tormenioſo*, on account of the ſtorms his veſſel met with near the coaſt; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, changed it to its preſent name on the return of Diaz. The Dutch, in their voyages to the Indies, uſed to land here to take in water and proviſions: the ſhips going out depoſited their letters in a caſe of iron, or lead, under a ſtone appointed for the purpoſe, which thoſe who returned exchanged for others, and conveyed the intelligence and circumſtances of their voyage to the different ports. John Van Riebeck, a ſurgeon, and a man of abilities, firſt conceived the deſign of forming a fixed eſtabliſhment, which muſt be of great utility to his country at a place about an equal diſtance between their ſettlements in India and Europe, to afford ſhips refreſhments, ſtores, &c. His plan was adopted by the Dutch Eaſt India company. Four ſhips were accordingly ſent out under the command of Riebeck, who acquired the friendſhip of the natives, and laid the foundation of the town now called *Cape Town*: every thing ſucceeded to his wiſh, and the colony encreaſed and proſpered: a bounty of ſixty acres of land was granted to every man who ſettled there, ſo that the whole is now of conſiderable extent, and forms ſix different eſtabliſhments. Some diſputes, however, in the year 1659, produced a war between the natives and the Dutch, concerning the boundaries of the latter. After the loſs of many lives, all animoſities were amicably concluded in about ten years, and they have lived in peace and quiet till the preſent time. The climate is favourable; the ſpring commences in October, the ſummer in January, the autumn in April, and the winter in July. The ſoil is good, and produces abundance of corn beyond the mountains. The country farther inland is much infeſted with beaſts of prey, ſuch as lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, &c. Game is plentiful, and the number of antelopes and deer prodigious. Among other ſpecies of animals, are the elephant, elk, rhinoceros, giraffa, &c. A great number of beautiful and rare birds have been found, as well as curious plants, by naturaliſts, who have made it their buſineſs to viſit the country for that purpoſe. In the month of September, 1795, the cape and town ſurrendered to an Engliſh fleet, under the command of admiral Sir G. Elphinſtone, ſeconded by land forces under the command of major generals Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation, by one of which private property was to remain untouched. The loſs ſuſtained on the ſide of the Engliſh being only four men killed, and a few officers and men wounded. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 24. S.

Cape Gracias à Dios, a cape of North America, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the country of Honduras. *Long.* 65. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Cape Graſton, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 57. S.

Cape Gregory, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 43. 30. N.

Cape Grenville, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 58. S.

Cape Greville, a cape on the west coast of North America. *Long.* 207. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Cape Grimington, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Cape Groneffe, or *Groz Nez*, the north-west point of the island of Jersey. *Long.* 2. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 22. N.

Cape Gros, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 18. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Cape Gros, a cape on the north coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Cape Groſo, a cape on the east coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cape Groſo, a cape on the south coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Guadel, or *Gondel*, a cape on the coast of Perſia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 62. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Cape Guanglovi, a cape on the west coast of the island of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

Cape Guardafu, a cape of Africa, on the east coast, in the Arabian Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Babel Mandel. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Cape Guigan, the ſouthern point of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 225. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Cape Guilon, or *Aguilon*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 6. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

Cape Gyſen's, a cape on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 49. N.

Cape Hanglip, a cape of Africa, on the ſouthern extremity and eaſt ſide of Falſe Bay. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

Cape Harbour, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Main, at the north extremity of Wells Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Cape Hargbah, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Cape Harriſon, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Cape Hatteras, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 75. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Cape Hawke, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 14. S.

Cape Henlopen, or *Cape James*, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Pennſilvania, at the mouth of the Delaware, on which a lighthouſe is erected. *Long.* 75. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Cape Henrietta Maria, a cape on the weſt coaſt of James's Bay, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Cape Henry, a cape of North America, on the eaſt coaſt of Virginia, at the mouth of the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Herqui, ſee *Cape Erqui*.

Cape Higuera, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 14. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Hillſborough, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 56. S.

Cape Hinchinbroke, a cape in the Northern Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the eaſt of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Cape la Hogue, a cape of France, on the north-weſt of the department of the Channel, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 15. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Cape Holland, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 57. S.

Cape Holy, a cape in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 72. 32. N.

Cape Honduras, a cape of North America, at the eaſtern ſide of the Gulf of Honduras. *Long.* 68. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

Cape Hone, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 1. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 37. N.

Cape Hope, a cape at the entrance of Repulſe Bay, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape Hope Advance, a cape in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 72. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Cape Horn, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of South America, on the iſland of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 67. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 58. S.

Cape Horn (Falſe), a cape of South America: about three leagues NE. from Cape Horn.

Cape Howe, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 150. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 27. S.

Cape Jackſon, or *Point Jackſon*, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 175. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 54. S.

Cape James, ſee *Cape Henlopen*.

Cape Jaques, a cape on the coaſt of Chiampa, eaſt of the mouth of the river Cambodia. *Long.* 107. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cape Jaquet, a cape on the coaſt of Guzerat,

zerat, in the Gulf of Cutch. *Long.* 68. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. N.

Cape Jaſques, a cape in the Gulf of Perſia. *Long.* 57. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Cape Jones, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Cape Icy, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the Frozen Sea, diſcovered in April, 1778. *Long.* 198. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. 29. N.

Cape Infant, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 19. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Cape Inganno, or *Engano*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Luçon, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 121. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Cape Iondel, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cape Irois, a cape, the moſt weſterly point of land of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt Indies.

Cape Kidknappers, on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 43. S.

Cape (King William's), a cape on the eaſtern extremity of New Guinea, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 148. 5 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Cape Koameroo, the ſouth-eaſt projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the iſland of Tavai-Poe-nammoo, one of the New Zealand iſlands. *Long.* 176. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Cape Labou, or *Labo*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the Ivory Coaſt. *Long.* 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

Cape Lebeche, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Ledo, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 22. S.

Cape Levi, a cape of France, on the weſt coaſt, in the Engliſh Channel: ſeven miles ENE. Cherburg.

Cape Liam, a cape on the coaſt of Malacca, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 99. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Cape Licoſa, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the ſouthern extremity of the Gulf of Salerno. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Cape Liri, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt: three miles E. Cape Caccia.

Cape Liſburn, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 165. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. 10. N.

Cape Liſburn, a cape on the iſland of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

Cape Llentriſca, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 17. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cape Lodo, or *Mad Cape*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 71. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

Cape Lognina, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Lookout, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 76. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

Cape Look-Out, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 89. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Cape Lopatka, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of Kamſkatcha. *Long.* 156. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Cape Lopez Gonſalvo, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Cape Lucas, the ſouth-eaſt point of California. *Long.* 93. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 11. N.

Cape Mabo, a cape on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 130. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Cape Mabrab, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

Cape Machiachaco, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 13. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N

Cape Macri, a cape on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the northern part of the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Cape Maguari, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 32. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 15. S.

Cape Malabar, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 65. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Cape Malio, or *St. Angelo*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 40. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Cape Manifold, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 22. 42. S.

Cape Manouffi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 70. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 6. S.

Cape Manuel, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic: fifteen miles SE. Cape Verde.

Cape Mar, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt

coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 46. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Cape Marba, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Indian Ocean, or Arabian Sea. *Long.* 57. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Cape Maria van Diemen, a cape of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 191. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Cape Marquis, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Cape Martello, the ſouth point of the iſland of Negropont, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

Cape Martin, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Cape Martinet, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Cape Matapan, ſee *Cape Caglia.*

Cape May, a cape of North America, at the mouth of the Delaware, on the ſouth coaſt of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Cape Mayor, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cape Mayzi, or *Cape Maizo*, the eaſtern point of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Cape Mejurata, or *Meſurata*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 16. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 21. N.

Cape Melle, a cape in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Cape Melvil, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

Cape Mendocina, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 123. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. N.

Cape Meſurado, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Upper Guinea. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 6. N.

Cape Meyo, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 26. 50. E. Greenwich *Lat.* 31. S.

Cape Middle, the moſt weſterly point of Staten Land, in the Straits of La Maire.

Cape Milazzo, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Cape Minarro, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Cape Minorca, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Cape Mirick, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 15. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. N.

Cape Miſeno, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the north ſide of the Gulf of Naples. *Long.* 31. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Cape Mobanzo, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia, in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 67. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Cape Mola, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

Cape Monday, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. S.

Cape Mondego, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Cape Monmouth, a cape of South America, on the ſouth ſide of the Straits of Magellan.

Cape Montague, a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. N.

Cape Montague, a cape on the iſland of South Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. *Long.* 26. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 33. S.

Cape Monte, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 9. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 22. N.

Cape Monte, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. N.

Cape Monte Santo, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of European Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Cape Montego, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Cape Monze, a cape in the Indian Sea, on the coaſt of Mecran. *Long.* 65. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Cape Morant, or *Eaſt Point*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

Cape Moraria, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape Moreton, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 56. S.

Cape Mort, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Cape Mount, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 38. N.

Cape Mozandum, or *Muſeldom*, a cape at the entrance of the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 56. 20. E. Greenwich *Lat.* 26. 17. N.

Cape Mulgrave, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt.

coast of North America, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 165. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

Cape Nabon, a cape on the south-west coast of the Gulf of Persia. *Long.* 51. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 36. N.

Cape Nakos, or *Nackouse*, a cape of Africa, called also *Cape Tenes*, see *Cape Tenes*.

Cape Nao, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Cape Nassau, a cape of South America, on the coast of Surinam, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 59. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Cape Natal, or *Cape Ambra*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 73. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 22. S.

Cape Nava, a cape of Naples, on the east coast of Calabria Citra: four miles SSW. Cape Colonna.

Cape Nave, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia, a little to the north of Cape Finisterra.

Cape Nebo, a cape of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 142. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. N.

Cape Neddik, a cape of North America, on the coast of the province of Maine. *Long.* 70. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Cape Negrais, a cape on the coast of Ava, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

Cape Negro, a cape on the east coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Cape Negro, a cape of the west coast of the island of Corsica. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Cape Negro, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Negro, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coast of Benguela. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. S.

Cape Newenham, a cape on the west coast of North America. *Long.* 197. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Cape Nizao, a cape on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo: twelve miles WSW. St. Domingo.

Cape Noir, a cape of South America, on the west coast of the island of Terra del Fuego, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 73. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. S.

Cape Noli, a cape on the coast of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 29. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Cape Non, or *Num*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the west coast of Morocco. *Long.* 6. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Cape Nono, a cape on the west coast of the island of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

Cape Norfeo, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 55. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Cape Norman, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 55. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Cape North, a cape on the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Cape North, the most northerly point of Europe, and of Norway, in the island of Maggero. *Long.* 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

Cape North, a cape on the coast of Asia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. 56. N.

Cape North, a cape of South America, on the coast of Surinam. *Long.* 49. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 58. N.

Cape North, a cape on the coast of the island of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 38. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 5. S.

Cape North, the north part of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Cape North, a cape on the north coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Cape Notch, a cape of South America, on the south coast of the land of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. S.

Cape Ogogno, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 14. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Cape Oneglia, a cape of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Cape Orange, a cape of South America, on the coast of Surinam. *Long.* 50. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 20. N.

Cape Orford, a cape on the south-east coast of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 56. S.

Cape Orfui, a cape on the east coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 50. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Cape del Oro, or *Olerado*, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Cape Oropesa, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Cape Orlando, a cape on the north coast of

the island of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Cape Ortegal, a cape on the north-west coast of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 8. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Cape Oudia, or *Capoudia*, a cape of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

Cape Oyambre, a cape of Spain, on the north coast, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Cape Padron, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. S.

Cape Palinuro, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the south coast of the Principato Citra. *Long.* 32. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

Cape Paliuri, a cape on the coast of European Turkey, on the east of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 41. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape Palliser, a cape on the east coast of New Britain, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 22. S.

Cape Palliser, a cape of New Zealand, at the south extremity of Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Long.* 175. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 38. S.

Cape Palma, a cape of Italy, on the coast of Ancona. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Cape Palmas, a cape of Africa, on the Grain Coast. *Long.* 5. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Cape Palmera, a cape on the east coast of the island of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

Cape Palmerston, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 210. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Cape Palos, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 15. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Cape Pantin, a cape on the north coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Cape Partridge, a cape on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Cape Passaro, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Cape Patani, on the east coast of the peninsula of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Cape Pausilipo, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Gulf of Naples: two miles SW. Naples.

Cape Pegnas, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 10. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Cape Pegnas, a cape of South America, on the east coast of the island of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 52. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. S.

Cape Pemaquid, a cape of North America, on the coast of the province of Main. *Long.* 69. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Cape Pembroke, a cape in the northern part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 51. N.

Cape Pera, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Cape Perpetua, a cape on the west coast of North America. *Long.* 123. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

Cape Perpignan, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

Cape Phipps, a cape on the west coast of North America, at the south side of the entrance into Admiralty Bay. *Long.* 140. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

Cape Pillar, a cape at the west end of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Cape Pinar, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Cape Pine, a cape on the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Cape Pisello, a cape on the north coast of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

Cape Pitt, a cape on the west coast of North America, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 132. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Cape Plata, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance into the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Cape Point, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Cimbeba. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Cape Polo, or *Pulo*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sardinia, at the south extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Porpoise, a cape of North America, on the coast of the province of Maine. *Long.* 70. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Prieto, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 11. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Cape Primero, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Cape Prince of Wales, a cape on the west coast

coaſt of North America. *Long.* 168. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 46. N.

Cape Prionino, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cape Prioro, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Cape Providence, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 37. S.

Cape Providence, a cape on the coaſt of one of the Fox Iſlands, at the entrance into Samganoodha Bay, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Cape Pucalo, or *St. Paul*, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 3. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Cape Queen Anne, a cape of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh fort. *Long.* 1. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 3. N.

Cape Queyjos, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 13. 13. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cape Quiros, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Eſpirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

Cape Quod, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

Cape Race, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Cape Rama, a cape on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 73. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Cape Ramada, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 8. N.

Cape Raſal, or *Raſal-ſem*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 21. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

Cape Rat, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 40. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Cape Ray, the ſouth-weſt point of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Cape Regana, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 26. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

Cape Reikianeſs, a cape on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 22. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

Cape Remedios, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Cape Reſolution, a cape near the eaſt entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 29. N.

Cape Rincon, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Cape Rizzuto, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 35. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Cape Roca, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, called generally by the Engliſh ſailors, *The Rock of Liſbon*. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Cape Roch, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Cape Rodney, a cape of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, being the north-weſt point of the entrance into the river Thames. *Long.* 184. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 15. S.

Cape Rodney, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of North America. *Long.* 166. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 45. N.

Cape Robit, a cape on the north coaſt of Africa, at the entrance into the Straits of Babelmandel: twenty leagues W. Cape Guardafu.

Cape Romain, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 67. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 38. S.

Cape Roman, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 82. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Cape Roman, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 20. S.

Cape Romania, the ſouth-eaſt point of the peninſula of Malacca. *Long.* 103. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 3. N.

Cape Roque, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 35. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

Cape Roſa, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Cape Roſieres, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Cape Rouge, or *Ras-el Hamrah*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Cape Roux, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 26. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Cape Roxo, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 65. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

Cape Rozett, a cape of France, on the weſtern coaſt in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 15. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Cape Rozier, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Laurence: three leagues W. Cape Gaſpe.

Cape Rubio, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt

coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Cape Runaway, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Ruyperez, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. S.

Cape Sable, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Cape Sable, the ſouth point of eaſt Florida. *Long.* 81. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 57. N.

Cape Saeratif, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada. *Long.* 13. 23. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Cape St. Agnes, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 66. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.

Cape St. Andrew, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 65. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 38. S.

Cape St. Andrew, on the eaſt coaſt of South America. *Long.* 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 55. S.

Cape St. Angelo, on the Greek coaſt, in the Adriatic, ſee *Cape Malio.*

Cape St. Ann, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Cape St. Ann, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 42. S.

Cape St. Anthony, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Cape St. Anthony, the north-weſt point of Staten Land, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 63. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 46. S.

Cape St. Anthonio, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

Cape St. Antonio, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of South America, on the ſouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 55. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. S.

Cape St. Antonio, the weſtern extremity of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. W.

Cape St. Auguſtine, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 35. S.

Cape St. Auguſtin, a point of land on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Cape St. Auguſtine, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long.* 35. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 48. S.

Cape St. Barnabas, a cape on an iſland called Kiſhtac, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 13. N.

Cape St. Blas, a cape of America, on the coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

Cape St. Blas, or *Blaz*, a cape on the coaſt of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 85. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 44. N.

Cape St. Bras, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic: nine leagues SE. Cape Ledo.

Cape St. Catharine, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Cape St. Clara, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 15. N.

Cape St. Diego, the low point of land that forms the north entrance of the Straits of Le Maire, on the eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 65. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 33. S.

Cape St. Eſprit, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 124. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Cape St. Francis, a cape of Newfoundland, at the ſouth of the entrance into Conception Bay. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Cape St. Francis, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Cape St. George, the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of New Ireland, in the South Sea. *Long.* 152. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

Cape St. Giacome, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Tarento, on the coaſt of Calabria Citra. *Long.* 34. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Cape St. Gregory, a cape on the coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 58. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Cape St. Helen, or *Cape Redondo*, a cape of South America, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 49. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. S.

Cape St. Hermogenes, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 207. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Cape St. James, a cape on the coaſt of China, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 108. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

Cape St. John, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Staten Land, eaſtward of the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 63. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 47. S.

Cape St. John, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 5. N.

Cape St. John, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cape St. Lawrence, a cape on the north-

west coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Cape St. Lawrence, a cape on the west coast of America, on the isthmus of Darien, in the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 80. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Cape St. Lawrence, or *St. Lorenzo*, a cape of America, on the coast of Peru, in the South Pacific Ocean: six leagues S. from Callao.

Cape St. Lewis, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Cape St. Lucia, a cape on the east coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 28. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 31. S.

Cape St. Marco, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, on the north side of the Gulf of Oristano. *Long.* 26. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Cape St. Martin, a cape of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 8. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape of Portugal, on the south coast of the island of Caes, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 10. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of Asiatic Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the southern coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 45. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 42. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape of Africa, on the west coast of the mouth of the river Gambia. *Long.* 16. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape of South America, on the coast of Brasil, at the north side of the mouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 37. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 66. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the south-east of Italy, at the north-east point of the entrance into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 36. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the coast of New Ireland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 32. S.

Cape St. Nicholas, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of St. Domingo. *Long.* 73. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 51. N.

Cape St. Nicolo, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape St. Paul, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, in the Atlantic: fifteen leagues ENE. Cape Mondego.

Cape St. Pedro, a cape of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 18. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Cape St. Pola, or *St. Paul*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 8. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Cape St. Roman, a cape of South America, on the coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 52. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape on the coast of California, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 126. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. N.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape on the north coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 20. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape of Africa, on the east coast, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape of Spain, on the east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Cape St. Thomas, a cape of South America, on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 23. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 46. S.

Cape St. Vincent, a cape of Portugal, at the south-west point of the kingdom, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Cape Salatan, a cape of the island of Borneo, on the south coast. *Long.* 114. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Cape Salinas, a cape on the south coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Cape Salinas, a cape of South America, on the north coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 44. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cape Salou, a cape of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Cape Samana, at the east end of the island of Samana, in the West Indies. *Long.* 69. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 13. N.

Cape Samboengan, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 24. N.

Cape Sambro, a cape on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia, on which is a light-house. *Long.* 63. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Cape Sanchelle, a cape on the coast of Portugal: two miles SE. Cape Roca.

Cape Sandana, a cape on the coast of the island of Java, in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 114. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 42. S.

Cape Sanderrocel, a cape of the south-west coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Cape Sandwich, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 213. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 28. S.

Cape (Sandy), a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 45. S.

Cape Satalan, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Cape Saunders, a cape on the coaſt of Sandwich Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 36. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 6. S.

Cape Saunders, a cape of New Zealand, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Tavai-Poe-nammoo. *Long.* 189. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 35. S.

Cape Scaramus, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Cape Sciglio, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra, at the entrance into the Straits of Meſſina. *Long.* 33. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Cape Segundo, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Cape Serra, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Cape Serras, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. S.

Cape Serras, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 14. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. S.

Cape Shallow Water, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 162. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 8. N.

Cape Shutup, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.

Cape Sihel, the moſt weſterly point of the iſland of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. *Long.* 126. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

Cape Silleyro, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Cape Sitoe, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

Cape Small Point, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Maine. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Cape Smith, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. N.

Cape Smoaky, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 43. S.

Cape South, the ſouthern point of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. S.

Cape Southampton, a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Cape Sparda, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 50. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Cape Spartel, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 42. N.

Cape Spartivento, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Cape Spear, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Cape Stephens, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 36. S.

Cape Stephens, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 55. S.

Cape Stephens, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 197. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 33. N.

Cape Stilo, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 34. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

Cape Subiba, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 15. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Cape Succeſs, a cape in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 65. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. S.

Cape Sucklin, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 215. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. N.

Cape Suliago, the northern extremity of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Cape Sweepſtakes, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 50. S.

Cape Table, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

Cape Tagrim, or *Ledo*, ſee *Cape Ledo*.

Cape Tamar, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, ſix leagues from Cape Upright. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 51. S.

Cape Tandjong, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

Cape Tatman, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 90. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Cape Tavolaro, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 53. N.

Cape Teerawhitte, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 176. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 44. S.

Cape Telling, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Cape Temendfuſe, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt

coast of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Temoel, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Cape Tenes, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 1. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Cape Tetuan, a cape of Africa, on the east coast of Fez, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 12. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Forks, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Fez, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 2. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape on the east coast of America, in the Bay of Honduras. *Long.* 72. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape of South America, on the north coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 61. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 152. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

Cape Tiburon, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of St. Domingo. *Long.* 74. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Cape Tigriloso, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 15. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat* 37. 30. N.

Cape Tolabo, a cape on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Cape Tontoral, a cape of South America, on the coast of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 27. 30. S.

Cape Torment, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, eight leagues below Quebec.

Cape Torres, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 11. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Tortosa, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 17. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Cape Tourina, a cape of Spain on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Cape Town, is agreeably situated rather above thirty miles from the Cape of Good Hope, properly so called, in a valley, between the Table and Lion Mountains. It contains about 200 houses, many of which are magnificent, the streets are broad but ill paved. Provisions are very reasonable; a late traveller says, that he saw thirteen pounds of mutton sold for about sixpence sterling, a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three pounds, corn and other things in proportion: fish are abundant, as well as game, brought from the country. The town is well supplied with springs of excellent water, sufficient for the town and ships which call at the port. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 29. S.

Cape Townshend, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 209. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. S.

Cape Trafalgar, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia. *Long.* 10. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 11. N.

Cape Traitors, a cape on the north-east of the island of Erromango, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 43. S.

Cape Tres Forcas, see *Cape Three Forks*.

Cape Trevanion, the north-west extremity of the island of Trevanion, in the Pacific Ocean.

Cape Tribulation, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 145. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 6. S.

Cape Trinity, a cape on the south coast of the island of Kishtac, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 154. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 55. S.

Cape Tschukotskoi, a cape on the eastern extremity of Asia, placed by captain Cook south-west of East Cape: in the Russian map it is placed north-west of East Cape.

Cape Turn-again, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 182. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 34. S.

Cape Vaca, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 10. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Vaticano, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the west coast of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 33. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape Ubarco, a cape on the west coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Cape Vedra, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Cape Venere, a cape of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 27. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Cape Ventoso, a cape on the east coast of the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 9. N.

Cape Venus, a cape on the coast of Otaheita, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 149. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 29. S.

Cape Verd, a cape of Africa, on the west coast, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 17. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Cape Verd Islands, islands of Africa, in the Atlantic, so called from Cape Verd, opposite to which they are situated, or, according to some, from a green plant which grows in the sea, near them, resembling water-

creſſes, and bearing a fruit ſomething like a gooſeberry. This plant, called ſargoſſo, is ſometimes found ſo thick as to impede veſſels in their courſe. As to their number, ſome reckon ten, others fourteen or more, by giving the name of iſlands to thoſe which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extenſive valleys between, but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are ſaid to have been, and probably were, known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades, but not viſited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were diſcovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholſome; it rarely rains, and the ground is ſo hot that one can hardly ſtand in places expoſed to the ſun. It is dangerous to paſs the night in the open air, for the great heat is often ſucceeded by a ſudden cold, which proves mortal to ſuch as are expoſed to it. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony and barren, nevertheleſs ſome parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and ſalt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and ſalt a great number of turtles, which they ſend to America; they get ſlaves, ſugar, rice, cotton-ſtuffs, ambergriſe, civet, ivory, ſaltpetre, and gold, from the continent. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were almoſt uninhabited; by introducing ſlaves, black men and mulattoes have increaſed, but the Portugueſe are not numerous. Some of the iſlands are yet without inhabitants; all are under particular lords, who have furniſhed them with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The governor exerciſes a military power. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 100,000, but in the year 1771, 7000 were deſtroyed by the drought. Few whites are now ſeen: the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portugueſe to negroes. The governor and prieſts are often negroes. They are ſituated about 130 leagues W. Cape Verd, and between the 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat.

Cape Vere, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra: four miles NW. Amantea.

Cape Victory, a cape of South America, on the weſt coaſt of Patagonia, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 59. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. S.

Cape Vidio, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 10. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Villano, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 31. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Cape Villano, a cape on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 13. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cape Virgin Mary, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 68. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 24. S.

Cape Unkaſa, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. S.

Cape Vohemaro, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

Cape Vola, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 72. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. N.

Cape Volta, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 15. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 45. S.

Cape Vonloviten, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 71. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. S.

Cape Upright, a cape on the eaſt end of Gore iſland, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Cape Upright, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 6. S.

Cape Upſtart, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 212. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 39. S.

Cape Urſa, a cape of Sicily, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 30. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 18. N.

Cape Wolfe, a cape on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 137. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Cape Wolfingham of Davis, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of America, at the north ſide of the entrance into Cumberland Straits. *Long.* 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape Wolfingham of Frobiſher, a cape at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Hale iſland, in Davis's Straits, at the entrance of Frobiſher's Straits. *Long.* 64. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 50. N.

Cape Webnek, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 21. N.

Cape Weſt, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Tavai-Poe-nammoo, the ſouthermoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 193. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 54. S.

Cape Weymouth, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 42. S.

Cape White, or *Cape Blanco*, a cape of North America, on the eaſt coaſt of Nicaragua; twenty leagues S. Cape Gracias a Dios. *Long.* 65. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Cape Whitſunday, a cape on the ſouth ſide of

of an island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Cape Woſtenholm, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Cape Wrath, a cape of Scotland, the north-weſt extremity of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 1. 36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Cape York, the north-eaſt projection of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean, conſiſting of a double point, one of which is ſituated *Long.* 141. 36. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 10. 37. S. the other in *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Cape Zambrona, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra: four miles NE. Tropea.

Cape Zangeſair, a cape of India, on the Pirate Coaſt. *Long.* 72. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 36. N.

Cape Zibech, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 27. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Capel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Fella: ten miles S. Volkemarck.

Capell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles N. Muertznſchlag.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: one league S. Heſdin.

Capelle (La), a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervin: four leagues NE. Guiſe.

Capelle la Marival, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: eight miles NNW. Figeac.

Capellen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles W. Luttenburg.

Capeſtang, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: three leagues N. Narbonne.

Capiſtano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: twenty miles NE. Squillace.

Capitanata, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by the country of Bari and Baſilicata, and on the weſt by the Moliſe. The whole country is a vaſt plain, and the ſoil generally ſandy, with few trees, and ſcarcely any ſprings or rivers of freſh water, yet the land produces a great deal of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle; ſalt is made along the coaſt. The Gargano is theonly mountain; on the ſides are plantations of oranges; within it are dug ſtones, uſed almoſt for all the buildings in the province; and from the top the inhabitants collect ſnow, of great uſe in a country where the heat is ſo exceſſive: the coaſts are defended by twenty-two towers. The principal towns are Lucera, Foggia, Salpe, Aſcoli, Bovino, Troja, Manfredonia, Monte St. Angelo, Vieſte, Termoli, St. Severo, and Volturara.

Capo d'Iſtria, a ſeaport town of Iſtria, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina, ſituated in the Gulf of Trieſte, in an unhealthy diſtrict, near ſalt marſhes: ſeven miles S. Trieſte. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Capolita, a river of North America, in the province of Guaxaca, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, eighteen miles NE. Tangolotargo.

Capoul, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, a little to the ſouth of Luçon.

Cappel, a place of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurick, where, on account of a religious diſpute, a battle was fought between the Catholics and Proteſtants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the Reformer, loſt his life: nine miles S. Zurich.

Cappel, or *Waldkapel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of the Upper Heſſe: twenty-two miles SE. Caſſel.

Cappel, or *Kappel*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, on the eaſt coaſt: fixteen miles NE. Sleſwick. *Long.* 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Cappeln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: eight miles NNE. Tecklenburg.

Cappenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſix miles NW. Werne.

Capracotta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the county of Moliſe: thirteen miles NW. Moliſe.

Capraja, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the coaſt of Italy and the northern part of the iſland of Corſica, about five leagues in circumference: the ſoil is mountainous, dry, and rough; and ſurrounded with rocks, except in one part, where there is a good harbour, belonging to a town named *Capraja*. *Long.* 27. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Capraria, one of the Temiti iſlands, in the Adriatic, about four leagues from the coaſt of Italy: it is very ſmall, and uninhabited. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Capri, an iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about eight miles in circumference, anciently called *Caprea*, where the emperor Tiberius reſided, indulging himſelf in debaucheries, and iſſuing his bloody orders of execution. The iſland is mountainous, but fertile, with great plenty of game, eſpecially quails.

Capri, a town of Italy, in the iſland ſo called;

called; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Amalfi, great part of whose revenue arises from the tenth of the quails and other birds caught in the island: seventeen miles S. Naples. *Long.* 31. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 34. N.

Capriglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Ultra: thirteen miles S. Benevento.

Captieux, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bazas: three leagues S. Bazas.

Capua, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: built in the ninth century, at some distance from the ruins of ancient Capua, situated on the Volturno, at the foot of a mountain; the see of an archbishop, founded in the year 968. It contains, besides the cathedral, one collegiate, sixteen parish churches, and twelve convents: fifteen miles N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Capurso, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: three miles and a half SE. Bari.

Car, or *Char*, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire.

Car, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh: fourteen miles SSE. Armagh.

Cara, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, a little to the south of the island of Gigo.

Carabaya, or *Caravaya*, a district or jurisdiction of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, about forty leagues in extent: the country is mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes; there are also mines of gold and silver. St. Jean de l'Ore is the capital.

Carac, a small island in the Gulf of Persia: two leagues south from the island of Cargou

Caracca (La), a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia: two leagues E. Cadiz.

Caraccas, a district of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, between the provinces of Venezuela to the west, and Cumana to the east, and bounded on the north by the Caribean Sea, and on the south by parts of America but little known. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile vallies, the principal productions are cocoa, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. The principal towns are Caracca, or Leon de Caraccas, and Cavallo.

Caraccas, or *Leon de Caraccas*, a town of South America, in the country of Caraccas, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on a plain, some leagues from the sea, from which it is separated by mountains. It is the residence of a governor, and carries on a considerable trade. Its port, named *Guayra*, has bad anchorage, but by the construction of a mole the road is good. *Long.* 48. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Caracatay, a large country of Asia, extending from the great Chinese wall to the country of the Moguls; bounded on the west by the Imaus, on the east by the sea and China, and is divided into many states or principalities.

Carachaban, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: eighty miles W. Tauris.

Caraglia, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: five miles and a half NW. Coni.

Caragos, a province of the island of Mindanao, near the eastern coast: the principal production is sago.

Carahissar, see *Aphiom Karahissar*.

Caraman, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rivel: five leagues ESE. Toulouse.

Caramania, a country of Asia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It had formerly the title of kingdom; but is now become a province of Turkey, and divided into seven sangiacats, viz. Cogni, Kaiserieh, Kircheher, Nikde, Akserai, Ibarteh, and Itschil. It has several lakes well stored with fish, and which furnish great quantities of salt.

Caramanica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: eight miles N. Solmona.

Caramanta, a town and district of South America, in Terra Firma. *Long.* 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Caramnassa, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, near Buxar, in the country of Benares.

Caran, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Carangas, a district of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, about forty leagues in length; and fifty leagues west of the river Plata. It feeds a great number of cattle; and in it are several silver mines.

Caranja, an island in the India Sea, near the Concan Coast: three leagues S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 55. N.

Carapalla, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, which runs into the Adriatic: nine miles S. Manfredonia.

Carapito, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues N. Pinhel.

Caraseof, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-four miles W. Bialacerkiew.

Caravaca,

Caravaca, or *St. Cruz de Caravaca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: forty miles WSW. Murcia.

Caravi, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Caravilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: twelve miles NW. Moliſe.

Carawarwang Point, the eaſt point of the Bay of Batavia, in the iſland of Java.

Carbery, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Carbet St. Jaques, a town of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 43. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 39. N.

Carbini, a town of the iſland of Corſica: five miles E. Tallano.

Carbonara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: two miles SSE. Bari.

Carbone, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little above Seville.

Carboni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Baſilicata: ſixteen miles SW. Turſi.

Carbonne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: one league N. Rieux, and ſeven S. Touloufe.

Carbu, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: ſeven miles WNW. Finale.

Carcar, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ega: three leagues from Calahorra.

Carcara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormia: twelve miles E. Ceva.

Carcariola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twenty-two miles W. Aquila.

Carcaſſone, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, formerly the capital of a county, and before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Narbonne. It is ſituated on the Aude, and is divided into Old and New Town, and defended by a caſtle, walls, and ditches. The New Town is regularly built in the form of a long ſquare. There is a conſiderable manufacture of fine cloth. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 10,000: fifteen poſts NW. Perpignan, and ninety-ſeven S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Carcatty, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: thirty-five miles NW. Trincomaly.

Carcavee, a town of Iſtria: five miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

Carcherd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: forty-five miles NW. Herat.

Carcraig, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: ſeven miles SE. Dumferline.

Cardamilia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: twelve miles SW. Miſitra.

Carden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Treves.

Cardenoſſa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: four leagues from Avila.

Cardiff, or *Cuerdiff*, or *Caer Diff*, a town of South Wales, and county town of Glamorganſhire, ſituated on the river Taff, about three miles from the Severn: ſaid to have been built in the year 1080. The old walls are very conſiderable and extenſive. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade with Briſtol, and export a great quantity of caſt and wrought iron to London and other places, and the trade is moſt likely to increaſe, by means of a new navigable canal, formed from the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil, about twenty-five miles diſtant. Cardiff contains two pariſhes, but only one church, the other, with many houſes, having been undermined and deſtroyed by an inundation in the year 1607. This town was formerly the reſidence of princes, and the ſeat of juſtice. Robert Curthoſe, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, was impriſoned and deprived of his ſight by order of his brother, Henry I, within this caſtle, where he ended his days, after being a priſoner twenty-ſix years. The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation, and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swanſea, and five other places, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county, and the quarter ſeſſions are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday: ninety-two miles E. Haverford Weſt, and 164 W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Cardigan, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Tewy, or Tivy, near a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. The town is large and populous, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning, with Aberyſtwith and Llanbeder, one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: ninety-ſeven miles WNW. Monmouth, and 225 WNW. London. *Long.* 4. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Cardigan Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, weſt and north-weſt of the town of Cardigan.

Cardiganſhire, a county of South Wales,

bounded on the north by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, on the east by the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, on the south by the counties of Caermarthen and Pembroke, and on the west by the Irish Sea; about forty miles in length, twenty in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains five hundreds, six market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the town of Cardigan, &c. The sea has made great encroachments, even within the memory of man, and tradition speaks of a well inhabited country, stretching far into the Irish Channel, which has been carried off by the the sea. Of an extensive tract formerly celebrated for a hundred towns, nothing now remains but two or three miserable villages, and a good deal of ground, in high estimation for barley, which is the regular crop without change or intermission. Sea-weed is the manure made use of, and the quality of the grain is such, that it is sent to the adjacent counties for seed-corn. For at least these sixty years, it is said that crops of barley have been annually taken from it, without any cause for complaining of a diminished produce. This county may be properly divided into two districts, the Lower and the Upland. Of the lower district, the higher grounds are in general a light sandy loam, varying in depth, from a foot to four or five inches, the substratum a slaty kind of rock, producing, when judiciously treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover; the ground in the valleys is very deep, and, with some exceptions, very dry, yield good crops of hay for many years, without surface manure, which is scarcely ever thought on until it is exhausted and becomes mossy, and then it is turned up. The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England. In this part of the country snow seldom lies long. There are in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, iron and tin works, established about thirty years ago. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export. The soil of the upper district is various, owing to the unequal surface; in the vallies it is chiefly a stiff clay, with a mixture of a light loam. Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is commonly sown; but in a less proportion than the other two. The principal towns are Cardigan, Llanbeder, Aberystwith, and Tregaron; the principal rivers are the Tewy, or Tivy, the Ystwith, and the Rheidol.

Cardinal's Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Cardito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles ESE. Reggio.

Cardoncro, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes, in the province of Catalonia.

Cardy, a rock in the Irish Sea, near the east coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Careara, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: eighty miles SE. Kin.

Carema, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Ivrea: six miles NW. Ivrea.

Caremboule, a town of the island of Madagascar, near the south coast. *Long.* 66. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

Carenage Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Carennac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Dordogne: two leagues and a half NW. St. Céré.

Carentan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel, with a port for small vessels; situated in a marshy soil, which renders the air unwholesome. The principal commerce is in butter and cattle: four posts NNE. Coutances, six S. Cherburg, and thirty-five WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Carenwe, a town of the island of Ceylon: fifty-four miles NW. Trincomaly.

Cares, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, situated on Mount Athos; the situation is elevated and pleasant; there are several convents; and a market every Saturday for corn and other provisions: seventeen miles SE. Saloniki.

Caret, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese: twelve miles SW. Bolzano.

Carfa, a town of Arabia: 176 miles NW. Jamama.

Carfagnana, or *Castel-nuovo di Carfagnana*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and capital of a lordship, which is partly in the Modenese, part in the Bolognese, and part in the republic of Lucca: eighteen miles N. Lucca, and thirty-seven SSW. Modena.

Cargou, a small island in the Gulf of Persia, near the coast of Farsistan.

Carhaix, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre, situated on the Yer, in a fertile country, that feeds great numbers of cattle, with plenty of game: six leagues and a half S. Morlaix, and nine and a quarter S. St. Pol de Leon

Carham, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a battle was fought between the English and the Danes, in which eleven bishops and two English counts were slain, besides a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was fought, in the year 1018, a battle between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were victorious.

victorious. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I, an abby was burned here by the Scots, under the command of Wallace; and in the 44th year of Edward III, 1370, Sir John Lilburn was defeated near this place, by the Scots, under the command of Sir John Gordon, and taken prisoner with his brother: five miles E. Kelso, and twenty-eight NW. Alnwick.

Cariabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Oude: forty miles N. Lucknow.

Cariathain, a town of Arabia: 240 miles ENE. Mecca.

Cariati, Nuova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severino, on the south-west coast of the Gulf of Tarento: twenty-five miles N. St. Severino. *Long.* 34. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

Cariati Vecchia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: two miles SW. Cariati Nuova.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, which is bounded on the north by the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, on the east by the Caribbean Islands, on the south by the country of Terra Firma, and on the west by the Muskerto Shore.

Caribbee Islands, the West India Islands so called, which lie in a line from Anguilla north to Tobago south, and form the western boundary of the sea, called *Caribbean Sea*: the name has been more loosely applied to the whole of the West India Islands, but is more particularly understood of that archipelago which lies between the 58th and 63d degrees of west longitude from London, and the 11th and 19th of north latitude. The principal are, St. Christopher's, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Marigalante, called *Leeward Islands*; Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, called *Windward Islands*; Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.

Caribou, an island in Lake Superior. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

Caridien, an island of Asia, in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Ceylon: twelve miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Carieboef Mountains, a ridge of mountains, in the western part of North America. *Long.* 115. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Carignan, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan, formerly a provostship, and called *Ivoy*, belonging to the dukes of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, and to the house of Austria, but at length ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name, and erected it into a duchy. It is situated on the Chiers: three leagues ESE. Sedan, and three and a half NW. Montmedy.

Carignano, a town of Piedmont, in the district of Savigliano, and capital of a principality, to which it gives name, on the Po. In the year 1536, it was plundered and burned by the French, and in the year 1544, the fortifications, except the citadel, were razed, and the greater part of the churches destroyed: three miles NNW. Carmagnola, and eight S. Turin.

Carignano, a town of the island of Sardinia: fifteen miles WNW. Terra Nuova.

Carigue, an island of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Kerry, in the river Shannon: thirty-three miles W. Limerick.

Carimon Java, a cluster of Islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 109. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

Carinacou, one of the Grenadilla islands, in the West Indies, with an excellent harbour: it is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, but has little or no fresh water: sixteen miles NNE. Grenada. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Carinish Point, a cape of Ireland, on the south-west coast. *Long.* 9. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Carinola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: thirteen miles NE. Capua.

Carinthia, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by Stiria and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the east by Stiria, on the south by the Venetian territories and Carniola, and on the west by the Tyrolese. The country is very mountainous and woody; in the mountains are mines of iron and lead. There are many fertile vallies, which yield wheat and other grain, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. In this duchy are thirty-one towns, the inhabitants are partly descended from the ancient Germans, and partly from the Wends; they are almost wholly Roman Catholics. The archbishop of Saltzburg and the bishop Bamberg have considerable estates in the duchy. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Carinthia is divided into Lower and Upper. The principal towns of Lower Carinthia are Clagenfurt, Saint Veit, Saint Andrée, Wolfsberg, and Gurk; the principal towns of Upper Carinthia are Villach and Gmund. A great number of lakes are found in Carinthia, the largest of which, called *Wordsee*, is eight miles long, and abounds in fish. The principal rivers are the Drau, the Gail, the Moll, the Lifer, the Glan, the Gurk, and the Lavant.

Carisbrook Castle, an ancient castle in the Isle of Wight, where king Charles I was imprisoned

garriſoned thirteen months. It has a governor and a garriſon: near Newport.

Cariſto, or *Caſtel Roſſo*, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negropont, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Negropont. It is ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland: forty-five miles SE. Negropont.

Carity, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Eſk, in the county of Forfar.

Carl Guſtavadſt, or *Eſchelſtuna*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: fifty-four miles W. Stockholm.

Carlat (Le), a town of France in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoiz: twenty-two miles N. Taraſcon.

Carlat, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: five miles SE. Aurillac.

Carlatini, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, containing about 2000 inhabitants: two miles S. Lentini.

Carlepont, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: four miles S. Noyon.

Carlingford, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name; chiefly celebrated for its oyſters. The bay is a fine haven branching from the Iriſh Sea, with twenty fathom water. Carlingford is a borough town, ſending two members to the Iriſh parliament: forty-ſeven miles N. Dublin, and twenty-four SSE. Armagh. *Long.* 6. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Carliſle Bay, a bay of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſouthward of Bridge Town.

Carliſle Bay, a bay of the iſland of Antigua: three miles W. Falmouth.

Carliſle Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 47. N.

Carliſle, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, the ſeat of juſtice for the county of Cumberland; containing three churches, above 300 houſes, and 1600 inhabitants: ninety-three miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Carliſle, an ancient city of England, and capital of the county of Cumberland, ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle and citadel. The walls and citadel are in a ruinous ſtate, but the caſtle is kept in repair. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York; it contains two churches, with ſeveral other places of religious worſhip. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Canda, which ſoon after fall into the ſea in Sulway Frith. Its peculiar vicinity has occaſioned its reſpective gates to be diſtinguiſhed into Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh. This city was burnt by the Scots in the reign of Henry III, and twice by accident in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II, it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and the governor, Andrew Harcla, who was earl of Carliſle, joining with Bruce, was arreſted in the caſtle, and hanged there. It ſuffered very ſeverely in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It was taken by the parliament forces under Leſley. In the year 1745, it was ſeized by the rebels, but was ſoon afterwards retaken by the duke of Cumberland. The principal manufactures in Carliſle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Oſnaburghs, coarſe linen, drills, pocketing, worſted-ſhag, ſilk and cotton fancy-pieces, ſtamped cottons, hats, ſhamois and tanned leather, linſeys, nails, coarſe knives, ſtockings, dreſſed flax, ſoap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between eight and nine thouſand; there are two markets weekly Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The town ſeſſions are held four times a year, and the aſſizes for the county once a year: 104 miles S. Glaſgow, and 300 N. London. *Long.* 3. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Carliſles Lagoon, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between How's Point and Portland's Iſland. *Long.* 164. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Carlota (La), a flouriſhing village or town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, built in the year 1769, for German and Italian emigrants: fifteen miles S. Cordova.

Carlow, or *Catherlogh*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, on the ſouth-eaſt by the county of Wexford, on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the county of Kilkenny; twenty-ſix miles long, and twenty-three in its greateſt breadth. It contains 214 ſquare miles, and 220,098 Engliſh acres, and fifty pariſhes, with 8763 houſes, and 44,000 inhabitants: ſome parts are rough and mountainous, but others are plain and fertile. The principal towns are Carlow, Leighlinbridge, and Tullow: ſix members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county and town of Carlow, and Old Leighlin, two each.

Carlow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, to which it gives name, on the eaſt ſide of the river Barrow. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſixteen miles NNE. Kilkenny, and thirty-four WSW. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Carlſbad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Egra, celebrated for its

its baths of hot water, discovered in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting: six miles NE. Elnbogen, and fifty-six W. Prague.

Carlsbrun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: six miles S. Leutmischl.

Carlsburg, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, with a castle, built by Charles the Bald, situated on the Maine, opposite Carlstadt.

Carlsburg, or *Carlstadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, in ruins: thirty miles N. Bremen.

Carlscrona, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of South Gothland, founded by Charles XI, in the year 1680, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place. The greatest part stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole close to the haven, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land is carried over a dyke to an island, and from thence along two long wooden bridges, joined by a barren rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is adorned with one or two handsome churches, and a few tolerable houses of brick; but the generality of buildings are of wood. The suburbs are fortified towards the land by a stone wall. The entrance into the harbour, which by nature is extremely difficult from a number of shoals and rocky islands, is still further secured from the attack of an enemy's fleet by two strong forts, built on two islands, under the batteries of which all vessels must pass. In the year 1714, a large dock was begun to be hollowed in the solid rock, and made large enough to receive ships of the largest size: this was finished in ten years. The harbour is large and commodious, with depth of water sufficient for ships of the first rate. The ships are built at Carlscrona chiefly by English artisans. Though the provinces of Blekinge and Skone abound with oaks, yet, as there is not a sufficiency for a continued supply, the Swedes procure their ship timber from Germany. They are supplied from their own territories with masts and deals, pitch and tar, and the greatest part of the flax used in the navy; and manufacture their own ropes and sails from hemp, chiefly imported from Riga. They cast their own cannon, and make their own gunpowder with Swedish saltpetre. *Long.* 15. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Carlshamn, or *Carlshaven*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blesingue, in the Baltic, built in the year 1658, by Charles X. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a forge for copper, and a timber-yard: twenty-two miles W. Carlscrona.

Carlsmarckt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg: nine miles E. Brieg, and eight NE. Grottgau.

Carlsoar, a small island in the Baltic, near the west coast of the island of Gothland.

Carlsruhe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden Durlach; situated in a forest, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the marggrave, Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are four churches, two for Roman Catholics, and two for Protestants; a synagogue for Jews; and about four hundred houses, all of an uniform height: two miles and a half NW. Durlach, and eleven S. Philipsburg.

Carlstadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, built on an island called *Tinawalla*, on the river Clara, on the north side of the Wenner Lake: agreeably situated, and commercial, with manufactures of woollen and linen, copper and iron. Near it is a medicinal spring. It is the see of a bishop, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. *Long.* 13. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Carlstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: twelve miles NW. Wurzburg.

Carlstadt, or *Carlowitz*, a fortress of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Culpa and Corona: 164 miles SSW. Vienna, and 204 W. Belgrade.

Carlucet, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gourdon: three leagues E. Gourdon.

Carlus, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarlat: six miles E. Sarlat.

Carmagnola, a strong town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo. The word is supposed to be a diminutive of *Carmagna*, the name of a town near, as if called *Little Carmagna*; but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood assembling by little and little at Carmagnola, the latter became larger than the former; and, when Saluzzo had its particular marquises, Carmagnola gave the title of comte to their eldest sons. In the war between the Imperialists and the French, the latter fortified Carmagnola with walls and ditches, and enlarged the citadel: they demolished the fauxbourgs, which were too large, and made it one of the strongest places on the frontiers of Piedmont. After the destruction of the fauxbourgs, four others were built, as large as the former, but five hundred paces from the town: they are well peopled, and divided into four parishes.

Carmagnola has only one parish within the walls: the whole number of inhabitants of the town and fauxbourgs is computed at six thousand five hundred. The market is very much frequented, not only by the Piedmontese, but also by the inhabitants of Dauphiny, Nice, and the country of the Genevese: eleven miles SSE. Turin, and thirteen NNE. Saluzzo. *Long.* 25. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Carmeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: two leagues N. Alby.

Carmel Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Irvine, in Renfrewshire.

Carmen, or *Karmoe*, an island near the west coast of Norway, about fourteen miles long, and two broad. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Carmona, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia: it was known to the ancients by the name of *Carmo*, and was esteemed by Cæsar one of the strongest towns in the country. It received the title of city from Philip IV, after the inhabitants had made him a present of 40,000 ducats; it is now without defence: thirty-three miles NE. Seville, and forty SW. Cordova.

Carmulla, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Dowlatabad: seventy miles N. Visiapour, and eighty-eight E. Poonah. *Long.* 75. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Carnabat, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: fifty miles W. Burgas.

Carnabora, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: sixty miles S. Halicz.

Carnal Monastal, a town of Arabia: forty-miles ESE. Mecca.

Carnamart, a river of Ireland, which runs into Galway Bay, twelve miles W. Loughrea.

Carnatic, a country of Hindoostan, lying along the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin, in latitude 8. to 16. north; 408 miles in length, and from forty to 100 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Mysore, Dindigul, and Travancore. It anciently comprised the greater part of the Mysore. The revenue of the nabob is stated at above a million and a half sterling, per annum; out of which he pays 160,000l. per annum to the East India company, towards the expence of their military establishment. The evils attendant on the improvident conduct of the nabob, were severely felt during the late war, and ought to be cautiously guarded against for the future. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the *Jaghire*, which extends along the coast about 108 English miles, and forty-seven inland, in the widest part. Its annual revenue is estimated at 150,000l. Besides the Jaghire, there are lands dependent on Cuddalore; but the amount is not considerable. The whole amount of the land revenue dependent on Madras, including the circars, has been stated at 725,000l. per annum. The country of Ongole, Cuddapore, Tanjore, Marawara, Madura, and Tinevelly, are included in the Carnatic. The principal towns are Arcot, Madras, Ongole, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Pallar, and the Cavery.

Carnawl, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sirhind: seven miles NW. Delhi.

Carnchainaig, a mountain of Scotland, near Kincardine, in the county of Ross.

Carnera, one of the smaller Cape Verd islands, which is little more than a rock.

Carness, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the island of Pomona: two miles N. Kirkwall.

Carnicobar, a small island in the Indian Sea, north of the Nicobar Islands. *Long.* 93. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 11. N.

Carniola (Duchy of), a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by Styria and Carinthia, on the east by Dalmatia and Croatia, on the south by Istria and the Adriatic, and on the west by the county of Goritz, Friuli, and the Adriatic. It measures in its greatest extent 120 miles from east to west, and 100 from north to south. It is for the most part mountainous; some of the mountains are covered with wood, others are naked, many of them have their tops continually covered with snow. There are, however, many fruitful vallies and fields, which yield not only good pasturage, but excellent corn, hemp, flax, and millet. Here are likewise found vines, from which is made an excellent wine both white and red; chesnuts, walnuts, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, figs, &c. Horned cattle and horses are bred in great plenty, with all sorts of venison and fowl. The mountains yield iron, lead, and copper. It is reckoned to contain fifty-six towns, 200 citadels, and 4000 villages. The common people are of Sclavonian origin, but the nobility are for the most part Germans. The two principal languages in Carniola are the Sclavonic and the German. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The exports from Carniola are iron, steel, quicksilver, white and red wine, olive oil, cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, a kind of woollen stuff called Mahalan, Spanish leather, honey, ship timber, and all manner of wood work, as boxes, dishes, spoons, sieves, &c. Towards the maintenance of the military power of the house of Austria, Carniola contributes yearly 363,171 florins and fifty-six kruitzers. The

duchy

duchy of Carniola is divided into Upper Carniola, of which Laybach is the capital; Lower Carniola, the principal town of which is Gurckfeld, or Kerſko; Middle Carniola, the capital of which is Gottſchee; Inner Carniola, of which Duin, or Tybein, is the chief town; and Auſtrian Iſtria, including the county of Mitterberg, the ſignory of Caſtua, the territory of Idria, the territory of Tulmino, the county of Goritz, the county of Gradiſca, and the territory of Aculega. The principal rivers are the Sau, the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Culpa.

Carnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: five miles N. Greiffenberg.

Carno, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, in Montgomeryſhire.

Carnoet, or *Carnet*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen; containing about 1100 inhabitants: ſix leagues SW. Guingamp.

Carnſore Point, the ſouth-eaſt point of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in St. George's Channel. *Long.* 6. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Carntogher, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone: fourteen miles SE. Londonderry.

Caro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: ſixteen miles S. Acqui, and thirteen E. Ceva.

Carocedo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: ſix miles S. Outeiro.

Carolath, a town and principality of Sileſia, in the circle of Glogau, on the Oder: three miles NNW. Beuthen, and eight ENE. Freyſtadt.

Carolina (North), a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Virginia, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by South Carolina and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Tennaſee government; is in length 385 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from ninety to 150 broad from north to ſouth. The charter limits give it a greater extent, and include the Tennaſee as far as the river Miſſiſippi; which would make the length 350 miles more, or 735 in the whole. It is divided into eight diſtricts, and ſubdivided into fifty-eight counties. The country eaſtward and to the ſouth is uniformly flat and level; towards the north-weſt a continuation of the Apalachian mountains covers a part of the ſtate, and forms a diviſion between it and the Tennaſee country: the weſtern and hilly parts are healthy; the country is fertile, and well watered by ſome large and a great number of ſmaller rivers: the ſummers are very hot in the day, but the nights are cool: the winters are generally mild: in the flat country the air is leſs healthy, intermitting fevers, attended with bilious and nervous complaints, are more frequent in the ſummer, and pleuriſies in the winter; but both heightened by intemperance and want of care. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, Indian corn, and pulſe of every kind, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Among the trees are the pitch pine, which grows almoſt every where in the plain country, yielding pitch, tar, and turpentine, beſides timber for various purpoſes; white and red oaks for ſtaves, black oaks, cypreſs and bay trees; the leaves of the latter are given to cattle for winter food. The chief fruits are plumbs, grapes, and ſtrawberries: among the roots and plants are ginſeng, ſnake root, lions heart, a remedy for the bite of a ſerpent, ſeveral ſpecies of the Mimoſa, and ground peas, which run along the earth, and being covered with the mould by the hand, the pods grow under the ground, and are eaten raw or roaſted, reſembling in taſte the hazel nut. In the year 1710, the number of inhabitants in this ſtate was computed at 6000; in the year 1791, they were numbered 393,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens. The exports amounted, in the year 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their chief trade is with the other ſtates of America and the Weſt Indies. They carry out tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, reſin, boards, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, beef, pork, tallow, beeswax, &c.: receiving from the other ſtates flour, cheeſe, cyder, apples, potatoes, iron wares; and from the Weſt Indies rum, ſugar, and coffee. The principal rivers are the Chowan, the Roanoke, the Pamlico, or Tar, the Nuſe, and the Cape Fear, or Clarendon. The principal capes are Cape Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras. The principal towns are Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hilliſborough, and Fayetteville; each in their turns have been conſidered as the capital of the ſtate. At preſent, they have no capital. The convention, which met to conſider the new conſtitution, fixed on a place in Wake County to be the ſeat of government, but the town is not yet built. *Long.* 75. 55. to 83. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. to 36. 30. N.

Carolina (South), a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by north Carolina, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the ſouth-weſt by Georgia; extends in length 200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from the boundaries of North Carolina to the mouth of the river Savanna 180 miles, from north to ſouth; but this is only the point of a triangle, 120 being its mean breadth. It is divided into ſeven diſtricts, and ſubdivided into thirty-five counties. The whole ſtate, from the ſea coaſt, is a level, till, at the diſtance

tance of about eighty miles, it rises gradually, but hardly so as to be called mountainous, till near the north-west extremity, where it is crossed by a part of the Apalachian mountains. Along the sea coast bilious, intermitting, and remitting fevers are very frequent, especially in the summer months, caused by the noxious exhalations from the swamps and marshy lands, and stagnated waters on the rice plantations, the great heat of the day, and the coolness of the nights; frequently aggravated by intemperance and want of care. The western parts are beautifully varied with hills and vallies; the air is more temperate, and the climate more wholesome. The soil of this state may be divided into four kinds; first, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called savannahs, constituting a second kind of soil good for grazing. The third kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, lobolly, pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hiccory lands, constitute the fourth kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hiccory, walnut, pine, and locust trees. On these lands, in the low country, Indian corn is principally cultivated; and, in the back country, besides this, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk. The fruits which flourish best are figs, peaches, and pears; there are a few lemons and pomegranates; melons are plentiful, and excellent; apples are scarce. The principal exports of South Carolina are rice, indigo, skins, cotton, pitch, tar, resin, turpentine, cedar wood, snake root, sarsaparilla, lumber, shingles, staves, hides, &c. In the year 1791, the number of the inhabitants amounted in the whole, free and otherwise, to 249,173. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Santee, the Eddisto, and the Pedee. The principal towns are Charlestown, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Camden, and Purisburg. *Long.* 78. 30. to 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. to 35. N.

Carolina (La), a town of Spain, and chief of a new settlement in the Morena Mountains: twenty miles NE. Andujar.

Carolina, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, and county of Caroline: six miles S. Port Royal.

Caroline, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America, situated between York and Rappahannock River.

Caroline, or *New Philippine Islands*, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in *Long.* 136. to 156. E. Greenwich, and *Lat.* 6. to 10. N. They are supposed to be thirty in number; but are little known to European navigators.

Carolstadt, see *Carlstadt*.

Carely, or *Carute*, one of the Laccadive Islands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

Caromb, a town of France, in the county of Venaissin: five miles from Carpentras.

Caron, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: seventy-five miles S. Susa.

Caronia, a town of Sicily, near the north coast, in the vally of Demona, on the river of the same name: five miles NE. Mistretta.

Caropella, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Manfredonia, near Rioli.

Carouges, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alençon: four leagues NW. Alençon.

Carovigno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles E. Oftuni.

Carpas, a town near the eastern point of the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean.

Carpatbos, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and jurisdiction of Guamalies: most of the inhabitants are weavers, or employed in manufacturing baizes and serges.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the northern coast of New Holland, discovered in the year 1618. *Long.* 130. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

Carpentras, an ancient town of France, in the county of Venaissin, situated on the river Auson, the see of a bishop, with many vestiges of Roman magnificence; it is surrounded with walls, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants: twelve miles NE. Avignon.

Carpenzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles S. Cosenza.

Carpestriera, a river of Italy, which runs into the sea: nine miles E. St. Severino.

Carpi, a town of Italy, and capital of a principality in the duchy of Modena. It was taken and abandoned by the French in 1703, again taken by them in 1705, and retaken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna: seven miles N. Modena, and twenty-four S. Mantua. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, situated on the Adige; celebrated for a victory gained by prince Eugene over the French in 1701.

Carpignana, a town of Italy, in the Novarese: twelve miles NW. Novara.

Carpignana,

Carpignana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: seven miles NW. Otranto.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon: three leagues WSW. Medina del Campi.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: eight leagues N. Cordova.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: two leagues and a half from Badajoz.

Carpuh, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: twelve miles from Arzengan.

Carra, a lake of Ireland, formed by a river of the ſame name, in the weſt part of the county of Kerry, four miles from Dingle Bay.

Carra, a river of Ireland, which runs into Dingle Bay, fourteen miles W. Killarney.

Carrabat, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 120 miles NE. Candahar.

Carragh Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, ten miles S. Caſtlebar.

Carraghroe, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: ſixteen miles SW. Strabane.

Carrapateira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: ten miles N. Sagres.

Carrara, a town of Italy, in the principality of Maſſa; celebrated for its quarries of beautiful white marble: three miles N. Maſſa.

Carri, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: eight miles NNW. Ceva.

Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, and ſhire town of the county of Leitrim. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventy miles NW. Dublin, and thirty-ſix S. Ballythannon. *Long.* 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Carrick on Suir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſituated on the river Suir, which is navigable for ſloops to this place; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth called ratreen: ten miles E. Clonmel, and twelve NW. Waterford.

Carrickameel, rocks near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Carrickarede, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: twelve miles NE. Caſtlebar.

Carrickarede, a ſmall iſland in the North Channel, near the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Carrickbad, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: ſix miles SW. Sligo.

Carrickfergus, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of an arm of the ſea called *Carrickfergus Bay*, or *Belfaſt Lough*. The aſſizes for the county are held here, as likewiſe for the town, which is a county of itſelf. It was once the principal ſeaport of the north of Ireland, and defended by a caſtle, with a garriſon; but the port is now little frequented, and the garriſon removed. King William landed here in the year 1690. In the month of February, 1760, the town was plundered by Thurot, a commander of a ſmall French fleet; but, in his retreat, captain Elliot attacked him with ſome Engliſh veſſels. Thurot was killed in the engagement, and four frigates taken. Carrickfergus is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: nine miles NW. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Carrickmacreily, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: five miles W. Wicklow.

Carrickmacroſs, a flouriſhing town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: nineteen miles SSE. Monaghan, and forty NNW. Dublin.

Carrickruagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: ſix miles SW. Gorey.

Carrion, a river of Spain, which joins the Piſuerga, near Duennas.

Carrion di los Condes, a town of Spain, on the river Carrion, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Old Caſtile: it contains ten pariſh churches, ten convents, and two hoſpitals: fourteen leagues W. Burgos, and ſix N. Placencia.

Carrock, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, 2265 feet above the level of the ſea.

Carrog, a river of Wales, which runs into the ſea, about four miles SW. from Caernarvon.

Carron, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

Carron, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, three miles E. from the Carron works, in the county of Stirling.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, ſituated on a river of the ſame name; celebrated for its extenſive iron forges, which are ſaid to conſume 200 tons of coals every week: two miles N. Falkirk.

Carroor, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, and province of Coimbetore, ſituated on the Ambravetty. It was entered by general Meadows, commander of the Britiſh troops, on the 15th of June, 1790, having been evacuated by the troops of Tippoo Sultan. General Meadows made it a depôt for proviſions: thirty-eight miles W. Trichinopoly, and ſixty-five E. Coimbetore. *Long.* 78. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 57. N.

Carſumbia,

Carſumblia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: twelve miles W. Precop.

Cart Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, three miles N. Paiſley.

Cartago, a city of America, in Mexico, capital of the province of Coſta Rica, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. It contains three convents, and about 400 families, among which are ſome rich merchants. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 66. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Cartago, a river of America, in the province of Coſta Rica, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 67. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Cartal, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Danube: twenty-eight miles W. Iſmael.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on an eminence: four leagues NW. Malaga.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſix leagues SW. Alhama.

Carteret, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret in Auguſt, 1767. *Long.* 154. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

Carteret Point, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey. *Long.* 163. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Carteret's Harbour, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5 S.

Carthagena, a ſeaport town of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians, deſtroyed by the Goths, and rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the beſt in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to ſay he knew but three good ports, which were Junc, July, and Carthagena. It is ſituated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a ſmall bay in the Mediterranean. This bay abounds in mackerel, ſo much that a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toleda. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of ruſhes, called ſparta, from whence the town itſelf received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are ſtill ſilver mines in the environs. The harbour is ſpacious, and ſo deep that ſhips may moor cloſe to the land. It is a baſon hollowed by nature, which ſeems to have ſheltered it from the winds, by ſeveral hills, placed round it at equal diſtances; ſo that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and baſon are to be ſeen. No port in the world can be compared to this for ſafety and regularity. The entrance is defended by two redoubts, the mole is protected by twelve pieces of cannon. The arſenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ſhip. Everyr equiſite is there in ſuch readineſs, that a ſhip of the line may be got ready for ſea in three days. To Carthagena, the Engliſh, Dutch, and Neapolitans carry merchandize of all kinds, and return loaded with ſilk, wool, pot-aſh, and barilla: twenty-five miles SSE. Murcia, and 115 SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Carthagena, a province of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the eaſt by the river St. Martha, on the ſouth by a part of Terra Firma, and on the weſt by the ſea and the Gulf of Darien. The country is compoſed of mountains and vallies, covered with large and ſmall foreſts. The variety of plants and trees, as well as fruits, is wonderful, the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Wheat and other grain of Europe do not flouriſh well, but Indian corn and rice are raiſed ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The climate is very hot; from May to December is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of rain and tempeſt; the principal trees for ſize are the caobo, or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balſam-tree. Here are alſo tamarind trees, medlars, ſapotes, papayo, caſſia-fiſtula, and manchineel trees; the latter is remarkable for its poiſonous fruit, it is even dangerous to lie under the tree, as the droppings of rain from the leaves will produce inflammation wherever it touches. There are ſeveral ſpecies of the palm; guaiacum and ebony trees are equally common; and ſenſitive plants are found in great varieties. The only tame animals here are cows and hogs, the fleſh of the latter is ſaid to exceed thoſe of Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot be fattened for the heat of the climate. Nothing can ſurpaſs the variety and beauty of the birds; poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geeſe are good and plentiful. There are great quantities of deer, wild boars, foxes, tygers, armadilloes, ſquirrels, rabbits, and an innumerable variety of monkies. Snakes, vipers, centipes, and other poiſonous reptiles are very common. Plantations of ſugar-canes and cotton-trees abound here, and the chocolate made from the cocoa-trees, which grow here, is eſteemed even ſuperior to that of the Caraccas. The fruits peculiar to the country are pine-apples, papayas, plantains, &c. The principal town is Carthagena.

Carthagena, a city and ſeaport of South America, and capital of the province of the

ſame

ſame name in the country of Terra Firma. The bay and the country round Cathagena, anciently called *Calamari*, were diſcovered by Rodorigo de Baſtidas, but the conqueſt thereof, by ſeveral ſucceeding adventurers, met with more reſiſtance than was expected. The Indians being naturally a warlike people, the very women ſhared in defending the country. Their uſual arms were bows and arrows, the points of which they poiſoned with the juice of certain herbs, whence the ſlighteſt wounds were mortal. Gregorio Hernandez de Oviedo, being, like ſeveral of his predeceſſors, baffled in repeated attempts, the conqueſt of the place, the peopling of the city, and reducing it into a colony and government was completed by Don Pedro de Heredia, in 1583. From ſeveral natural advantages, particularly that of its fine ſituation, it was raiſed into an epiſcopal ſee. The promiſing advantages of its ſituation ſoon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it under the conduct of a Corſican pilot, in 1544. The ſecond invader was Sir Francis Drake, who after pillaging it, ſet it on fire; but it was happily reſcued from the flames by a ranſom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Monſ. de Pointis, in 1697. In the year 1741, it was beſieged by the Engliſh, but from a miſunderſtanding between the commanders, and a diſeaſe among the troops, the enterprize was abandoned. The city is ſituated on a ſandy iſland, which forming a narrow paſſage on the ſouth-weſt, opens a communication with that part called *Tierra Bomba*; as far as Bocca Chica on the north ſide, the land is ſo narrow, that, before the wall was begun, the diſtance from ſea to ſea was only thirty toiſes, but afterwards the land enlarging, by means of the wall, it forms another iſland on this ſide, and the whole city is, excepting theſe two places, which are very narrow, entirely ſurrounded with water. Eaſtwards it communicates by means of a wooden bridge, with a large ſuburb, built on another iſland, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge. Carthagena, together with its ſuburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though moſt of its inhabitants are deſcended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, moſt of the money ſeen in this part is ſent from Santa Fé and Quito, to pay the ſalaries of the governor, officers, and garriſon. Carthagena bay is one of the beſt in this country. It extends two leagues and a half from north to ſouth, and has ſafe anchorage, though the many ſhallows at the entrance make a careful ſteerage neceſſary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow ſtrait of Bocca Chica, or Little Mouth, which, ſince the invaſion of the Engliſh, has been ſhut up, and a more commodious one opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and two leagues and a half diſtant ſeawards, is a ſhoal of gravel and coarſe ſand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water. The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain, and tempeſts; ſo that the ſtreets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this otherwiſe ſhocking inconvenience they ſave water in reſervoirs, as the wells only ſupply them with a thick, brackiſh ſort, not fit to drink. From December to April is here the ſummer, in which there is ſo invariable a continuation of exceſſive heat, that perſpiration is profuſe to a degree of waſte; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are ſo wan and livid, that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of ſickneſs. Yet they enjoy a good ſtate of health, and live even to eighty and upwards. The ſingularity of the climate occaſions diſtempers peculiar to the place: the moſt ſhocking is the fever, attended with the black vomit, which moſtly affects ſtrangers, and rages among the ſeamen; it laſts about three or four days, in which time the patient either recovers or dies. *Long.* 58. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Carthage, ſee *Cartago*.

Carthkenny, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tave, in Caermarthenſhire, ſeven miles WSW. Caermarthen.

Cartmel, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a promontory which runs out into a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, bounded by a ſandy ſhore, which requires guides to direct ſtrangers in their way. It has a ſmall harbour for boats; with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays: ſixteen miles from Lancaſter, and 260 NNW. London.

Carvalhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues SE. Porto.

Carvalho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues SE. Coimbra.

Carvel of St. Thomas, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies: ſeven miles SW. St. Thomas.

Carvendonck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: eight miles SSE. Cleves.

Carugna, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea: eight miles SW. Ivrea.

Carvillan, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the north of the iſland of Gigo.

Carvin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief

place of a canton, in the district of Bethune: four leagues E. Bethune.

Carwaiten, or *Grawatten*, a town of Prussia, in the country of Smaland: forty-four miles N. Konigsberg.

Carwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. eighty miles NNW. Bedanore.

Cary, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: forty miles W. Richmond.

Cary, a river of Ireland, which runs into the sea near Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim.

Casa Calanda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Molise: twenty-one miles ENE. Molise.

Casa Grand, a town of North America, in the country of New Mexico, and province of New Navarre. *Long.* 95. 37. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Casa Massima, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: eleven miles SW. Conversano.

Casa Vilieri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: seven miles SE. Sora.

Casac, or *Cazac*, a country of Asia, in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia; about five leagues from north to south, and rather more from east to west. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacks, and are represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Cazac Loré, is the name of the capital.

Casal, a town of Italy, and capital of Monferrat, situated on the Po: formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, which was much admired. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by count Harcourt over the Spaniards in 1640. The duke of Mantua sold it to the king of France in 1681. In the year 1695, it was restored, but deprived of its fortifications, having been taken by the allies. The king of Sardinia became master of it in 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745, and retaken in March, 1746: fifteen miles NW. Alexandria, and thirty-four ENE. Turin. *Long.* 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: fifteen miles W. Lucca.

Casale Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: six miles NE. Cassano.

Casalpo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: nine miles ENE. Parma.

Casanova, a town of Piedmont, in the lordship of Vercelli: eight miles WNW. Vercelli.

Casanova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles N. Lucera.

Casasa, or *Caçaça*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of a large river in the Mediterranean: eighteen miles S. Melilla. *Long.* 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Casavoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: fourteen miles SW. Monopoli.

Casbin, or *Kasvin*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi, situated in a vast sandy plain, three leagues west from the highest branch of Mount Tauris. It was once two leagues in circumference, and contained 12,000 houses, but from the civil wars of the country, it was so reduced that Mr. Hanway counted no more than 1000. The beautiful palaces are in ruins, the walls are destroyed, and it has neither forts or garrison to defend it. The situation is advantageous, in many respects, for commerce, being open to Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and the Caspian Sea. In the neighbourhood are found yellow orpiment and copper ore. Among other fruits, the inhabitants cultivate a species of grapes, which are transparent; they make a very strong wine of some, and others, dried by the sun, are sent to all the provinces of the country: 240 miles NNW. Ispahan, and 180 SE. Tauris. *Long.* 49. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Casbuana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: five miles W. Strongoli.

Cascade Point, a cape on the western coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

Cascaes, a seaport town of Portugal, on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus: five leagues W. Lisbon. *Long.* 9. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Cascante, a town of Spain, in Navarre: two leagues from Tudella.

Cascbau, or *Cassovia*, see *Cassovia*.

Casco, a town of North America, in the district of Main: four miles NE. Portland.

Casco Bay, a bay of North America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Cascumpec Harbour, on the north coast of the Island of St. John, in North America. *Long.* 63. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Caselle, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Stura: six miles N. Turin.

Casena, or *Cassena*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, situated on the south side of of the Niger, west of Bornou.

Cascndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: seven miles SW. Culmbach.

Caseni, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: 160 miles E. Ispahan.

Casiria,

Caſerta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, where the king of Naples, afterwards Charles III, king of Spain, built a moſt magnificent palace: five miles E. Capua.

Caſhel, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly the capital kingdom of Munſter: a ſynod was held here by Henry II, king of England, in the year 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. It contains about 600 houſes: is a borough, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty-one miles NW. Waterford, and forty-three NNE. Cork. *Long.* 7. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

Caſhel, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway: thirty miles WNW. Galway.

Caſhendal Bay, or *Red Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

Caſhleh Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Caſhmere, ſee *Cachemire*.

Caſiar, or *Ceſarea*, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in Paleſtine. It was at firſt called *The Tower of Strato*. It was afterwards named *Cæſarea* by Herod the Great, who built a temple here in honour of Auguſtus, and made it a ſeaport: Cæſarea by this means became one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of Paleſtine. In the year 635, it was taken by Omar, one of the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, and was ſeveral times alternately in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians and Mahometans during the religious wars, till it was finally left in the power of the latter: but its ancient ſplendour is no more. Here it was that Herod Agrippa felt the wrath of heaven for his impious arrogance, in thinking himſelf a god: five miles NNW. Jeruſalem.

Caſimerſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: fourteen miles ENE. Colberg.

Caſimir, a town of Poland, on the Viſtula, on the ſide oppoſite to Cracow, from which it is only ſeparated by a bridge, built by king Caſimir the Great, for an univerſity; it contained eleven colleges and fourteen ſchools.

Caſino, a river of Italy, which runs into into the ſea, two miles NW. Cape Stilo.

Caſir el Cabir, ſee *Alcaçar Quiber*.

Caſma la Barca, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Santa.

Caſo, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about ſix miles ſouth from the iſland of Scarpanto.

Caſoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles SSE. Civita di Chieta.

Caſpe, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated at the conflux of the Guadaloupe and the Ebro. The country round produces corn, wine, oil, and ſaffron. Here Ferdinand IV was elected king of Aragon: forty-four miles SE. Saragoſſa, and thirty-five S. Balbaſtro.

Caſr Band, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 185 miles W. Mecran.

Caſſadgath, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 32. N.

Caſſagnas, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: eight miles SE. Florac.

Caſſagne (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac: ſeven miles SE. Montignac.

Caſſagnes, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: ten miles S. Rhodez.

Caſſalegas, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: four leagues from Talavera.

Caſſandra (Gulf of), a bay on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the north-weſt part of the Archipelago, eaſt of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Caſſandra Nova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the entrance into the Gulf of Saloniki: fifteen miles SE. Saloniki.

Caſſandria, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the iſland of Cadſand: one league N. Sluys.

Caſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: fifteen miles S. Bari.

Caſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: twelve miles W. Conza.

Caſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza: twenty-one miles NW. Roſſano, and 119 ESE. Naples.

Caſſano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated on the Adda. Prince Eugene received a check here from the duke of Vendome, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1705: ſixteen miles NE. Milan.

Caſſarano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eight miles WNW. Alleſſano.

Caſſede, a town of Spain, in Navarre: two leagues from Sangueſa.

Caſſeetas, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſtine.

Caſſel, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of Lower Heſſe, and reſidence of the landgrave. The river Fulda divides it into two unequal parts, one of which is called the Old Town, the

the New, which are united by a bridge of 120 paces in length, the former is the largeſt, but ill built; the ſtreets are narrow and winding, the houſes irregular, old, and for the moſt part built with wood. The New Town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter is ſmall, and as ill built as the Old Town; the Upper New Town, called alſo the French Town, having been firſt inhabited by French Proteſtants, who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, is more handſome than the reſt. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight; the houſes uniformly built in a good ſtyle, with many magnificent palaces and public buildings. In the whole city they count 25,000 inhabitants. There are ſeveral churches, and amongſt the public buildings are the prince's palace, which is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by lofty ramparts; a public library, well furniſhed with books, manuſcripts, paintings, &c.; a theatre, a magazine of corn and wood, an anatomical theatre, &c. There are ſeveral manufactures of cloth and woollen ſtuffs, fine hats, gold and ſilver lace, ſtockings of worſted and ſilk, tobacco, earthen ware, in imitation of China, &c. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and kept by them till the peace in 1763; eighty-four miles NE. Coblentz, eighty-four NNE. Mentz, and fifty SE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Caſſel, a town or village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Maine, oppoſite to Mentz, with which it has a communication by means of a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in the year 1792, and fortified by them. The next year it was ſet on fire in the ſiege of Mentz, and ſeveral ammunition waggons blown up, when it was retaken by the Pruſſians.

Caſſel, or *Mont Caſſel*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck, ſituated on a hill which commands the country round for a great extent, including in its view thirty-two cities and towns, and the caſtle of Dover, croſs the Engliſh Channel: ſix poſts WNW. Lille, and ſeven and a half ESE. Calais.

Caſſenieu, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Rochefoucauld: ſix miles NE. la Rochefoucauld.

Caſſer, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris: 120 miles SSE. Bagdad.

Caſſerceu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 110 miles SW. Tunis.

Caſſeres, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, to the north of the river Sierra Leona.

Caſſia, a country of Sumatra. The inhabitants live in villages, independent one of another, and are always at war.

Caſſir Aſcite, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: thirty miles SE. Tunis.

Caſſis, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a ſmall port: eight miles SE. Marſeilles.

Caſſopo, a town of the iſland of Corfu: eight miles N. Corfu.

Caſſova (Plain of), a tract of country in European Turkey, which ſeparates Raſcia from Bulgaria, celebrated by the victories of the two firſt Amuraths.

Caſſovia, or *Caſchau*, a free and royal town of Hungary, the ſeat of a tribunal; the univerſity was ſuppreſſed in the year 1782. It has a good arſenal: 100 miles S. Cracow, and 124 NW. Clauſenburg.

Caſtabuena, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Caſtagnola, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: eight miles S. Turin, and ſeven NW. Carmagnola.

Caſtamena, or *Kaſtamoni*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: it was formerly a large city, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, it is now much reduced in ſize and magnificence: 240 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Caſtanet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: two leagues SSE. Toulouſe.

Caſtanetto, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirteen miles NE. Corte.

Caſtanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: ſix leagues NE. Liſbon.

Caſtanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: eight leagues ESE. Coimbra.

Caſtanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half E. Aveiro.

Caſtel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: thirteen miles SSW. Gottſchee.

Caſtel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper palatinate: ten miles SW. Amberg.

Caſtel de las Guardas, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: eight leagues from Seville.

Caſtel Belforte, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eleven miles NNW. Trent.

Caſtel-Branco, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. It has a double wall, flanked with ſeven towers, and defended by an old caſtle. It contains two churches, two hoſpitals, a poor houſe, two convents, and 3700 inhabitants: eighteen leagues SE. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Caſtel Franc, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: one league NW. Luzech.

Caſtel Franco, a town of the iſland of Candia, near the ſouth coaſt: ſixteen miles SSW. Retimo.

Caſtel Jaloux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Avance: it carries on a conſiderable trade in honey, cattle, and wine: ſeven leagues and a half WNW. Agen, and three and a half SW. Tonneins.

Caſtel Leone, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe: fifteen miles NNW. Cremona.

Caſtel Melhar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues N. Pinhel.

Caſtel Moron, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: three leagues W. Villeneuve d'Agen.

Caſtel Moron de Albert, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde: nine leagues SE. Bourdeaux.

Caſtel Nova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues N. Caſtel Branco.

Caſtel Rapani, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: thirty-two miles SSE. Miſitra.

Caſtel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues and a half NW. Pinhel.

Caſtel Roſſo, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Caramania, about a league in length. It has a large village, inhabited by Greeks, and defended by a caſtle. On the ſouth ſide it has a good harbour: ninety miles E. Rhodes. *Long.* 47. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 7. N.

Caſtel Roſſo, ſee *Cariſto*.

Caſtel Sagrat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: ſix leagues E. Agen.

Caſtel St. Pietro, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twelve miles SSW. Bolzano.

Caſtel Selino, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the ſouth coaſt, near the weſtern extremity: twenty-one miles SW. Canea.

Caſtel Torneſe, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on an eminence, near the ſea, and defended with a kind of caſtle: ten miles S. Chiarenza.

Caſtel Ubaldo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: two miles SW. Alameh.

Caſtelanza, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: fourteen miles NW. Milan.

Caſtelaun, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Spenheim, the chief place of a bailiwick: twenty-two miles SSW. Coblentz, and twenty-ſix NW. Creutznach.

Caſtelbonifacio, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Candia: twelve miles SSW. Candia.

Caſtelholm, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Aland.

Caſtell (County of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurzburg, the principality of Anhalt, the lordſhip of Limburg, and the county of Schwarzenburg: it owes its name to an ancient caſtle, deſtroyed by the peaſants in the year 1525. It pays eighteen florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at eighteen rixdollars eighty-four kreutzers.

Caſtellane, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Verdon, in a pleaſant and fertile ſpot: twelve leagues W. Nice, and ſix and a half SE. Digne.

Caſtellanetta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento: eighteen miles ESE. Matera.

Caſtellano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SW. Monopoli.

Caſtellano, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: ſixteen miles SW. Verona.

Caſtellaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: ten miles E. Mantua.

Caſtellaro, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eleven miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Caſtellengo, a town of Italy, in the country of Vercelli: eight miles SE. Biella.

Caſtellier, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſeven miles SSE. Bolzano.

Caſtellina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: twelve miles WNW. Parma.

Caſtellio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles WSW. Policaſtro.

Caſtello della Abbate, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-nine miles SW. Cangiano.

Caſtello d'Alberi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ten miles NE. Benevento.

Caſtello Arragoneſe, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari: eighteen miles NE. Saſſari. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Caſtello Bia a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa en miles N. Albenga.

Caſtello di C a, a town of Sardinia: forty-three miles NE. Cagliari.

Caſtello Franco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles NW. Cofenza.

Caſtello Franco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fourteen miles ENE. Benevento.

Caſtello Franco, a town of Italy, in Treviſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: nine miles WSW. Trevigno.

Caſtello Franco, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eleven miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Caſtello Guidone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: eleven miles N. Moliſe.

Caſtello Lanbazo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half E. Braga.

Caſtello Maggiora, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: twelve miles WNW. Lucca.

Caſtello a Mare, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazzara: nineteen miles WSW. Palermo.

Caſtello a Mare di Stabia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, built near the ruins of Pompeia and Stabia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorrento. It contains ſix pariſh churches, and ten convents: four miles NE. Sorrento.

Caſtello a Mare della Brucca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: eighteen miles W. Policaſtro.

Caſtello Marinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: five miles NW. Barcelos.

Caſtello della Minerva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles SW. Amalfi.

Caſtello Monardo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: fourteen miles SW. Aquila.

Caſtello Mondo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half ENE. Beira.

Caſtello Novato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: twenty miles W. Milan.

Caſtello Nuova, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: eighteen miles NW. Udina.

Caſtello Nuovo di Terzi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: five miles S. Buſſeto.

Caſtello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: nine miles NNW. Reggio.

Caſtello de Nubrega, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: two leagues N. Braga.

Caſtello de Onigo, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: twelve miles NW. Trevigno.

Caſtello della Orſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſix miles SSW. Salerno.

Caſtello Pignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: three miles ESE. Moliſe.

Caſtello de la Plana, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the ſea coaſt: twenty-two miles E. Segorva.

Caſtello di Ponte, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: four miles N. Belluno.

Caſtello Puſtedengo, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: ten miles SSE. Lodi.

Caſtello de Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho.

Caſtello della Ripa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: eight miles SW. Todi.

Caſtello di Sangro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles SE. Solmona.

Caſtello Seprio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: nineteen miles NW. Milan.

Caſtello de Sorotico, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: two leagues NE. Amarante.

Caſtello Vell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: three leagues from Terramoſi.

Caſtello Vetere, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, which contains one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, and four convents: twelve miles N. Gierace.

Caſtello de Vide, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 5700 inhabitants: three leagues ENE. Pontalegre.

Caſtello dell Volturno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: eleven miles WSW. Capua.

Caſtelluccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles W. Troja.

Caſtelluzza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twelve miles E. Salerno.

Caſtelluzzo di Schiavi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles E. Troja.

Caſtelmarmora, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SW. Mogla.

Caſtelmirabel, a town of the iſland of Candia, in the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of a large bay: eighteen miles W. Settia.

Caſtelnau de Bonnafoux, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: one league W. Alby.

Caſtelnau ſur Gupie, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne:

one league and a half NNW. Marmande.

Caſtelnau de Magnoac, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: twenty miles E. Tarbe, and fifteen NNE. St. Gaudens.

Caſtelnau de Medoc, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: fourteen miles NNW. Bourdeaux.

Caſtelnau de Montmirol, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: two leagues NW. Gaillac.

Caſtelnau de Montratier, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: five leagues N. Montauban, and four S. Cahors.

Caſtelnau de Riviere-baſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic Bigorre: ſeven leagues NNE. Pau.

Caſtelnaudary, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Aude; before the revolution, the capital of Lauragais; ſituated on an eminence, near the grand reſervoir, which ſupplies the canal of Languedoc. It contains about 5000 inhabitants: twelve poſts W. Narbonne, and ninety-two S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Caſtelnau de Strettefond, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Touloufe: four leagues N. Touloufe.

Caſtelomonte, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea: ſeven miles SSW. Ivrea.

Caſtelprotiſſe, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the ſouth coaſt: twenty-five miles SSW. Candia.

Caſtelſaraſin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne: ten leagues NNW. Touloſe, and eight ESE. Agen.

Caſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eight miles ENE. Juliers.

Caſter, or *Caiſtor*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market: twenty-four miles N. Lincoln, and 159 N. London.

Caſtets, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax: ſeven miles N. Dax.

Caſtigliola, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti: five miles SSW. Aſti.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, belonging to the republic of Lucca, inſulated in the Modeneſe: eighteen miles N. Lucca.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: eight miles SW. Lucca.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a lake near the ſea. The lake, which is two leagues in diameter, and communicates with the ſea, produces great quantities of ſalt. The reſervoirs contain 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of ſalt.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: twenty-three miles E. Genoa.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: five miles NE. Salerno.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſix miles ESE. Civita Borella.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeventeen miles SSW. Coſenza.

Caſtiglione, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: nine miles WNW. Taormino.

Caſtiglione, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: nine miles W. Mantua.

Caſtiglione di Gatti, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: twenty miles S. Bologna.

Caſtiglione della Stivera, a town of Italy, and principality, in the duchy of Mantua, defended by ſome fortifications and a citadel: it contains about 3000 ſouls. This place was taken by the allies in the year 1701, and in the year 1706, the Imperialiſts were defeated here by the French: twenty miles NW. Mantua.

Caſtiglioni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: nine miles ENE. Conza.

Caſtil Blanco, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: five leagues N. Seville.

Caſtillo de Sancho Abarça, a town of Spain, in Navarre: five leagues from Tudella.

Caſtillon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: three leagues SE. Libourne.

Caſtillon, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: ſeven miles SW. St. Girons, and twenty-five W. Taraſcon.

Caſtillonnez, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun: five miles E. Lauzun.

Caſtione, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eight miles SW. Milan.

Caſtione, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: nine miles SE. Lodi.

Caſtle Bay, or *Kiſimul Bay*, a bay at the ſouth end of the iſland of Barray.

Caſtle Cary, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, containing about 160 houſes, and 950 inhabitants, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: twelve miles SSE. Wells, and 117 W. London.

Caſtle Durrow, a town of Ireland, belonging to the county of Kilkenny, but inſulated with about two or three thouſand acres of land in Queen's County: fourteen miles NNW. Kilkenny.

Caſtle Riſing, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk; ſaid to have been a well frequented ſeaport; at preſent, the harbour is choaked up with ſand, and the town, though a corporation and borough, ſending two members to parliament, is much gone to decay. The remains of a caſtle ſtand on the ſouth ſide of the town: five miles from Lynn, and 103 NNE. London.

Caſtlebar, a town of Ireland, the ſhire town, and moſt conſiderable in the county of Mayo. It is populous, and carries on a conſiderable linen trade; it is a borough town, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty-nine miles SW. Sligo, and thirty-five N. Galway. *Long.* 9. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Caſtlecomer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, ſituated near extenſive coal-mines; which not only ſupply the neighbourhood, but are ſent to a great diſtance on account of their excellence: ten miles N. Kilkenny.

Caſtledermot, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare: ſeven miles SE. Athy.

Caſtleheven, a ſmall place of Ireland, with a caſtle, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, where was a ſea fight between the Engliſh and Spaniards in 1602: nineteen miles SW. Bandonbridge.

Caſtlelyons, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: ſixteen miles NNE. Cork.

Caſtlemartyr, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: twenty miles E. Cork.

Caſtlepollard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: ten miles N. Mullingar.

Caſtletown, or *Caſtle-Ruſhin*, a town of the Iſle of Man, near the ſouth coaſt. The reſidence of the governor and moſt of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every firſt Thurſday of the month, and the head court, or gaol delivery, twice a year. Its beautiful caſtle, built of freeſtone, ſtill entire, and ſaid to bear a great reſemblance to that of Elſineur, is aſcribed to Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair for the governor, and two leſs for the deemſters. Here they try all cauſes except eccleſiaſtical. Beyond the firſt little court is a room where the keys fit. A ſmall tower, formerly a ſtate priſon, now a cellar, moated round with a drain, adjoins to the caſtle. On the other ſide is the governor's houſe, the chancery offices, and good barracks. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Caſtleton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: forty-two miles N. Bennington.

Caſton, or *Cawſton*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays: eleven miles NW. Norwich, and 112 and a half NNE. London.

Caſtoria, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, with a town of the ſame name: thirty miles W. Edeſſa.

Caſtoria, a river of European Turkey, which empties itſelf into a lake to which it gives name, in Macedonia, and afterwards the name is changed to *Viſtritza*.

Caſtrede d'Alva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, on the Duero; four leagues SE. Elpadacinta.

Caſtres, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tarn, ſituated on the Agout; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby. In the reign of Louis XIII, the inhabitants were chiefly Proteſtants, and formed a kind of republic; but ſince that time the walls have been deſtroyed, and the town laid open. It is a place of good trade, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Turquoiſe ſtones have been found in the neighbourhood: thirty-four miles E, Toulouſe, and twenty S. Alby.

Caſtres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: ten miles SE. Bourdeaux.

Caſtrezzato, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: eleven miles W. Breſcia.

Caſtri, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, built on the ſite of the ancient Delphos, but little remains of its former ſplendour. It contains about 200 houſes, and the inhabitants are miſerably poor: fourteen miles NW. Livadia.

Caſtries, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: two leagues NE. Montpellier.

Caſtro, a town of Spain, in Aragon: ten miles NE. Balbaſtro.

Caſtro, a town of South America, in the iſland of Chiloe, near the coaſt of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Caſtro, anciently called *Mytilene*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Metelin, and the capital, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt, facing the Gulf of Adramiti, with two harbours, one of which is capable of receiving large veſſels: there are conſiderable veſtiges remaining of its former grandeur and magnificence. There are two caſtles, one ancient, the other modern, each furniſhed with a Turkiſh garriſon, and commander. There are many Greeks, and ſome Armenians; the former have four churches and a

metropolitan; the chief trade is ſhip building: thirty miles SW. Adramiti. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Caſtro, a duchy of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, is bounded on the north by the Orvietan, on the eaſt by the Patrimonio, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the Sienneſe; twenty-five miles long, and from eight to thirteen wide. The duchy of Caſtro, with the county of Roncigliono, was conferred by pope Paul III on his natural ſon Peter Aloyſius Farneſe, who afterwards became duke of Parma: it was mortgaged by one of his ſucceſſors to the Monte di Pieta at Rome; and neither principal or intereſt having ever been paid, it has been again united to the papal dominions. The town of Caſtro, from which it takes its name, was deſtroyed by pope Innocent X, becauſe the inhabitants had murdered a biſhop whom he had ſent.

Caſtro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto; this town has frequently been plundered by the Corſairs: four miles SSW. Otranto.

Caſtro de Caldulas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: nine leagues NE. Orenſe.

Caſtro Dayro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues SSW. Lamego.

Caſtro Giovanni, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: fixty-three miles SW. Melazzo.

Caſtro de Goes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues NW. Viſeu.

Caſtro Marim, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Guadiana: four leagues ENE. Tavira.

Caſtro Nova, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazzara, containing about 4000 inhabitants: twenty miles SE. Palermo.

Caſtro Nuovo, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, built by a king of Boſnia, defended towards the ſea by inacceſſible rocks, and towards the land by a citadel and caſtle.

Caſtro de Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five leagues S. Mondonedo.

Caſtro dell Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: five leagues from Cordova.

Caſtro Trionto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles E. Roſſano.

Caſtro Verde, a town of Spain, in Galicia; five leagues ENE. Mondonedo.

Caſtro Verde, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; one league and a half NE. Ourique.

Caſtro Vicente, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes; ſix leagues E. Mirandela.

Caſtro Villara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſix miles W. Caſſano.

Caſtro Virreyna, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Guamanga: the country is ſituated near the Andes, is fertile, and feeds a great number of Peruvian ſheep, whoſe wool forms the principal article of its commerce: it has a town of the ſame name.

Caſtrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, which contains one church for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants of the different perſuaſions: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Munſter.

Caſtropol, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, on the borders of Galicia: fourteen miles NE. Mondonedo.

Caſtroreale, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, containing about 8000 inhabitants: fifteen miles W. Meſſina.

Caſtroſaros, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-four miles W. Gallipoli.

Caſtrup, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: five miles SSE. Clopenburg.

Cat, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland; three quarters of a mile SW. from Crow Head.

Cat, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Cat Falls, cataracts in the river Utwas, in Canada: thirty-ſeven leagues W. Montreal.

Cat Iſland, an iſland near the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 6. N.

Catabamba, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, and biſhopric of Cuſco. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are found mines of ſilver and gold.

Catabamba, a town of South America, and chief place in the juriſdiction of the ſame name; ninety miles SW. Cuſco.

Catabaw, a river of North America, otherwiſe called *Weteree*, which joins with the Cangaree, and forms the Santee, five miles N. Amelia, in South Carolina.

Catabaws, an Indian town of North America, ſituated on the boundary between North and South Carolina, containing about 450 inhabitants, of which 150 are fighting men: eighteen miles S. Charlottſburg. *Long.* 80. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Catalina Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by France, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by the province of Valencia, and on the weſt by Aragon; its form is nearly that of a triangle, the baſe towards the Mediterranean being about 160 miles in length, the

the ſide towards France 120, and that towards Aragon 140. The country is in general mountainous, but interſected with fertile vallies, while the mountains themſelves are covered with valuable woods and fruit-trees. Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, legumes, and almoſt every kind of fruit, are abundant; here are quarries of marble of all colours, of cryſtal and alabaſter; here are found topaſſes, rubies, jaſpers, and other precious ſtones; here are mines of lead, tin, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſalt, and formerly of gold and ſilver. On the coaſt is a coral fiſhery. Proviſions of every kind are excellent. The climate is mild in the plains, the cold is ſupportable on the mountains, and the air is pure. In fine, Catalonia is one of the beſt cultivated and moſt populous provinces of Spain. It has uſually been divided into fifteen vigueries, or juriſdictions, namely, Tortoſa, Mont Blanc, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, Gerona, which includes that of Ampurdan, all which lie along the ſea coaſt; Campredon, Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne, both which lie near the Pyrennean mountains; Balaguer, Lerida, Agramont, Tarrega, Cervera, Manreſa, and Vique. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tortoſa, Tarragona, Gerona, and Villa Franca de Panades. The principal rivers are the Segre, the Llobregat, the Cervera, and the Ebro which runs through a ſmall part of it.

Calanduanes, a province of the iſland of Luçon.

Catanbede, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

Catania, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Naxians 918 years before Chriſt, ſituated on a gulf at the foot of Mount Ætna. In the year 1693, the town was entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, ſo that hardly one ſtone was left upon another. It began on the 9th of January, and on the 11th, the earth opened in ſeveral places. Almoſt in a moment 11,000 perſons, who had fled to the cathedral for ſhelter, periſhed by the fall of the church; the canon, with the miniſters of the altar, and about 100 perſons, were all that eſcaped. The country round Catania is exceedingly fertile, which was the occaſion of its being rebuilt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Monreal, and an univerſity. Catania was formerly one of the richeſt cities in Italy, it now contains 30,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the biſhop are very conſiderable, he is ſaid to receive near 2000l. ſterling per annum, from the ſale of ſnow collected on Mount Ætna. Here is a large magnificent convent of Benedictines, who have an income of near 15,000l. a year; the muſeum is full of antiquities. Through the care and at the expence of the prince of Biſcaris many monuments of ancient ſplendour and magnificence have been recovered, by digging away the lava and the earth under which they had been covered in the eruptions of Ætna and the earthquakes: forty-ſeven miles SSW. Meſſina, and eighty-five ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 32. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Catanzaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſeat of a governor and a tribunal of juſtice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. Here are manufactures of ſilk velvets and cottons: nine miles NE. Squillace. *Long.* 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Catao, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifteen miles WSW. Yolotou.

Catara, a town of Arabia: ſeventy-ſix miles SE. El Catif.

Cataringa, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on a river of the ſame name.

Catawiſſy, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: eighteen miles NE. Sunbury.

Catbalogan, a town of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Catchowl, one of the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 93. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

Catchwana, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: thirty-ſix miles WNW. Agimere.

Cateau Cambreſis, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray, on the Seille. Before the revolution it belonged to the archbiſhop of Cambray, and was exempt from impoſts. In the year 1559, a treaty of peace was made here between Henry II, king of France, and Philip II, king of Spain: fifteen miles SE. Cambray.

Catema, a town of Arabia: 120 miles SE. El Catif.

Catfirthvoe, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland: ten miles N. Lerwick.

Cathem, a town of Arabia: eighty miles S. Baſſora, and 170 N. El Catif. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

Cathenon, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: one league and a half NNE. Thionville.

Catherlough, ſee *Carlow*.

Catherines, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on a river which runs into lake Seneca: 165 miles NW. New York.

Catholica, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna. It took its name from the circumſtance of ſome biſhops retiring thither from a council held at Rimini, which inclined to favour Arianiſm: nine miles SSE. Rimini.

Catieh, a town of Egypt, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 105 miles NE. Cairo, and eighty NNE. Suez. *Long.* 51. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 54. N.

Catif (El), a town of Arabia, ſituated near the Perſian Gulf, on a river which is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable ſize taking advantage of the tide, about twenty miles from the iſland of Bahhrein. The inhabitants earn their ſubſiſtance by the pearl-fiſhery. When any are too poor to fiſh at their own riſk and expence, they hire their labour to ſtranger-adventurers, who reſort hither in the hotter months of the year, the ſeaſon for the fiſhing. The air of this country is, however, believed to be very unhealthy in ſummer. The ruins of an old Portugueſe fortreſs are ſtill to be ſeen near this place: 132 miles S. Baſſora, and 420 S. Iſpahan. *Long.* 65. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Catlenburg, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen: ſixteen miles SSE. Einbeck.

Catmanda, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mocaumpour: 154 miles N. Patna, and 400 E. Delhi.

Cattack, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 184 miles SW. Calcutta, and 288 S. Patna. *Long.* 86. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

Catſal, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twenty-eight miles W. Coucha.

Cattaio, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: five miles S. Padua.

Cattaro, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: it is ſurrounded with thick walls, and defended by a caſtle.

Cattuſe, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: twelve miles W. Tugeloo.

Catus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: two leagues and a half NNW. Cahors.

Catwyck, a village of Holland, on the borders of the ſea, near which the Rhine loſes itſelf in the ſand. The Romans built a caſtle near this village, and the ruins are ſometimes viſible when the ſea retires more than uſual: two leagues NW. from Leyden.

Catzenelnbogen, or *Katzenelnbogen (County of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which devolved to the landgrave of Heſſe, in the year 1479, after the death of Philip, the laſt count. It is compoſed of many diſtricts, which would form a country, twenty leagues in length, and ten in breadth, if they were united together; but the city of Mentz, with its territories, inſulated in this county, makes an interruption of ten leagues. The Main paſſes through it, and divides it into Upper and Lower: the Upper belongs to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and is called Darmſtadt from the capital. The Lower County fell to the landgrave of Heſſe Rhinfels, in the year 1648, except the town of Catzenelnbogen, Breubach, and the caſtle of Marſburg, which belong to Darmſtadt.

Catzenelnbogen, a town and caſtle of German, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a country, belonging to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt: near it is an iron mine: twenty-eight miles NNW. Mentz, and twenty-two ESE. Coblentz.

Cava, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a league S. from Pomona.

Cava, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in ſilk and linens: two miles and a half NW. Salerno.

Cavade, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twelve miles WNW. Trent.

Cavado, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea near Eſpoſenda.

Cavagl·a, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: ſixteen miles W. Vercelli.

Cavaillon, a town of France, and ſee of a biſhop, in the county of Venaiſſin, on the Durance: it contains many remains of Roman magnificence: four leagues SE. Avignon, and five WSW. Apt.

Cavala (La), a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty miles E. Emboli.

Cavaler Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: three miles N. Savigliano, and nineteen S. Turin.

Cavaleri, a ſmall iſland of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. *Long.* 42. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Cavalerie (La), a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milnaud: two leagues SE. Milhaud.

Cavalia, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

Cavalleros, a town of North America, on the north-weſt part of the Bay of Panama: ſeventy-five miles SW. Panama.

Cavalles, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Zealand: three leagues NW. from Point Pocock.

Cavallos de Fam, two ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Portugal, about half a league SSW. Eſpoſenda. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cavan, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name: this town was burned in the year 1690, when the duke of Berwick was

was defeated by the Enniskillen men, under colonel Worsley: here is a barrack for a troop of horse. It is the shire town, and a borough, sending two members to the Irish parliament: fifty-three miles NW. Dublin, and forty-one ESE. Sligo.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the east by Monaghan and Meath, on the south by Meath and Longford, and on the west by Leitrim, rather more than forty miles long, and about twenty broad, and containing thirty parishes, 16,314 houses, and 81,570 inhabitants. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, which produces naturally a coarse rushy pasture; but in some places it has been much amended by cultivation. The surface of the country is so remarkably uneven, that a level spot is rare to be met with: a great part of it is open, bleak, and dreary; but from Cavan to Lough Erne is extremely well wooded and picturesque. Though many of these hills are high and barren, yet none merit the appellation of mountains, except Brucehill, in the southern extremity, the lofty Sliebh Russel, which lies partly in Fermanagh, and the mountains of Ballynageeragh, which block up the north-west angle of the county. At the foot of these hills are a great number of small lakes, and some of larger size. The principal towns are Cavan, Belturbet, and Cootehill, the two former, and the county, send each two members to the Irish parliament.

Cavazates, a town of the island of Cuba: 120 miles E. Havanna.

Caub, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situated on the Rhine: twenty miles S. Coblentz, and twenty-eight W. Mentz.

Caucasus, a mountain of Asia, which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. It is full of rocks and frightful precipices, passable in many places only by narrow paths. The tops are perpetually covered with snow, and uninhabited. Below the summit it is fertile, and abundant in *gom* (a species of grain resembling millet, and cultivated as rice) in wheat, honey, wine, fruits, swine, and large cattle. It is well supplied with excellent water, and thick set with villages. The vines grow round trees to the top-most branches; the wine is excellent, and so cheap that in some places the weight of 300 pounds is to be bought for a crown. The inhabitants are of several different nations, for the most part Christians; those on the North principally subject to Russia, and those on the South to Turkey.

Caucasus (Government of), a province of Russia, which takes its name from the mountain so called; bounded on the north-west by the sea of Azoph and the country of the Calmucks, on the north-east by the governments of Saratov and Upha, on the east by the Caspian Sea and the river Ural, on the south by the river Cuban and Georgia. The principal towns are Ekaterinograd, Astrachan, Kizlaa, and Eiskoi.

Cauchumili, a small Turkish island, in the Mediterranean: twenty miles SW. Stanchio. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Caudamatris, a town of the island of Ceylon: sixty-four miles NW. Candi.

Caudar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little above Cuença.

Caudebec, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Seine: it is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers: the town is not large, but populous and commercial: five leagues W. Rouen, and eight E. Havre. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

Caudecoste, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: two leagues and a half SE. Agen.

Caudies, a town of France in the department of the East Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perpignan: nine leagues WNW. Perpignan.

Caudipan, a country or kingdom in the island of Celebes.

Caudrot, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reolle, on the Garonne: five miles W. Reolle.

Cave Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: four miles N. Belfast.

Caveripatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: ninety miles E. Seringapatam, and 130 WSW. Madras.

Caveses, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, a little to the east of Cape St. Blas. *Long.* 78. 20. to 78. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 30. to 9. 40. W.

Caviano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: seven miles N. Naples.

Cavillargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes: eight miles NE. Uzes.

Cavite, a town of the island of Luçon, in the Eastern Indian Sea, defended by a castle and walls. The houses are built of wood or canes; two convents only are of stone: it is situated on a tongue of land three leagues from Manilla.

Caulne, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Broons: three leagues and a half SW. Dinan.

Caumont, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux: four leagues SSW. Bayeux.

Caune (La), a town of France, and principal

cipal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn: ſeven leagues ENE. Caſtres.

Caunes (Les), a town of France, in the department of Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: ſeven leagues WNW. Narbonne, and three and a half NE. Carcaſſonne.

Caunglaſs Point, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Caunſrahead, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Cauro, a town of the iſland of Corſica: nine miles ESE. Ajazzo.

Cauſſade, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: twelve miles NE. Montauban.

Cautgunge, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the north ſide of the Ganges, oppoſite Bar.

Cauto, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles NE. Bayamo.

Cauto, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, twenty miles NW. Bayamo.

Cauvery, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Bednore country, paſſes by Seringapatam, Allumbaddy; Trichinopoly, &c. and empties itſelf by two branches into the Bay of Bengal, one near Devicotta, and the other near Negapatam.

Caux, before the revolution, a country of France, in Normandy, about fifty leagues in circumference, lying between the Ocean and the Seine, Vexin, Normandy, Picardy, and the country of Bray. The land is fertile in grain, hemp, fruits, &c. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and the foreſts with game. Caudebec is the capital.

Cawnpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Subah of Oude: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Lucknow, and ninety-eight NW. Allahabad.

Cawood, a town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: ten miles SW. York, and 190 N. London.

Caxa Tambo, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and archbiſhopric of Lima.

Caxamarca, or *Quaxamarca*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Truxillo: the inhabitants are for the moſt part Indians, and chiefly weavers: the principal town is of the ſame name; at one time a royal city, where the emperor Atahualapa was put to death, after having been defeated and impriſoned by Pizarro: about ſeventy miles from the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. S.

Caxton, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, ſaid to have been the birth-place of Caxton, one of the earlieſt Engliſh printers, and Matthew Paris, the hiſtorian: it has a weekly market on Tueſday: ten miles S. Huntingdon, and forty-nine N. London.

Cay, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Caya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Badajoz.

Caya, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tamarit.

Cayahoga, a town of North America, in the country weſt of Pennſylvania, on the river of the ſame name, which runs into Lake Erie: thirty miles S. Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Cayamba, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and province of Quito: thirty miles NE. Quito.

Cayamburo, a mountain of South America, in the country of Peru: thirty miles NE. Quito.

Cayboho, a town of the iſland of Ceram, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Cayenne, an iſland of South America, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Guayna, about fifteen leagues in circumference: the land is high near the coaſts, but low in the centre: the ſoil is a black ſand, covering a loamy clay, fit to make bricks. The hills are cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of horſes, ſheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will; the beef and mutton are excellent. It produces ſugar, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, which, with maize, caſſia, and vanilla, form its principal commerce. In the year 1752, the inhabitants conſiſted of ninety French families, 125 Indians, and 1500 blacks, and they exported 80,363 pounds of ſugar, 26,881 of coffee, 91,910 of cocoa, beſides other articles. *Long.* 52. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 56. N.

Cayenne Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: two miles NW. Kingſton Bay.

Cayes (Les), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 73. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Cayeux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: three leagues and a half N. Montdidier.

Cayhocca, or *Keyocca*, a town of Spaniſh America, in the province of Tabaſco: thirty miles W. Tabaſco.

Caylar (Le), a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève: two leagues and a half N. Lodève.

Caylloma, or *Calloma*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Arequipa, celebrated for its ſilver mines; ſituated thirty leagues from Arequipa.

Caylus,

Caylus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: ſeven leagues NE. Montauban.

Caymans, three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt Indies, in the Bay of Honduras, called *Great Cayman*, *Little Cayman*, and *Cayman Brock*; the former is inhabited by deſcendants of the Buccaniers, and is ſituated *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Caymites, three iſlands, near the coaſt of St. Domingo, in the Weſt Indies, the largeſt about twelve miles in circumference: thirty-ſix miles W. Cape Donna Maria.

Cayne, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, four miles W. from Newtown, in Merionethſhire.

Cayo (El), a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty miles E. Spirito Santo.

Cayonne, a river of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Weſt Indies, which runs into the ſea, half a mile SE. Madan's Point.

Cayres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: eight miles SSW. Le Puy.

Cazal, a town of Arabia: eighty miles NE. Medina.

Cazalla, ſee *Caçalla*.

Cazals, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: three leagues SW. Gourdon.

Cazaubon, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: ſix leagues W. Condom.

Cazeres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: two leagues SW. Rieux.

Cazeres, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées; four leagues W. Nogaro.

Cazes de Mondenard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: three miles SE. Lauzerte.

Cazouls, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: five miles NW. Beziers.

Cazza, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 34. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Cazzola, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Cea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſeven leagues SSE. Viſeu.

Ceanmbarra, a hill in the iſland of Tiree, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, remarkable for a great number of caves, to which ſea-fowl, eagles, and ravens, reſort; ſome of theſe caves are upwards of fifty yards deep.

Ceaux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: two leagues E. Loudun.

Cebaſſat, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: three miles N. Clermont.

Cecil, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Cedar, an iſland of United America, on the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Cedar, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Cedar, a lake of North America. *Long.* 100. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Cedar Point, a cape of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the river Patuxen, in the Cheſeapeak. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Cedeyra, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five leagues N. Ferrol.

Cedogna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza, at the foot of the Apennines; in a ſtate of decay: twelve miles NW. Melfi.

Ceeſter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles W. Pinnenberg.

Ceeſter Mube, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, thirteen miles W. Pinnenberg.

Cefalu, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, on the north coaſt of the iſland, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina. The harbour will not contain above thirty or forty veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: fourteen miles E. Termini. *Long.* 31. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Ceglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: five miles SSE. Bari.

Ceira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league SE. Coimbra.

Ceira, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, about a league SE. Coimbra.

Celano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the ſame name: ſixteen miles W. Solmona.

Celano, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, three miles from Roſſano.

Celebes, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 500 miles long, and 200 broad. It is ſituated under the equator, between the iſland of Bormeo and the Spice Iſlands. The heat, which would otherwiſe be exceſſive, is moderated by the abundant rains which fall, as they ſay, regularly ſome days before and after the full moon. The vapours which riſe from the mines of gold and copper,

per, and thoſe which are cauſed by the alternate rain and heat, would render the air very unwholſome, if the north winds did not frequently purify it: theſe winds produce terrible tempeſts and thunder. In the centre of the iſland are mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, in which are found quarries of excellent ſtone and marble, mines of gold, copper, and tin. Some of the provinces are covered with trees, ebony, ſandal, and other woods uſed for dying; carpenters-wood is very common, and bamboos of a ſize fit for boats. The trees are always green, fruit and flowers in all ſeaſons, jaſmines, roſes, carnations, and other beautiful flowers, grow without culture; orange-trees and citrons ſhade the plains, with mangoes, bananas, and other fruits; cotton-trees cover the extenſive plains. It produces no ſpice except pepper: the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle; the oxen are larger than thoſe of Europe. In the foreſts are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and a great variety of monkies, large and ferocious; ſome with tails, and ſome without; ſome walking upon their four legs, others upon two; the largeſt and moſt dangerous are the white, eſpecially to women, whom they ſeize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkies are ſerpents, which are continually in purſuit of them; the larger ſwallowing them whole; the ſmaller employ art and cunning to enſnare them; perched upon a tree, they make a hiſſing noiſe, which draws the curious apes to find the cauſe, when the ſerpent ſuddenly ſeizes on his prey, and drinks his blood. Anciently, the inhabitants conſidered the ſun and the moon as their gods; at preſent, they pretend to be Mahometans. No place is furniſhed with a greater variety of poiſons, and the natives, it is ſaid, ſtudy which will have the moſt ſpeedy operation. Their darts, which are dipt in poiſon, give inſtant death. Travellers ſay, that even if a a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not ſave the patient's life. The Dutch have fortified this iſland, as a barrier againſt all nations that may attempt to viſit the other iſlands where cloves and nutmegs grow. The principal articles which the Dutch obtain from this iſland are rice, gold, ivory, deals and ſandal wood; cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls; they carry thither ſcarlet cloth, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, linens of Cambray, tin, copper, iron, ſoap, and aſſafœtida. This iſland is alſo called *Macaſſar*, from a town of that name in the ſouthern part of the iſland. *Long.* 118. 40. to 124. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 20. N. to 5. 40. S.

Celenza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: twelve miles E. Civita Borello.

Celette, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: four miles S. Blois.

Celle, or *Marien Celle*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lower Stiria, on the confines of Auſtria, with a celebrated abby, to which the empreſs Maria Thereſa preſented a ſilver image of the Virgin, after the birth of the emperor Joſeph II: twelve miles N. Pruck.

Celle, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: ten miles SE. Niort.

Celle ſur Thiers, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: two leagues E. Thiers.

Cellefrouin, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: nine miles N. La Rochefoucauld.

Cellino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles E. Teramo.

Celme, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the river Lima: ſix leagues S. Monteſura.

Celonza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: five miles NW. Volturara.

Celorico, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, which contains three churches, and about 1100 inhabitants: three leagues NW. Guarda.

Celſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-five miles SW. Cangiano.

Cenapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirty-four miles NE. Seringapatam, and twenty-eight SW. Bangalor.

Ceneda, a town of Italy, in the Treviſano, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina: this town was deſtroyed by the Huns and the Goths: twenty miles N. Trevigno.

Cengotto, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: twenty-four miles NNW. Candia. *Long.* 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 1. N.

Cenia, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, eight miles NE. Pegniſcola. It ſeparates the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia in its courſe.

Cenis (Mount), a part of the Alps, which ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from Morienne.

Ceno, or *Zeno*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Taro, eight miles SSW. Parma.

Centallo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles N. Coni.

Centorbi, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, at the foot of Mount Ætna, near which is found a ſtone which diſſolves in water like ſoap: nineteen miles WNW. Jaci.

Centinel

Centinel (Great, and *Little)*, two islands in the Indian Sea: the former six leagues W. from the Great Andaman: the latter seven leagues NW. from the Little Andaman.

Cento Pozzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles N. Matera.

Centron, a village of Savoy, in the Tarantaise, formerly a capital town of a people called Centrones: three miles ENE. Monstier.

Centuri, a seaport of the island of Corsica.

Cephalonia, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Livadia to the north-east; and near the coast of Morea to the south-east; opposite to the Gulf of Lepanto; about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. It was anciently called *Samos* and *Epirus Melaena*. It has been subject to the Venetians from the year 1449. The chief articles of commerce are oil, muscadine wine, and a species of grape called currants. The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November; but those which grow in the latter month are smaller than the others. Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June. *Long.* 38. 15. to 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 20. to 38. 40. N.

Cephalonia, the capital of the island so called; the see of a bishop, united to Zant. This town was much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1766. *Long.* 38. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Cepic, a town of Istria: four miles S. Pedena.

Ceram, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about fifty leagues long, and twenty broad. It is supposed to contain 30,000 fighting men; but the internal parts are little known. Along the coasts, the Dutch have had influence and power enough to destroy the clove trees of the island, which would else yield a quantity sufficient to lower the price. *Long.* 127. to 131. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

Ceram Laout, an island of the Eastern Indian Sea, near the island of Ceram, above five miles long, and hardly three wide; mountainous and uninhabited. It has a bay on the north coast.

Cerboli, a small island, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, a little to the north of the island of Elva.

Cerea, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, belonging to the state of Venice: four miles W. Legnano.

Cercenasco, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo: twenty-one miles SSW. Turin.

Cercheare, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: six miles NNE. Castaro.

Cerchiari, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, nine miles ENE. Castano.

Cercy la Tour, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Décise: eight miles ENE. Décise.

Cerdagne (La), a country on the Pyrenées, situated partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia; and partly in France, in what was formerly called *Rouffillon*; Puycerda is the capital of the former, as Mont Louis was of the latter.

Cerdon, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: four leagues SE. Bourg en Bresse.

Cerences, or *Cerance*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coutances: two leagues and a half S. Coutances.

Cerens, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: ten miles S. Le Mans.

Cerenza, or *Gerenza*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated on a rock, in the province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, united to Cariali, suffragan of St. Severina: ten miles N. St. Severina.

Cerefolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: thirteen miles NW. Mantua.

Ceret, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the East Pyrenées, situated at the foot of the Pyrenées, on the river Tech, over which is a bridge of one arch, supposed to be the highest and boldest in France: it contains about 1900 inhabitants. It was here that the commissioners of France and Spain met, in the year 1660, to settle the bounds of the two kingdoms. A battle was fought near this town between the French and Spaniards on the 1st of May, 1794, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their camp, magazines, equipage, 200 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners: five leagues SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Cerigliano, or *Cigliano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: ten miles S. Tricarico.

Cerignola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; remarkable for a victory obtained here in the year 1503, by Gonsalvo over the duke of Nemours, who was slain in the commencement of the battle: twenty miles S. Manfredonia.

Cerigo, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly well known by the name of *Cythera*, separated from Morea by a narrow strait: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants; yet some of the vallies are fertile; sheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about seven leagues in circumference, and serves as a rendezvous

rendezvous for pirates. *Long.* 40. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Cerigo, a town, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo, defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſurrounded by the ſea; with a ſmall harbour: it is the ſee of a Greek biſhop. *Long.* 40. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

Cerigotto, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, between Cerigo and Candia, about five miles in circumference, and uninhabited. It was anciently called *Ægilia*. *Long.* 40. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Cerilly, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Allier: eleven miles S. Bourges, and ſeven W. Moulins.

Cerines, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cyprus, defended by a caſtle, whoſe walls are fallen to decay. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Nicoſia. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Ceriſay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Seine: two leagues and a quarter SSE. Chatillon.

Ceriſiers, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: four leagues NNW. St. Florentin.

Ceriſola, a village of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, where the French defeated the Spaniards the 14th of April, 1544: five miles E. Carmagnola.

Ceriſy, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: two leagues and a half NE. St. Lo.

Ceriſy la Salle, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: two leagues E. Coutances.

Cerlier, ſee *Erlach*.

Cerna, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Seſia, three miles NW. Vercelli.

Cernache, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four miles S. Coimbra.

Cernay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: five leagues NE. Befort.

Cernay-en-Dormois, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: ten miles N. St. Menehold.

Cerne, or *Cerne Abbas*, or *Cerne Abbey*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſo called from an abby, of which only the porter's lodge remains: this town has long been celebrated for its ſtrong beer. It has a market on Wedneſdays: on the north ſide of the town, on a chalky hill, is the figure of a giant, ſaid to repreſent Cenric, ſon of Cuthred, king of Weſſex, who was killed in the year 748: eight miles N. Dorcheſter, and 121 W. London.

Cerneux, a town of Swiſſerland, in the community of Lower Engadine, with a mineral ſpring: twenty-four miles SE. Coire.

Cernon, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: eight miles S. Chaalons.

Cernu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco: ſeven miles from Safia.

Cerny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: ſeven miles E. Eſtampes.

Cero, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ſix miles NNE. Verona.

Cerou, a river of France, which runs into the Aveiron.

Cerrero, ſee *Cerrito*.

Cerreto, a town of Italy, in the province Umbria: fifteen miles W. Nurſia.

Cerrito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the reſidence of the biſhop of Teleſa: with a cathedral and collegiate church, and three convents: eighteen miles NNW. Benevento, and five NNE. Teleſa.

Cerro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eighteen miles W. Como.

Certaldo, or *Caſtro Caltaldo*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna.

Cervaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: nine miles ENE. Policaſtro.

Cervera, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segre, a little above Lerida, in Catalonia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, to which it gives name, in the province of Catalonia. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1717: ſeven leagues NW. Tarragona.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Roſes and Collioure.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſix leagues from Cuença.

Cervi, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of the Morea, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the Gulf of Kolokitia: ſix miles N. Cerigo.

Cervia, a modern built town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romania, near the Adriatic Sea, from whence canals are cut to admit of ſea-water, which is here evaporated, and great quantities of ſalt made. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna: fifteen miles SSE. Ravenna, and 144 N. Rome.

Cervieres, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ſix leagues SW. Roanne.

Cervinara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles SW. Benevento.

Cervione, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty miles E. Corte.

Cervon, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: three miles E. Corbigny.

Ceſarea, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty miles SE. Yurcup.

Ceſarea, or *Cohanſey Creek*, a river of North America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware: ten miles SW. Bridge Town.

Ceſena, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna: eighteen miles S. Ravenna, and twenty-five NNW. Urbino.

Ceſenatica, a ſeaport of Italy, in the Adriatic, in the province of Romagna, with a ſmall harbour for fiſhing-boats: eight miles NE. Ceſena.

Ceſi, a town of Italy, in the province of Umbria: ſituated on the edge of a lofty mountain, or rock, expoſed to the ſun from its riſing to its ſetting.

Ceſles, a town of Hungary: five leagues NNE. Stul-Weiſenburg.

Ceſſenon, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons-de Thomieres: three leagues N. Beziers.

Ceſſieux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: twenty-ſeven miles ESE. Lyons.

Ceſſuyrols, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: three leagues N. Alby.

Cetina, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: fifty miles WNW. Moſtar.

Ceton, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: ten miles SE. Belleſme.

Cette, a ſeaport town of France, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the department of Hérault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: the canal of Languedoc begins at this place: it is ſmall and hardly contains 700 inhabitants. It was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops ſent to aſſiſt the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms againſt Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by major-general Seſſan, a native of Languedoc, and convoyed by the Engliſh fleet, under Sir John Norris; but the duke de Roquelare, with ſome militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men priſoners: fourteen miles SW. Montpellier, and ten NE. Agde. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Ceva, a city and fortreſs of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and comté of Aſti, ſituated on the Tanaro, the capital of a marquiſate, in a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides with hills, at the extremity of the country, which extends from the Apennines to the Tanaro, and from thence to the northern part of the Maritime Alps. It was anciently celebrated for its cheeſe, made of ewes-milk. This cheeſe, called by the Italians Rubiola, is much eſteemed even now, and ſold not only into Piedmont and the Milaneſe, but other parts more diſtant. The hills about Ceva likewiſe produce excellent wine: great quantities of cheſnuts grow at the foot of the mountains, and excellent truffles are found in the neighbouring plains. It was formerly an independent ſtate, but a great part of the domain was ſold to the town of Aſti in 1295, whence, in the year 1531, it came to the houſe of Savoy. It was beſieged by the French in 1543, but the enemy were compelled to retire without ſucceſs. A ſudden inundation, on the 6th of July, 1584, beat down great part of the walls, deſtroyed the bridges, houſes, and churches, and drowned a great number of the inhabitants; and, in the year 1625 and five following years, a peſtilential diſeaſe carried off the greater part of the ſurvivors. It has one collegiate church, and three convents: forty miles W. Genoa, and twenty-five SSE. Turin. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Caveria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles NNE. Bova.

Ceuta, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez, belonging to Spain, with a good harbour for ſmall veſſels, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon. This town was taken from the Moors in the year 1409, by John, king of Portugal, and continued annexed to that crown till the revolution in the year 1640, when it fell to Spain, and was finally ceded to that country by the treaty of Liſbon, in the year 1688. It withſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt the Moors in 1697: it is ſituated in the narroweſt part of the Mediterranean, not above five leagues from Gibraltar. *Long.* 5. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Ceylon, an iſland in the Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the peninſula of India, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, about ſixty miles wide; of an oval form, eighty leagues from north to ſouth, and where wideſt forty-five from eaſt to weſt. This iſland is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing of certainty was known of this iſland before the twelfth century, when it was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who traded and became very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and and by their means the Portugueſe were expelled.

pelled. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, produces ſeveral kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the moſt valuable production is that of cinnamon; the beſt ſort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper, cardamoms, ſugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which reſembles a large maſt crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is ſaid to be of ſufficient magnitude to cover fifteen perſons; with theſe they make tents, and cover their houſes; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old: of the pith the inhabitants make cakes, which has the taſte of bread. The ketute has leaves like a cotton-tree, the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is ſtraight, weak, and of a moderate height, the wood is black, heavy, compact, and ſubject to ſplit: by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreſhing, agreeable, and wholeſome, but intoxicating. The bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the iſland hold this tree in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and ſuppoſe them to be the reſidence of the god Buddou, or Baouth. The gorunda-gouhah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the ſize of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel-tree, but not ſo broad, and bears white fragrant bloſſoms, and a yellowiſh fruit, like a ſmall olive, from which they preſs oil like that of nutmegs. The young leaves are red, and bruiſed ſmell like cloves. It has a double bark. Of the outer they make curious cabinets. The inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in ſquare pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its aſh colour, and ſhrinks up into the ſmall rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let alone for three years, when it is ſaid they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and uſed for building. While green, they diſtil out of it a wholeſome well ſcented liquor, and another from the root, which ſmells like the ſtrongeſt camphor. The fineſt ſort of cinnamon is taken from the youngeſt, or of a middle growth. Here is a coarſer ſort, taken from thick old trees, and a baſtard ſort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coaſt, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon-tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not ſo fragrant as the bark; and boiled it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better ſmell, which they uſe for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are alſo ſnake-wood, betel-nuts, and jackes, whoſe kernels are like cheſnuts, and ſerve inſtead of rice where ſcarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous ſubſtance, which is uſed for bird-lime, and when mixed with rice-flour, taſtes like eggs. The root-tree, whoſe branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take freſh root, and another ſprings from thence, and ſo on, overſpreading large tracts, after the manner of the bannian-tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tygers, monkies, jackals, and elephants, which latter are reckoned the moſt valuable of the Indies. Here are ſeveral ſpecies of ants, which devour almoſt every thing they come near, and build up hills with ſo much firmneſs as ſcarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of ſeveral ſorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black bird called carlos, as large as a ſwan, which never lights on the ground, but always ſits on trees, with ſhort legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, ſparrows, &c. Many ſerpents are are found here, ſome of which are ſaid to be of an uncommon ſize. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals, but only thoſe of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious ſtones are found of ſeveral ſorts, as ſapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoiſes, and the fineſt rubies in the world. The iſland was formerly divided into ſeveral kingdoms, but is now ſaid to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is ſaid to be the capital: the Dutch have long been in poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the principal towns on the ſea coaſt.

Ceyras, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: ſeven miles E. Lodeve.

Ceyſeriat, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg en Breſſe: four miles ESE. Bourg en Breſſe.

Ceyſerieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: five miles N. Belley.

Ceyſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: ten miles SE. Blaye.

Ceze, a river of France, which runs into the Rhone, two miles W. Caderouſſe.

Cezimbra, a ſmall ſeaport of Portugal, on the Atlantic: ten miles W. Setuval.

Cezy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: three miles NW. Joigny.

Cha, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-five miles SSW. Yen-ping.

Cha-icheou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifty-five leagues SSE. Hami. *Long.* 113. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Chaalons, or *Châlons ſur Marne*, a city of

France, and capital of the department of the Marne; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reims, and chief place of the generality of Champagne; there are manufactures of coarſe woollen cloth. It is ſituated on the river Marne, and contains thirteen pariſhes. The number of houſes about 2800, and of inhabitants 18,000: twenty poſts and a half NNW. Langres, and twenty and a quarter E. Paris. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Chabanois, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: three leagues S. Confolent.

Chabeiul, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: two leagues SE. Valence.

Chabis, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, at the edge of a deſert, on the confines of Segeſtan: 115 miles NE. Sirgian.

Chablais (Duchy of), a province of Savoy, which ſtretches along the ſouthern bank of the lake of Geneva, as far as the Valais, which bounds it on the eaſt; on the ſouth it is bounded by Faucigny, and on the weſt by the republic of Geneva: the country is mountainous and populous. Thonon is the capital.

Chablis, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, celebrated for its excellent white wine: three leagues E. Auxerre.

Chabno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſixty-eight miles NE. Zytomiers.

Chabons, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: thirty miles SE. Lyons.

Chaboites, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: ſeven miles N. Gap.

Chabria, a town of Perſia: ſixty miles NE. Aſterabat.

Chabrillard, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: three miles W. Creſt.

Chabris, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: ſeven leagues and a half NNW. Iſſoudun.

Chaca-hamar, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 110. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Chaca-tergaſo, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: forty-two miles NNE. Tchontori.

Chacanga, ſee *Chicanga*.

Chacao, a town of South America, in the iſland of Chiloe, where the governor uſually reſides.

Chacé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: one league S. Saumur.

Chacewater, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, near which are ſeveral rich copper mines, which, within the circle of two miles, are ſaid to produce to the value of 15,000l. every month: five miles W. Truro, and 262 W. London.

Chachapoyas, a diſtrict of South America, in Peru, lying to the eaſt of the Andes, with a town of the ſame name, called alſo *St. Juan de la Frontera*, and two or three others.

Chaco (Le), a province of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, reckoned 200 leagues long, and 125 broad, on the weſt ſide of the river Plata, and bounded on the weſt by a chain of mountains: it is inhabited by many Indians nations, and but little known.

Chadaghi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: five miles W. Schiras.

Chader, an iſland of Aſia, formed by a river which runs from the Euphrates to the Perſian Gulf, which extends from Baſſora nearly to El Catif, 240 miles long, and thirty wide.

Chafer, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: fifty miles S. Schiras.

Chagford, ſee *Chegford*.

Chagnon, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ſix leagues S. Lyons.

Chagny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chalons: ten miles NNW. Châlons ſur Saône.

Chagre, a river of South America, in the iſthmus of Darien, which runs into the ſea, thirty miles WSW. Porto Bello.

Chahaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau du Loir: five miles NE. Chateau du Loir.

Cha-ho, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeven miles S. Chun-te.

Cha-ho-tchan, a town of Chineſe Tartary: thirty miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Chaia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby: twenty miles NE. Obdorſkoi.

Chaiôar, or *Kaibar*, a ſtrong town of Arabia, taken from the Jews by Mahomet, in the ſeventh year of the Hegira: 152 miles NE. Medina.

Chaillard (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: four leagues and a half NW. Privas.

Chaillac, a town of France, in the depart-

ment

ment of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: four leagues SSW. Argenton.

Chailland, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: ten miles N. Laval.

Chaille les Marais, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: three leagues WSW. Fontenay.

Chaille-ſous-les-Ormeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: ten miles E. Sablé.

Chaillevette, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: five miles S. Marennes.

Chailloué, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 1100 inhabitants: one league N. Sees.

Chain, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook in the year 1769, about four leagues long, and two wide. *Long.* 145. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 23. S.

Chaingy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: five miles W. Orleans.

Chaiſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: five miles SE. Loudeac.

Chaiſe Dieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: thirteen miles Brioude, and eighteen NNW. Le Puy.

Chaiſe le Vicomte (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon: five miles E. La Roche.

Chajuk, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm, on the frontiers of Grand Bukkaria.

Chaken Kan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty miles NNE. Tarſus.

Chakeni-kouzey, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 120 miles ENE. Candahar.

Chala, a ſmall ſeaport of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, near the river Arequipa.

Chalabre, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: ten miles SW. Limoux.

Chalain, or *La Potherie*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: ſeven leagues NW. Angers.

Chalais, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: five miles W. Aubeterre.

Chalamont, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montuel: four leagues S. Bourg en Breſſe, and four NNE. Montluel.

Chalan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: forty miles NW. Schiras.

Chalançon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: three leagues N. Privas.

Chalaronne, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Toiſley.

Chalau, or *Kalau*, a town of Luſatia: forty-ſix miles SW. Francfort on the Oder.

Chalautre, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: two leagues and a half E. Provins.

Chalco, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, near a lake to which it gives name: eighteen miles SE. Mexico.

Chalcuitos (Los), a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas.

Chaldeſaygues, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: four leagues S. St. Flour.

Chalencey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: thirteen miles SSW. Langres.

Chalette, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: twelve miles SE. Arcis.

Chaligny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: five miles SW. Nancy.

Chalim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: twenty miles S. Bragança.

Chalim-pou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Chalin, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Karſkoi Sea. *Long.* 89. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 5. N.

Chalinargues, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: twelve miles N. St. Flour.

Chalindrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: five miles SE. Langres.

Challans, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée: ſeven leagues N. Sables d'Olonne, and ſixteen NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Challant, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: eleven miles ESE. Aoſta.

Challin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: five leagues W. Angers.

Challonois, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of Châlons ſur Saône.

Chalo, a river of Asia, which rises near Lassa, or Baratola, in Tartary, passes through the province of Yunnan, in China, the country of Laos and Tonquin, and empties itself into the Gulf of Cochinchina, in the Eastern Sea, opposite the island of Hainan.

Chalonne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angers, situated near coal mines: four leagues SW. Angers.

Chalonne, an island in the Loire, a little below the town of the same name, about three miles in length, with a village.

Chalons sur Saône, a city of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lyons; situated on the Saône. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. The principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood: fourteen posts N. Lyons, and forty-six and a half SSE. Paris. *Long* 2:. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Chalosse, before the revolution, a small country of France, in the environs of St. Sever.

Chaltaron, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: ten miles WNW. Coucha.

Chalvanca, or *Chumbivilcas*, a town of South America, and principal place of the jurisdiction of Chumbivilcas, in Peru.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Yrieux. Richard I, king of England, received a wound in his shoulder, which proved mortal, by an arrow shot from the castle of this town, as he was taking observations on the best way of assaulting it, to recover a treasure found there, which he claimed as his right, and was withheld by the viscount of Limoges: fifteen miles SSW. Limoges.

Cham, a country of Asia, and one of the provinces of Cochinchina.

Cham, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on the south side of the Lake of Zug.

Cham, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Regen, at its conflux with river called *ampl*, or *Kampl*: sixty-four miles E. Nuremberg, and eighty-four N. Saltzburg.

Cham de Couce, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura: six leagues N. Thomar.

Cha-ma-ki, a town of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Chamaillère, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont Ferrand: one mile SW. Clermont.

Chamarande, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Estampes: five miles NNE. Estampes.

Chamaze, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaugontier: four miles SW. Chateaugontier.

Chambe, a town of Armenia: 120 miles SE. Erivan.

Chamberet, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: fifteen miles N. Tuile.

Camberi, or *Chambery*, a large and populous town, the capital of Savoy, situated on two small brooks, with a castle, situated on an eminence: it is surrounded with mountains, but not fortified; so has never withstood a siege. It contains two parochial churches, and about 15,000 inhabitants: twelve posts and a half E. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Chambersburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: 120 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Chamblée, or *Chambly*, a fort on the river Chambly, in Canada, taken by general Montgomery in the beginning of the American war: 100 miles N. Ticonderago.

Camblee, or *Chambly*, a river of Canada, which runs from lake Champlain to Lake St. Peter.

Chamblis, or *Chambly*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Senlis: thirteen miles WSW. Senlis.

Chambois, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argentan: two leagues NE. Argentan.

Chambon (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, in the district of St. Etienne: one league SW. St. Etienne.

Chambon, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and seat of a tribunal, in the district of Evaux: one league W. Evaux, and eight E. Gueret.

Chambonlive, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzerche: five miles E. Uzerche.

Chambose, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: seven miles W. Villefranche en Beaujolois.

Chambrais, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five miles W. Bernay.

Chambre (La), a town of Savoy, on the Isere: the inhabitants are remarkably subject to the goitre, or swelling of the neck: twenty-three miles NE. Chambery.

Chambron, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, on the Dender: eight miles SE. Ath.

Cham-chou-pou, a town of Chinese Tartary: eight miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

Chamchoz, a town of Armenia: 145 miles E. Erivan.

Chameirat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle: three miles SW. Tulle.

Chamelet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: three leagues W. Villefranche.

Chamir, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: fifty miles NE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Chamitsche, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, on the borders of Poland: forty miles SSW. Mogilev.

Chamka, or *Tchamka*, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 229 miles SE. Lassa.

Chamneiskoi, a fortress of Russia, on the confines of China: 168 miles SW. Verch Udinskoi.

Cha-ma-tao, a small island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea. *Long.* 138. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Chamoux, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: four miles and a half NW. Argentina.

Champagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nontron: twelve miles N. Perigueux.

Champagne, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riberac: ten miles N. Riberac.

Champagne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley: ten miles N. Belley.

Champagne, before the revolution, a country of France, bordered on the east by Lorraine and Franche Comté, on the south by Burgundy and Nivernois, on the west by the Isle of France and Picardy, and on the north by Flanders; it is about sixty-five leagues in length, and forty-five broad: the land is fertile, and produces that celebrated wine called after its name; much grain and pasturage: it contained two archbishoprics, Reims and Sens; and four bishoprics, Langres, Châlons, Troyes, and Meux. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, the Meuse, and the Aisne. Troyes was the capital.

Champagne Mouton, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Confolent: ten miles W. Confolent.

Champagnole, a town of France, in the department of Jural, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poligny: three leagues SE. Poligny.

Champçon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: two leagues NE. Mayenne.

Champdeniers, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maixent: ten miles N. Niort.

Champdieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: one league N. Montbrison.

Champeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: seven miles NE. Melun.

Champeix, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Issoire: two leagues and a half NW. Issoire.

Champignelle, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Fargeau: nine miles N. St. Fargeau.

Champigny sur Veude, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: two leagues and a half S. Chinon.

Champl, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, at Cham.

Champlain, a lake of North America, so called from its first discoverer, in 1610: it contains several islands, and abounds in fish; the form inclines to oval. It divides the state of New York from that of Vermont: eighty miles long from north to south, and where widest fourteen broad.

Champlemy, a town of France, in the department of Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Charité: four leagues SSW. Clamecy.

Champlitte, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saône, it contains about 1000 inhabitants: twenty-seven miles W. Vesoul, and twelve N. Gray.

Champrond, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent le Rotrou: fifteen miles W. Chartres.

Champrouent, a town of Savoy: nine miles N. Chambery.

Champtercier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: three miles W. Digne.

Champtocé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angers: four leagues WSW. Angers.

Champtoceaux, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florent le Vieil, containing about 1000 inhabitants: four miles WSW. Ancenis.

Champvans, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a can-

ton, in the district of Dole: one league SW. Dole.

Champvant, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gray: one league S. Gray.

Chamta, or *Tchamta*, a town of Asia, in the the country of Thibet: 107 miles E. Lassa.

Chamtou, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: seventy-five miles NNW. Cont-Choudsong.

Chamuny, a town of Savoy, in the lordship of Faucigny: nine miles E. Salanche.

Chamuny, a mountain of Savoy, south of the town of Chamuny.

Chamusca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura: three leagues NE. Santaren.

Chamuti, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, six miles SSE. Girace.

Chamuti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles SSW. Girace.

Chanac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mende: two leagues and a half SW. Mende.

Chanaid, a small island of Scotland, near the south-west extremity of the island of Ila.

Chanas, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: four miles SSW. Vienne.

Chancaillo, a seaport of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Peru, north-west of Lima. *Lat.* 12. 5. S.

Chançay, a town of South America, in Peru, and principal place of a jurisdiction, in the archbishopric of Lima, it contains 300 families, chiefly Spaniards: ten leagues S. Lima.

Chan-chan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: twelve miles SW. Long-Kouang.

Chancelade, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: one league NW. Perigueux.

Chancha, a town of Egypt: two leagues E. Cairo, at the entrance of a desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar: sixty-seven miles S. Nagpour, and 218 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 79. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 2. N.

Chandail, a circar or district of Hindoostan, in the country of Alla-Habad, south-west of the country of Benares.

Chandeleur Islands, a cluster of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 48. to 88. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. to 29. 45. N.

Chanderee, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar or district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwha. It once contained 14,000 houses; and is now the residence of a rajah: 148 miles S. Agra, and 192 N. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Chandernagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, and principal French settlement in the East Indies, situated on the Ganges. It was taken by the English, under the conduct of colonel Clive and admiral Watson, in March, 1757. It was restored at the peace of 1763. The English took it in the American war, and gave it up again in 1783. It formerly contained 80,000 inhabitants; at this time, not half that number: eighty-two miles S. Moorshedabad, and thirteen N. Calcutta.

Chandieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: one league N. Montbrison.

Chandiga, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Adlan. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Chandor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana country: fifty-two miles NE Nassuck, and eighty NW. Aurungabad.

Chandoul, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 150 miles NE. Tauris.

Chang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chen-si: 495 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Changa, or *Xanga*, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river of the same name. *Long.* 39. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. S.

Changaprang, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 242 miles W. Lassa, and 195 NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 86. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

Changasari, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg: eighty miles WNW. Viborg.

Chang-che, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 403 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

Chang-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: fifteen leagues SE. Hiu.

Chang-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: six leagues SE. Song-kiang.

Chang-hang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty miles S. Ting-tcheou.

Chang-hia-tong, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si; 400 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 27. N.

Chang-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: six leagues SW. Vou-ting.

Chang-in, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 385 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

Chang-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: ten leagues WSW. Choui-tcheou.

Changlaſſe, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the river Sanpou: 204 miles W. Laſſa, and 190 NNE. Catmunda.

Chang-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: ſix leagues NW. Ping.

Chang-ling, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: five miles SSW. Hoang.

Chang-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: fourteen leagues SE. Chang.

Chang-ſe, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1180 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Chang-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles W. Long-kouang.

Chang-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: eight leagues SSE. Kouang.

Chang-tſai, a town of China, of the third rank: ſix leagues N. Yun-hing.

Chang-yeou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: ten leagues NNE. Nan-ngan.

Chang-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ſix leagues ESE. Chao-king.

Changé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: one league N. Laval.

Changé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: one league S. Le Mans.

Changewater, a town of United America, in the State of New Jerſey: twenty-five miles WSW. Morriſtown.

Changy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: three leagues and a half NW. Roanne.

Chanieres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: twelve miles E. Blaye.

Chaniewiëze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-ſix miles SW. Novogrodek.

Chan-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: eight miles NW. Ko-hoa.

Chanmanning, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, where the grand Lama ſometimes reſides: 116 miles W. Laſſa, and 266 NE. Catmandu.

Channel, the Engliſh name of the department of France called *La Manche*, ſee *La Manche*.

Channi Oudouc, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Moguls. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Chanonat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Chan-ſi, a province of China, which is one of the ſmalleſt of the empire, is bounded on the eaſt by that of Pe-tche-li, on the ſouth by Ho-nan, on the weſt by Chen-ſi, and on the north by the great wall. The Chineſe ſay, that the firſt inhabitants of China fixed their reſidence in this province. Its climate is healthy and agreeable, and the ſoil is fruitful. It abounds in muſk, porphyry, marble, lapis-lazuli, and jaſper of various colours: iron-mines, ſalt-pits, and cryſtal, are alſo common here. This province is full of mountains; ſome of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the reſt are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom, which preſent a very agreeable proſpect; on the tops of ſome there are found vaſt plains, which are no leſs fertile than the richeſt low lands. Vines grow here, which produce the beſt grapes in this part of Aſia: good wine might be made from them; but the Chineſe prefer drying them, and ſelling them in the other provinces. The mountains abound in coal, which the inhabitants pound, and having mixed with water, form into ſmall cakes; it is not very inflammable, but, when once kindled, affords a ſtrong and laſting fire. Chan-ſi comprehends in its diſtrict five cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-five of the ſecond and third. The capital of the province is called *Tai-yuen-for*.

Chantaboun, a ſeaport town of the kingdom of Siam, on the frontiers of Camboja.

Chantada, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty miles N. Orenſe.

Chantagir, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 109. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Chantunnay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: fifteen miles N. Fontenay-le-Comte.

Chantelle le Chatean, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: three leagues N. Gannat.

Chantenay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: two miles W. Nantes.

Chantenay, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: fifteen miles WSW. Le Mans.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis. The

prince

prince of Condé had a magnificent palace here, with beautiful gardens, a menagery, extensive park, and curious water-works. The stable was thought to exceed any thing of the kind in France, and the forest, for the purpose of keeping game, for the chase and the gun, extended many miles in circumference: one league and a half W. Senlis, and four SSE. Clermont.

Chantonay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Chataigneraye: four leagues and a quarter W. La Chataigneraye.

Chan-tong, a province of China, bounded on the east by the province of Pe-tche-li and by part of Ho-nan, on the south by Kiang-nan, on the east by the Eastern Sea, and on the north by the same and part of Pe-tche-li. It is divided into six districts, which contain six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Besides these, there are found along the coast fifteen or sixteen forts, several villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chinese junks, which easily pass from thence to Corea or Leao-tong. Besides the grand imperial canal, which traverses this province, it contains a great many lakes, streams, and rivers, which contribute no less to the ornament than fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it seldom rains here. Locusts, also, make sometimes great devastation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheasants, partridges, and quails, are sold cheaper. Besides common silk-worms, there is found in this province a species of insect much resembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarser kind of silk, but of which much stronger stuffs are made; as these stuffs are very durable, they have an extensive sale throughout China. Ti-nan-fou is the capital.

Chantrigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Mayenne: two leagues and a half N. Mayenne.

Chan-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: twenty-five miles ENE. Sou.

Chao-hing, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 673 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

Chaoim, a town of Chinese Tartary: eight miles S. Geho.

Chao-kouing, a town of China, in the province of Chang-tong: fifty-five miles SE. Tci-ngin.

Chao-ma-ing, a town of Asia, in Thibet: ten miles N. Chao-ma-ing-Horun.

Chao-ma-ing-Horun, a town of Thibet: 285 miles E. Hami.

Chao-tu-fou, a town of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien; 775 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. N.

Chao-tsai, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 142. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 13. N.

Chao-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: five leagues SE. Yong-ngan.

Chaora, one of the smaller Cape Verd Islands.

Chaource, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy: five leagues S. Troyes.

Chapala, a lake of North America, in Mexico, and the province of Guadalaxara, eighteen leagues in length, and five in breadth, fifteen miles S. Guadalaxara.

Chaparang, or *Diaprong*, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, situated near the head of the Ganges: 140 miles NNE. Sirinagur. *Long.* 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Chaparral, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five leagues from Antequera.

Chapel in the Frith, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the borders of Cheshire, with a weekly market on Saturdays: twenty miles ESE. Manchester, and 165 N. London.

Chapelle Agnon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: five miles N. Ambert.

Chapelle d'Angillon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubigny: sixteen miles N. Bourges.

Chapelle Aubry (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florent-le-Vieil: eight miles S. St. Florent.

Chapelle Basse (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clisson: nine miles NE. Nantes.

Chapelle la Erbrée, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitré: one league and a half E. Vitré.

Chapelle sur Erdre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nantes: five miles N. Nantes.

Chapelle la Moche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vilaine: four leagues and a half NW. Vilaine.

Chapelle sur Oreuse (La), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues S. Sens.

Chapelle de Quinchay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon: two leagues S. Mâcon.

Chapelle la Reine (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: five miles NW. Nemours.

Chapelle St. Laurent (La), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: eleven miles NW. Partenay.

Chapelle St. Meſmin (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: three miles W. Orleans.

Chapelle Taillifert, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: one league and a half S. Gueret.

Chapelle la Thireuil, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: four leagues and a half WSW. Partenay.

Chapelle en Vercors (La), a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: thirteen miles N. Die.

Chapelneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Fife, in the Frith of Forth: one mile and a half W. Elieneſs.

Chappes, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine: ten miles SE. Troyes.

Chappoy, a town of France, in the department of Jura: two leagues and a half SSE. Salins.

Chapraral, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, and juriſdiction of Coquimbo.

Chaquilon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, in ruins: ninety miles NE. Zareng.

Char, a town of Arabia: 140 miles NW. Mecca.

Char, a river of France, which runs into the Bouronne, near St. Jean d'Angeli.

Charabaum, or *Tſeribon*, a ſeaport town, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, ſituated in a country which produces plenty of rice, ſugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchaſe at a low price: about 130 miles E. Batavia. *Long.* 109. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 5. S.

Charabey, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan: ſixty miles W. Aſterabat.

Charagio, a town of the iſland of Corſica: two miles S. Cervione.

Charamokotan, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands in the Northern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Charaſm, or *Kharaſm*, a country of Aſia, bordered on the north by Turkeſtan, on the eaſt by Grand Bukkaria, on the ſouth by Choraſan, and on the weſt by the Caſpian Sea; about 320 miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. The country is in general fertile, and is divided among ſeveral Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of Khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the reſt. Urgens is the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the khan in the winter, but during the ſummer he generally encamps on the ſides of the river Amol; and as his camp is called *Khiva*, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva. The khan is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of forty or fifty thouſand horſemen.

Charancy, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: three leagues and a half WSW. Longwy.

Charatzeiſka, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the borders of China, eighty-four miles SW. Selengiſk.

Charavend, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 120 miles SE. Iſpahan.

Charbuiſovka, a river of Kamtchatſka, which runs into the Penzinſkoi Gulf: ſeventy miles SSW. Tigilſkoi.

Charcas (Los), a province of South America, in Peru, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: one of the richeſt provinces in the world for mines. La Plata is the capital.

Charcuon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſeventy miles SE. Schiras.

Chard, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Devonſhire. It has a large weekly market, held on Monday, and was formerly a borough town, and ſent members to the Britiſh parliament, but this privilege has long been loſt: fifteen miles S. Taunton, and 141 W. London.

Chardogne, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: four miles N. Bar-le-Duc.

Charre Callou, a town of Aſia, in the province of Cabul: forty-two miles SW. Cabul.

Charente, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Upper Vienne, paſſes by, or near to, Civray, Ruffec, Verteuil, Manſle, Angouleſme, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Rochefort, &c. and runs into the ſea, about eight miles below Rochefort, oppoſite the Iſle of Oleron.

Charente (Department of), one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Vienne, on the eaſt by Upper Vienne, on the ſouth by the department of the Dordogne, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Charente. It take its name from the river Charente, which

paſſes through it; above fifty-ſix miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and thirty wide on an average. Angouleſme is the capital.

Charente (Lower, Department of), one of the diviſions of France, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, north of the river Gironde, taking its name from the river Charente, which croſſes it nearly in its centre: rather more than eighty miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, towards the ſouth about ten miles, towards the north twenty, and in ſome parts nearly forty. Saintes is the capital.

Charentenay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ſeven miles S. Auxerre.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine: one league SE. Paris.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand: five miles E. St. Amand, and twenty-one SSE. Bourges.

Charera (La), a town of the iſland of Cuba: five miles W. Havanna.

Chareri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles S. Girace.

Chareri, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, ten miles SSE. Girace.

Chargey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: one league N. Gray.

Charilles (Los), a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Lima.

Chariqual, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: ninety miles SE. Amadan.

Chariſaſar, a town of Aſia, in the country Candahar: fifteen miles NE. Candahar.

Charit, a town of Arabia: twenty-four miles N. Sana.

Charité (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, on the Loire, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of woollen and hardware: thirteen miles NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 20. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Charkina, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, on the Don, in the government of Caucaſus: 200 miles NE. Aſtrachan.

Charkliqueu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful Morocco leather; the caravans ſtop here two or three days: it is ſituated between Erzerum and Tocat.

Charkov, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, containing ten churches, two convents, and ſeveral public ſeminaries: 352 miles S. Moſcow, and 640 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Charkov, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Kurſk, on the eaſt by Voronetz, on the ſouth by Ekaterinoſlav, on the weſt by Tchernigov, and Kiov; Charkov is the capital: about 180 miles in length, and from forty to eighty in breadth.

Charlbury, a town of England, in the county of Oxford: ſix miles W. Woodſtock, and ſixty-eight WNW. London.

Charlemont, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It was built by Charles V, in the year 1555, not far from Givet, on a mountain near the Meuſe. It is ſmall but well fortified: eight leagues SW. Namur, and ſeven NE. Rocroy.

Charlemont, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. It is a garriſon town, with barracks for three companies of foot; it is likewiſe a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. This town ſurrendered to king William in 1690: eight miles N. Armagh.

Charleroy, or *Charles-ſur-Sambre*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the confines of Hainaut, and built on the north ſide of the river Sambre, in a place formerly called *Charnoy*, which was a village and ſignory belonging to the prince of Iſenghein. The marquis de Caſtel-Rodrigo, governor of the Netherlands, fortified and made it a city in the year 1666, changing its name to Charleroi, in honour of Charles II, king of Spain. In the year 1792, it again changed its name to Charles-ſur-Sambre. It was given to France at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668. In the year 1672, it was beſieged by the prince of Orange, who inveſted the place the 13th of December, with a deſign to draw the French from Holland, but the bravery of comte de Montal, the governor, and a report of the king of France advancing in perſon, with an army to ſuccour the place, obliged the prince to retire before he had opened the trenches. In the year 1677, the ſame prince inveſted it again, with an army of 60,000 men, but was ſoon obliged to retire. By the treaty of Nimmegen it was ceded to Spain; in 1693, it was taken by the French, after the battle of Landen. In 1697, it was reſtored to Spain: by the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the States General; in the year 1716, it was given to the emperor by the barrier treaty; and again, in 1746, ſurrendered to France. It carries on conſiderable trade in iron-works and foundery: twenty miles ENE. Mons, and twenty NE. Maubeuge. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Charles Iſland, or *Iſland of Dogs*, at the mouth

mouth of the river Gambia, in Africa, where the Engliſh had a ſettlement, but were driven away; ſince which time the iſland has been uninhabited.

Charles, a river of America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, which runs into the ſea between Boſton and Charles Town.

Charles, a county of North America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Charles City, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Charles Fort, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile S. Bridge Town.

Charles Fort, a fort of Ireland, at the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Kinſale harbour, in the county of Cork: one mile and a half S. Kinſale.

Charles (Fort), a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: one mile SE. Sandy-Point Town.

Charles Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 79. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Charles Iſland, a ſmall iſland in that part of the Straits of Magellan called *Royal Reach*.

Charleſtown, a town in the United States of America, in South Carolina, ſituated on a neck of land, at the conflux of the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, both of which are large and navigable; the Aſhley river for ſhips of tolerable burden twenty miles above the town, and for boats and canoes near forty. The navigation for ſhips in Cooper's river does not extend ſo far, but boats may advance farther. The union of theſe rivers below the town forms a convenient and ſpacious harbour, at a diſtance of about ſeven miles from the ſea. The town is regularly built, and fortified before the American war, as well by art as nature. The ſituation is flat and low, and the water briackiſh; but the country round is agreeable and fruitful; the ſtreets are well laid out, extending eaſt and weſt from river to river, theſe are interſected by others, ſo that the town is formed into a number of ſquares. The houſes built at firſt were of wood, thoſe more lately erected of brick. The public buildings of Charleſtown are an exchange, town-houſe, and armory; two churches for Epiſcopalians, two for Independents, with other places of worſhip for French Proteſtants, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Jews. Charleſtown was incorporated in 1783, and divided into thirteen wards, with as many wardens, one of whom is elected intendant of the city. By theſe wardens and intendant the city is governed, and the laws put in force. In the year 1787, the number of houſes was computed at 1600, which contained 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 ſlaves. In the year 1791, the number of inhabitants was 16,359, of whom 7684 were ſlaves. Charleſtown was beſieged by the Britiſh troops the latter end of March, 1780, and ſurrendered on the 13th of May, with 6000 troops priſoners. *Long.* 80. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Charleſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, on the Connecticut: eighty-three miles NW. Boſton, and 170 NNE. New York.

Charleſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and county of Waſhington, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Charleſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, and capital of the county of Middleſex: ſituated on the river Charles, which ſeparates it from Boſton. Before the American war, it was nearly half as large as Boſton, and capable of being made as ſtrong, ſtanding on a peninſula. It was both a market and a county town, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions in general. The inhabitants were engaged in ſeveral manufactures of leather, ſilver, braſs, and pewter, in making pot-aſh, and building ſhips. In the beginning of the American war the Britiſh troops received orders to burn Charleſtown, to prevent its being made a ſhelter to the Americans, and, on the 17th of June, 1775, the whole town was deſtroyed: two miles N. Boſton.

Charleſtown, the principal of the iſland of Nevis, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 62. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Charleval, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelis; ten miles SE. Rouen.

Charleville, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe, which ſeparates it from Mezieres, with a bridge of communication. It was built in the year 1660, by Gonzago, duke of Nevers; and before the revolution belonged to the prince of Condé, being exempt from the general taxes of the kingdom.

Charleville, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-two miles S. Limerick, and thirty-one N. Cork.

Charlieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: twelve miles NW. Lyons, and three N. Roanne.

Charlotte, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Charlotte, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: ſeventy miles SW. Richmond.

Charlotte's Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt of

of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 58. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Charlotte Fort, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, near the town of Peterſburg, in the ſtate of Georgia.

Charlotte's Town, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt, formerly called *Roſeau*. *Long.* 69. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Charlotte's Town, a town of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ſituated about the centre of the iſland, towards the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 62. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Charlottenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Holzapfel, built by the French refugees: four miles SW. Holzapfel.

Charlottenburg, ſee *Berlin*.

Charlottenburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, and county of Bergen: twelve miles N. Morris Town.

Charlottenlund, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles N. Copenhagen.

Charlotteſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 180 miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 18. N.

Charlotteſville, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on a ſmall river, which runs into James River: fifty-five miles NW. Richmond.

Charlton, an iſland in the ſouthern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Charly, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: two leagues SW. Chateau Thierry.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: two leagues and a half NE. Mirecourt.

Charmogol, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 200 miles N. Herat.

Charmont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Français: fourteen miles NE. Vitry.

Charmouth, a village of England, on the coaſt of the county of Dorſet, at the mouth of a ſmall river called *Char*, where the Danes made a deſcent and ravaged the country in the year 833 and in 840: three miles E. Lime.

Charmzay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ten miles S. Loches.

Charny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: nineteen miles NW. Auxerre.

Charny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: one league N. Verdun.

Charollais, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, called from Charolles, the capital.

Charolles, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire: ſeven leagues ESE. Bourbon Lancy, and eight W. Macon.

Charon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: three leagues N. Rochefort.

Charonne, a village of France: about a mile E. Paris.

Charoſt, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges, ſituated on the river Arnon: four leagues SW. Bourges, and two NE. Iſſoudun.

Charpey, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: three leagues E. Valence.

Charrara, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: forty-eight miles NW. Schiras.

Charres, a town of Arabia: nine miles NNE. Sana.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: five miles N. Gannat.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: eight leagues and a half S. Poitiers, and one and a half E. Civray.

Charter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: twenty-five miles ESE. Camden.

Chartrain, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of Chartres, which is the capital.

Chartre ſur le Loir (La), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: ſeven leagues and a half SSE. Le Mans, and two ENE. Chateau-du-Loir.

Chartres, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, one of the moſt ancient towns of the country; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Paris; the cathedral is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful churches in the kingdom. It is ſituated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal trade is in corn: eighteen poſts and a half NNE. Tours, and eleven SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Charwell,

Charwell, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Oxford.

Charybdis, a celebrated whirlpool, in the Gulf of Meſſina, between the coaſt of Calabria and the iſland of Sicily: it was very dangerous in ancient times; but it is ſaid to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in the year 1783.

Chaſſair, or *Calar*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about ſix leagues from Mount Atlas, near it are mines of lead and antimony, which the inhabitants carry to Fez to diſpoſe of.

Chaſſelay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon: two leagues N. Lyons.

Chaſſeneuil, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: eleven miles NE. La Rochefoucauld.

Chaſſenſal, a river of France, which runs into the Ardeche, not far from its ſource.

Chaſſerades, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: eight miles N. Villefort.

Chaſſiers, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: ten miles W. Viviers.

Chaſſiron (Tower of), a lighthouſe on the north point of the iſland of Oleron, near the coaſt of France, which has two fires to diſtinguiſh it from the Tower of Cordovan.

Chaſtelet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and the biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Sambre: thirty miles SW. Bruſſels, and fifty WSW. Liege.

Chaſtellar, a town of Savoy: eight miles and a half NE. Chambery.

Chata, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-two miles SSW. Knoxville.

Chatahouchee, a river of North America, which riſes in the Apalachian Mountains, on the borders of the Tennaſee government, croſſes the ſtate of Georgia, and, uniting with the Flint in *Lat.* 31. N. forms the Apalachicola.

Chataigneraye (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Vendée: fifteen leagues SE. Nantes, and three and a half N. Fontenay le Comte.

Chataiſka, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſei, near Turuchanſk.

Chataiſko, a town of Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Eniſei: 156 miles N. Turuchanſk.

Chatanga, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, extending itſelf by the addition of many rivers into a large gulf at its mouth. *Lat.* 74. 40. N.

Chatanghque, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: ſeven miles S. Lake Erie.

Cha-tcheou, or *Qua-tcheou*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 160 miles SSE. Hami. *Long.* 113. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Chateau Arnoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: ſeven miles S. Siſteron.

Chateaubelair Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 14. N.

Chateau-bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: two leagues and a half W. Vitré.

Chateau-briant, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, containing about 3000 inhabitants: eleven leagues N. Nantes, and nine SSE. Rennes. *Long.* 16. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 44. N.

Chateau Cambreſis, ſee *Cateau Cambreſis*.

Chateau Chalons, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: two leagues N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Chateau-Chinon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, ſituated near the ſource of the Yonne. It has a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, wood, and wool: eleven leagues E. Nevers, and five and a half WNW. Autun. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Chateau-Cornet, a fortreſs of the iſland of Guernſey.

Chateau-Dauphin, a ſtrong fortreſs of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ceded to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht. It was taken by the combined armies of France and Spain in the year 1744: fifteen miles W. Saluzzo, and thirty SSW. Turin. *Long.* 24. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Chateau-dun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire. It contains two churches, and about 3000 inhabitants: twenty-five miles S. Chartres. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Chateau-fort, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: one league NE. Chevreuſe.

Chateau-Gay, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome: one league SW. Riom.

Chateau-Gerard, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: fourteen miles SSE. Tonnerre.

Chateau

Chateau-Giron, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rennes: two leagues and a half SE. Rennes, and four WNW. La Guerche.

Chateau-Gombert, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marseilles: four miles NE. Marseilles.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, on the Mayenne; here is a manufacture of linen and woollen. The number of inhabitants is computed at 7000: five leagues S. Laval, and five W. Sablé. *Long.* 16. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Chateau d'If, a fortress and three small islands near the coast of France, in the Mediterranean: about three miles WSW. Marseilles.

Chateau-Joux, a fortress of France, in the department of the Doubs, near Pontarlier.

Chateau Laudon, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nemours. It contains three parishes: two leagues and a half S. Nemours, and six SSW. Montereau.

Chateau Laudren, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Brieuc: two leagues and a half WNW. St. Brieuc.

Chateau-lin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in slates for covering houses: in the environs is a medicinal spring, and some mines of copper and iron: four leagues N. Quimper. *Long.* 13. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat* 48. 12. N.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarte. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. In the environs is made a great deal of wine, called claret: seven leagues NNW. Tours, and seven SSE. Le Mans. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Chateau Lombard, a fortress of Asiatic Lombardy, in the province of Caramania: 104 miles SSW. Cogni.

Chateau en Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: two leagues N. Montvilliers.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cher, with an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar: eight leagues SSE. Issoudun, and ten and a half S. Bourges. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arnay-le-Duc: seventeen miles SW. Dijon.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: thirteen miles N. Angers, and four and a half W. La Fleche.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse: three miles NE. Grasse.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Malo: seven miles S. St. Malo.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marcigny: three leagues ESE. Marcigny.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orleans: twelve miles E. Orleans.

Chateau-Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Leonard: seventeen miles SE. Limoges.

Chateau Neuf sur Charente, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cognac: ten miles WSW. Angoulesme.

Chateau Poinsat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Dorat: eighteen miles N. Limoges.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rethel. It contains about 2500 inhabitants: two leagues W. Rethel.

Chateau Regnault, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Indre and Loire: five leagues NE. Tours, and six W. Blois.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis: four leagues and a half SW. Sens, and four and a half E. Montargis.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon, celebrated for its excellent white wine: nine miles NE. Tarascon.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: ten miles NW. Sedan.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurte, so called from the salt works, which are very extensive: seven leagues SE. Metz, and five NE. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the Marne, and contains three parishes; near it is a medicinal spring: five posts and a half W. Epernay, and ten and three quarters NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Chateau la Vallière, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langeais: five leagues N. Langeais.

Chateau Villain, a town of France, in the department of the Isere: sixteen miles E. Vienne.

Chateau Villain, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont: five leagues and a half WNW. Langres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Serres: ten miles S. Serres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Amand: four leagues and a half S. Bourges, and four and a half ESE. Issoudun.

Chateauneuf du Faou, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Carhaix: sixteen miles NE. Quimper.

Chateauneuf de Galaure, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Romans: thirteen miles N. Romans.

Chateauneuf de Mazene, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montelimart: nine miles E. Montelimart.

Chateauneuf du Pape, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: three leagues N. Avignon.

Chateauneuf de Randon, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langogne: four leagues NE. Mende.

Chateauneuf de Rhône, a town of France, on the east side of the Rhône, opposite Viviers.

Chateauneuf en Thimerais, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure: thirteen miles NW. Chartres, and twelve S. Dreux. *Long.* 18. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Chateauneuf-au-Val-de-Bargis, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Charité: ten miles NE. Charité.

Chateauroux, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre, situated in a fertile country, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufacture. It contains four parishes, and about 5500 inhabitants: fifteen posts N. Limoges, and thirty-one and three quarters SSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Chateauroux, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: five miles N. Embrun.

Chateen, a town of Little Bukharia.

Chatel, or *Chaté*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grandpré: five miles SE. Grandpré.

Chatel-Censoy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avalon: four leagues W. Avalon.

Chatel-Guion, a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, celebrated for its mineral water: one league N Riom.

Chatel sur Mozelle, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges: three leagues and a half E. Mirecour.

Chatel-de-Neuve, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: ten miles S. Moulins.

Chateldon, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thiers: six leagues ENE. Riom.

Chatelet (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melun: two leagues E. Melun.

Chatellerault, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne. It is situated on the Vienne, and contains about 8000 inhabitants: the principal employment is in making clocks and cutlery: five posts NNE. Poictiers, and forty-three and a quarter SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Chatellet (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Meillant: two leagues NNE. Chateau Meillant.

Chatellux, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bousiac: four leagues SW. Bousiac.

Chatellux-le-Marchieux, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourganeuf: five miles NE. Bourganeuf.

Chatenay, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues S. Paris.

Chatenois, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: one league W. Schelestat.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchateau: two leagues SE. Neufchateau.

Chatham, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, united to the city of Rochester, of which it is probably a suburb;

a ſuburb; celebrated for its dock, improved and enlarged by queen Elizabeth, who built Upnor Caſtle for its defence. Charles I extended it very conſiderably. An immenſe quantity of naval ſtores of all kinds are kept ready in magazines and warehouſes, arranged in ſuch regular order, that whatever is wanted may be procured without the leaſt confuſion. In the ſmiths' forge, anchors are made, ſome of which weigh five tons. In the rope-houſe, which is 700 feet in length, cables have been made 120 fathoms long, and twenty-two inches round. Here are docks for building and repairing ſhips of the largeſt ſize. On the ordnance wharf, the guns belonging to each ſhip are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ſhip to which they belong marked upon them, as alſo their weight of metal. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen, called the Cheſt at Chatham, was inſtituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, when the queen Elizabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of every ſeaman's pay to the relief of ſeamen who have been wounded or diſabled in the navy. In the year 1667, the Dutch fleet took and diſmantled Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway, burnt three guard-ſhips, and attacked Upnor Caſtle, but were repulſed, and in their return burned and damaged three men of war: thirty miles E. London.

Chatham, an iſland of United America, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 69. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

Chatham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: twelve miles ESE. Windham.

Chatham, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. Savannah is the principal town.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg la Reine: one league and a half SSW. Paris.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: three leagues and a half NW. Lyons.

Chatillon, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: three miles SSE. St. Julien.

Chatillon, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, on the Doria Baltea: nine miles SE. Aoſta.

Chatillon en Barois, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: eight miles NW. Moulins.

Chatillon ſous le Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: ſix miles E. Verdun.

Chatillon ſur Courtine, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: two leagues and a half E. Lons-le-Saunier.

Chatillon les Dombes, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain: four leagues SW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

Chatillon ſur Indre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre: twenty-three miles NW. Chateauroux, and eleven SSE. Loches.

Chatillon ſur Loing, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis, containing about 1700 inhabitants: four leagues S. Montargis.

Chatillon ſur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: three leagues SE. Gien.

Chatillon ſur Marne, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: nine miles WNW. Epernay.

Chatillon de Michaille, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: two leagues and a half E. Nantua.

Chatillon ſur Saone, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: three leagues SSE. La Marche.

Chatillon ſur Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte-d'Or. The town is large, though only one pariſh, and is built on both ſides of the Seine. There are ſome iron forges in the neighbourhood: thirty-eight miles NNW. Dijon, and twenty-four E. Tonnerre.

Chatillon ſur Sevre, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: twelve leagues N. Niort, and ſeven W. Thouars.

Chatillon en Vendelais, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: two leagues N. Vitré.

Chatonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: five leagues E. Vienne, and ſeven and a half SE. Lyons.

Chatre (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre. Here is a woollen manufacture, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cattle; it has two churches: ſix leagues SSE. Chateauroux, and ſeven and a half S. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 19. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Chatteris, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge: twelve miles WNW. Ely, and seventy-one N. London.

Chatterpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad: 158 miles SSE. Agra, and 120 ESE. Alla-Habad.

Chatſworth, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: four miles SE. Richmond.

Chatuga, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government: three miles SW. Tellico.

Chatzan, a town of Aſia, in the Moultan country, weſt of the Indus: ninety miles W. Moultan. *Long.* 69. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 8. N.

Chavaignes, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: four leagues S. Angers.

Chavanay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ſeven leagues S. Lyons.

Chavanne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: eight miles WNW. Bourg.

Chavange, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: ſix leagues E. Arcis.

Chaudeburg, a village of France, in the department of the Moſelle, celebrated for its medicinal waters, near Thionville.

Chaudes-Aigues, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour; which takes its name from a hot mineral ſpring. The principal commerce is in ſkins and glue: twelve miles S. St. Flour.

Chaudiere, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, two leagues above Quebec.

Chaudron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: fifteen miles SW. Angers.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, near the confines of Spain, defended by a caſtle, walls, and baſtions, ſituated on the Tamega, and founded by the emperor Trajan: ſeveral veſtiges exiſt of its ancient magnificence. This town was taken by the Spaniards, under general O'Reilly, in the year 1762: twelve leagues W. Bragança. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Chauſtille, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: four leagues E. Marcigny.

Chaukunda, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Chaul, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, with a good port, and defended by a citadel, taken, in 1507, by the Portugueze: ſix leagues S. Bombay.

Chaulmes, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: ſeven leagues and a half ESE. Paris.

Chaulnes, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: ſeven miles S. Péronne.

Chaumergny, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: three leagues W. Poligny.

Chaumont, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and a conſiderable trade in deer and goat's ſkins: four poſts NNW. Langres, and twenty-nine and a quarter ESE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Chaumont, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; it takes its name from an artificial mountain, on which a fortreſs was built, as a boulevard of France, when Normandy was in the hands of the Engliſh: thirteen miles SSW. Beauvais, and twenty-ſeven W. Senlis. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Chaumont, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois, near the frontiers of France: ſix miles NE. Seiſſel.

Chaumont, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: ſix miles S. Baſtogne.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: nine miles NNW. Rethel.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin: ſeventeen miles E. Blois.

Chaumuſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: twelve miles S. Loches.

Chaumuzy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: eight miles SW. Reims.

Chauray, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: two leagues NW. Civray.

Chauny, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Oiſe; two poſts E. Noyon, and three and a half N. Soiſſons. *Long.* 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

Chaup (La), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: five leagues and a half E. Le Buis.

Chauriat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Billom: four miles NW. Billom.

Chaus, or *Cuft*, the most easterly and most extensive province of the kingdom of Fez: in general mountainous, stony, and unfruitful: but in some places fertile, and capable of feeding numerous herds of cattle.

Chauffin, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dôle: three leagues S. Dôle.

Chaulan, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Chiapa; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, pottery, salt, and dates.

Chauvigny, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmorrillon, on the Vienne: four leagues E. Poictiers.

Chaux, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: twenty miles SW. Angoulesme.

Chaux de fonds, a large and beautiful village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, and capital of a jurisdiction, which produces but little corn, but feeds a great number of cattle: the inhabitants are industrious, and annually export from ten to sixteen thousand watches of gold and silver: nine miles NNW. Neufchatel.

Chayantas, a jurisdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about forty leagues in circumference.

Chazelet, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: seven miles SSW. Argenton.

Chazelles, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: seven leagues WSW. Lyons.

Che, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve leagues WNW. Se.

Cheadle, a town of England, in the county of Stafford; in a country abounding with coal: there are very extensive copper and brass works in the neighbourhood. It has a weekly market on Fridays: fifteen miles NE. Stafford, and 146 NNW. London.

Checapo, a river of America, which runs into the Bay of Panama: thirty miles E. Panama.

Chebib, or *Tellitu*, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on which are several towns.

Chebucto Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Che-cheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse: eleven leagues ENE. Fong.

Chechmeband, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: seventy miles NW. Zareng.

Chechmurat, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 200 miles NE. Tauris.

Checo, or *Kecio*, or *Tong-tow*, a town of Asia, and capital of the country of Tonquin, situated on the river Songkoi: 100 miles from its mouth.

Che-cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

Chedabucto Bay, a bay at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Chedder, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, celebrated for its excellent cheese: seven miles NW. Wells.

Cheduba, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava, thirty miles long, and nine wide. *Long.* 93. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Cheego Hills, hills of Hindoostan, near the south coast of the country of Gutch.

Cheesadawd, a lake of North America, about seventy miles in circumference. *Long.* 106. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

Che-fang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles NW. Han.

Chef-Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melle: eight miles S. Melle.

Chefete Kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles E. Cogni.

Cheffes, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateauneuf: three leagues N. Angers.

Chegford, a town of England, in the county of Devon: fifteen miles W. Exeter.

Chegiafar, a town of Persia, in the Irak Agemi: 100 miles WSW. Amadan.

Chehaw, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia: 165 WSW. Augusta.

Cheito, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: 120 miles S. Schiras.

Cheitore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Oudipour, formerly one of the principal fortresses of India, and residence of the Rana, chief of the Rajpoots, now removed to Oudipour; situated on a very high mountain, and said by some to be seven miles in circumference, by others eight, and by Persian authors represented to be ten, surrounded with towers and bastions; and, from the foot of the mountain to the top, said to be two miles and a half, and by some five miles; a barrier of seven gates must be passed;

passed: such a fortress as this, supplied with every necessary, might be supposed impregnable; but it was taken after a long siege by the king of Delhi. After some years, it came into the power of the Rana, or prince of the Rajpoots; from whom it was taken by the emperor Acbar, who laid it waste with great carnage, put the garrison to the edge of the sword, and blew up the towers with gunpowder. After the Mogul troops were driven away, the Rana began to repair it, but not in its ancient splendour, and even these repairs were destroyed by another invasion of the Moguls. It is now nearly deserted, and become a resort of tigers and other beasts of prey: forty-three miles N. Oudipour, and seventy-six S. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Cheirwar, a town of Arabia: forty miles S. Saade.

Che-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: eleven leagues ESE. Tchi-tcheou.

Che-leou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: fourteen leagues SW. Fuen-tcheou.

Chelles, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: four leagues WSW. Meaux.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name; the see of a Roman bishop, suffragan of Lemberg, and a Greek bishop, suffragan of Kiov. It is very much gone to decay; the palatinate is partly subject to Russia and partly to Austria: 108 miles SE. Warsaw, and 396 E. Breslaw.

Chelmer, a river of England, which runs into the sea, a little below Malden.

Chelmicz, a town Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: fifty miles E. Mozyr.

Chelmsford, a town of England, and principal town of the county of Essex, situated at the conflux of the Chelmer and the Can, where the assizes and the quarter sessions for the county are held, and members of parliament for the county are chosen. The market is held every Friday, and well supplyed with corn and meat: twenty-two miles W. Colchester, and twenty-nine E. London.

Chelsea, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated on the north side of the Thames. Where stands that great hospital, erected for the asylum of disabled or decayed soldiers, and one of the best of the kind. The original building on the spot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I, for the study of polemic divinity; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr Sutkliff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II, and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above forty acres. In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accomodations for above 400 men, and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants. These pensioners consist of superanuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The governor has 500l. a year; the lieutenant-governor 250l. and the major 150l. Thirty-six officers are allowed 8xpence a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have tenpence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men, are each allowed eightpence a week; the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier. Here likewise is a considerable place of public resort, called Ranelagh, from the title of the nobleman to whom the estate belonged.

Cheltenham, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, celebrated for its medicinal waters, and within a few years become a place of great summer resort: and honoured with the residence of the royal family in the year 1788. It has a weekly market on Thursdays: ten miles ENE. Gloucester, and ninety-four WNW. London.

Chelva, or *Xelva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: six leagues SW. Segorba.

Chelum, a river of India, see *Behat*.

Chemach, or *Kemach*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the southern part of Caramania.

Chemal, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: 110 miles S. Suster.

Chemazé, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Gontier: one league and a half SW. Chateau Gontier.

Che-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles SSW. Kia-hing.

Chemeré, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evron: four leagues and a half SE. Laval.

Chemery, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan: seven miles S. Sedan.

Chemillie, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet on the Ivonne: three leagues and a half NE. Chollet.

Chemindon, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: ten miles E. Vitry-le-Francois.

Chemnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Meissen; containing three churches and an hospital: thirty-six miles WSW. Dresden, and thirty-two SW. Meissen.

Chemnitz, see *Kamnitz*.

Chemny, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maixent: eight miles SE. St. Maixent.

Chencour, or *Chemkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Gurgistan, which has a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques: 160 miles NE. Erivan.

Chendgul, a river of Asia, in the Cabulistan, which runs into the Kamneh, twenty-five miles E. Paithawur.

Chene, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: two miles and a half E. Geneva.

Chenengo, a river of United America, in the state of New York, which runs into the Susquehana, two miles S. Chenengo.

Chenengo, a town of United America, in the state of New York: 145 miles NW. New York. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

Chenevailles, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubusson: nine miles N. Aubusson.

Chenet, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles SW. Cogni.

Chen-in, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles WNW. Tsin-tcheou.

Chenoncean, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: two leagues SE. Amboise.

Chen-si, a province of China, bounded on the east by Hoang-ho, which separates it from Chan-si; on the south by the provinces of Se-tchuen and Hou-quang, on the north by Tartary and the great wall, and on the west by the country of the Moguls. Chen-si is one of the most extensive provinces of the empire: it had formerly three viceroys; but at present it has only two, besides the governors of So-tcheou and Kan-tcheou, which are the strongest places in the country. This province in general is very fertile, commercial, and rich. It produces little rice, but the inhabitants have plentiful crops of wheat and millet; it is, however, subject to long droughts, and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields; the Chinese eat those insects boiled. The country abounds with drugs, rhubarb, musk, cinnabar, wax, honey, and coals, of which it contains inexhaustible veins; it has also rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened: gold-dust is washed down in such abundance among the sand of the torrents and rivers, that a number of people have no other subsistence but what they gain by collecting it. Travellers remark that the natives of this country are more polite and affable to strangers, and have greater genius than the Chinese of the other northern provinces. This province is divided into two parts, the Eastern and the Western: it contains eight *fou*, or cities of the first class, and a hundred and six of the second and third. Si-ngan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yang, or *Moug-den*, a city of Chinese Tartary, and capital of a department, or district, in the country of the Mantchew Tartars, situated on an eminence: the Mantchew Tartars have been at great pains to ornament it with several public edifices, and to provide it with magazines of arms and storehouses. They consider it as the principal place of their nation; and since China has been under their dominion, they have established the same tribunals here as at Peking, excepting that called Liipou: these tribunals are composed of Tartars only; their determination is final; and in all their acts they use the Tartar characters and language. It may be considered as a double city, one of which is enclosed within the other: the interior city contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarins, sovereign courts, and the different tribunals; the exterior is inhabited by the common people, tradesmen, and all those who by their employments or professions are not obliged to lodge in the interior: the latter is almost a league in circumference, and the walls which enclose both are more than three leagues round: these walls were entirely rebuilt in 1631, and repaired several times since: fifty-four miles ENE. Peking.

Chen-yang, a district or department of Chinese Tartary, comprehending what was called Leao-tong, and extends as far as the great wall, which bounds it on the south; it is enclosed on the east, north, and west by a palisade, which is more calculated to defend the country against the nocturnal invasions of robbers than to stop the march of an army: it is constructed only of stakes, seven feet high, without any bank of earth, ditch, or the smallest fortified work; the gates are

no better, and are guarded only by a few ſoldiers.

Chenzini, or *Chinting*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: near it are mines of ſilver and lead, and quarries of marble: ſixteen miles E. Malagocz.

Cheou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan; 455 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Cheou-quang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: five leagues NE. Tcin-tcheou.

Cheou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſixty-two miles NE. Kien-nhing.

Che-ou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: five leagues SW. Yen-tcheou.

Cheou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: nine leagues NE. Po.

Cheou-yang, a town of China, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles E. Tai-yuen.

Chepelio, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in the Gulf of Panama, about a league in circumference, ſix leagues from Panama.

Che-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei: five leagues W. Tchi-yuen.

Che-ping, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 410 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

Chepo, or *St. Chriſtoval de Chepo*, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Darien, on a river of the ſame name: nine leagues E. Panama.

Chepſtow, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of ſtone and timber. It is a large, well built, populous, and flouriſhing town, formerly walled round, and defended by a caſtle, part of which remains. In the month of March, 1647, the caſtle was garriſoned by king Charles the Firſt, and continued in the hands of the Royaliſts till May, 1648, when the Welch, under major Langhorne, colonel Poyer, and colonel Powell, were defeated; Poyer was executed, and moſt of the caſtles in Wales were conquered about this time. Chepſtow is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burden are built here, and the town of late is become ſo flouriſhing, that the merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, &c. from Norway and Ruſſia, as ſhips of 700 tons burden come up to the town. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Briſtol, and ſometimes riſes at the bridge from thirty to ſixty feet. In January, 1768, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary riſe of the tide, which then flowed above ſeventy feet. As half the bridge is in Monmouthſhire, and the other half in Glouceſterſhire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties; and in 1790 and 1791, it underwent a thorough repair. This port ſends great quantities of timber to Portſmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich, and bark, iron, cyder, &c. to ſeveral parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. There are five conſtant trading veſſels between this port and London, which in general go and return in two months. There is a market-boat of ſeventy tons burden, that goes regularly from this place to Briſtol every Tueſday, and returns every Thurſday. It has a market weekly on Saturday, well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, and on the laſt Monday in every month for cattle and ſwine: twenty-eight miles SW. Glouceſter, and 134 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Chequatan, or *Segutanaie*, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Cher, a river of France, which riſes near Auzance, in the department of the Creuſe, paſſes by Montluçon, Ainay-le-Vieux, St. Amand, Chateauneuf, St. Florent, Vierzon, Menetou, Villefranche, Chabris, Selles, St. Aignan, Montrichard, Blere, &c. and joins the Loire, a few miles below Tours.

Cher, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Loiret, on the eaſt by that of the Nyèvre, from which it ſeparated by the Allier, on the ſouth by the department of the Allier, and on the weſt by the department of the Indre and Loire, and Cher: it takes its name from the river Cher, which croſſes a part of it. Bourges is the capital.

Cheraſco, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a comté of the ſame name, on the borders of the comté of Aſti, ſituated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro. It is ſaid to have been built by ſome inhabitants of Alba, Manzano, Miana, &c. who were driven away from their towns by the tyranny of their reſpective lords: they fixed on this ſpot, built a town, and ſurrounded it with walls; Chriſtina of France, ducheſs of Savoy, cauſed the town to be fortified in the modern manner, with baſtions, foſſes, and outworks. Since that time Cheraſco has been conſidered as the key and boulevard of the eſtates of Savoy, being ſituated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the duchy of Milan; and ſtrong both by art and nature. Cheraſco was firſt a republic, governed by its particular laws, though profeſſing to be dependant on the emperors of Germany, and to obey them. This flouriſhing ſtate continued to the year

1260, when they took oath of allegiance to Charles I. of Anjou, comte of Provence, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily, and continued ſubject to that crown till the reign of Jane I, queen of Naples, who took no care to protect her ſubjects from their enemies, when the inhabitants followed the example of other towns, and ſurrendered themſelves voluntarily to Amadeus VI, comte of Savoy, and Jaques de Savoy, prince of Achaia. This ſituation they did not long enjoy, for in a few years after they became ſucceſſively ſubject to the marquis of Montferrat; Luchin Viſconti, prince of Milan; a ſecond time to Jane, queen of Naples; Galeas, and John Galeas de Viſconti: Valentina, the daughter of this laſt prince, married Louis, duke of Orleans, and brought with her as a portion the town of Cheraſco, and the country round: from the ſucceſſors of this prince it came to Charles V, who gave it, in the year 1530, to Charles III, duke of Savoy, ſirnamed the Good, in conſideration of his marriage with Beatrice, of Portugal. It was taken more than once in the ſame century by the Auſtrians and the French, but reſtored to Emanuel Philbert, ſon of Charles, by the peace of Cateau-Cambreſis, in 1559. Victor Amadeus gave it the title of City, making it the capital of a province, and reſidence of a governor. The civil government is conducted by three ſyndics, twenty-eight counſellors, and eight maſters of accompts. It is in the dioceſe of Aſti, and has ſeven parith churches, four within the walls, and three without. The comté is about nine miles in diameter, the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills, which are ſome higher, ſome lower, produce wine, both good and in quantities for exportation: twenty miles SSE. Turin, fifteen miles E. Saluzzo. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Cheraw Hill, a mountain of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: forty-three miles NNE. Queenborough.

Cherbourg, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay, between Cape Barfleur and Cape la Hogue, containing about 6000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a governor and an admiralty. Building of ſmall veſſels, and a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. In the year 1758, the town was taken and plundered by the Engliſh, the port deſtroyed, and the ſhips burned in the harbour. This port has always been conſidered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the Engliſh Channel, and immenſe ſums have been expended in the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. Veſſels of 900 tons can be admitted in high water, and 250 in low: ten poſts N. Coutances, and forty-one WNW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Cherchefene, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: ſixty-two miles S. Kerkuk.

Chercy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: four leagues W. Sens.

Cheren-tabanan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

Cheri-Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: fifteen miles SE. Petouré Hotun.

Cheri-onjon, a town of Chineſe Tartary: eight miles S. Geho.

Chermanſiek, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty miles NNE. Miletz.

Chero, a ſmall iſland of European Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Cheronnac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: fifteen miles S. Confolent.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: ten miles W. Sens.

Cherroniſo, a town of European Turkey, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Negropont: twenty-five mile E. Negropont.

Cherſo, an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Croatia, about 150 miles in circumference. It is ſtony and mountainous, but yields a great deal of wood, cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It belongs to the Venetians, who ſend a nobleman as governor every two years, with the title of count, or captain, who reſides at the capital, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, which has the ſame name, and contains about 2300 inhabitants. *Long.* 32. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Cherſon, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſituated on the Dnieper, built and made a free port in the year 1774, chiefly conſtructed of new ſtone. It is intended to be the principal mart for all commodities of export and import; but if an extenſive trade ſhould take place in this quarter, the great depoſitary for the merchandize will be more conveniently fixed on ſome ſpot below the bar of the Dnieper, and about twelve miles ſouth of Cherſon. It contains a dock for the conſtruction of large veſſels; from which ſeveral men of war and frigates, as well as merchant ſhips, have already been launched. The humane Mr. Howard died in this town, on the 20th day of January, 1790: 128 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav, and 812 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Cherſey, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, ſituated near the banks of the Thames, formerly the reſidence of ſome of

the

the Saxon kings: and the firſt burial place of Henry VI, who was afterwards removed to Windſor. Here was formerly an abby, founded in the year 664, of which only part of the walls now remains. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays: twenty miles WSW. London.

Cherves, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: one league NW. Cognac.

Cherveux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: two leagues and a half NE. Niort.

Cheſapeak, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, and one of the largeſt in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, twelve miles wide, and it extends two hundred and ſeventy miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from ſeven to eighteen miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe and eaſy navigation. It receives the waters of the Suſquehannah, Potomak, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Cheſham, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. The principal trade of the town is in lace, ſhoes, and wooden-ware: ten miles SE. Ayleſbury, and twenty-nine WNW. London.

Cheſhire, a county palatine of England, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, and by the counties of Lancaſter and York, on the eaſt by the counties of Derby and Staffordſhire, on the ſouth by the county of Salop, and on the weſt by the counties of Flint and Denbigh; about fifty miles long, and twenty-five broad, divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain 101 pariſhes, one city, and eleven market towns. The proportion of the cultivated parts of the county, and thoſe which lie either waſte, or in a ſtate of little profit, are, according to a general view drawn up by Mr. Wedge, perhaps nearly as follows; arable, meadow, paſture, &c. about 615,000 acres; waſte lands, heaths, commons, greens, but few woods of any extent, 30,000 acres; peat bogs and moſſes 20,000 acres; common fields, probably, not ſo much as 1000 acres; ſea ſands within the eſtuary of the Dee, excluſive of what may be upon the ſhores of the river Merſey, 10,000 acres: in the whole, 676,000 acres. The general appearance of Cheſhire is that of an extended plain; but on the eaſtern ſide there is a range of hilly, or rather mountainous country, connected with the Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire hills, of about twenty-five miles in length, and five in width, extending from near Congleton, to the north-eaſtern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-weſtern direction, the ſurface is irregular and hilly; but continues of that deſcription not farther than to Alderly, about five or ſix miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropſhire ſide the ſurface is alſo broken and irregular. Approaching the weſtern ſide of the county (at the diſtance of about ten miles eaſt from Cheſter) there is another range of irregular hills, which ſeparates the waters of the Dee and Merſey; theſe hills are in a direction almoſt north and ſouth, and extend about twenty-five miles from Malpas, on the ſouth ſide the county, to Frodſham, on the north ſide of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting nearly to four-fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the ſea. Cheſhire has formerly been celebrated as the vale royal of England; and if ſeen from the high lands about Macclesfield, the whole of the county to the weſtward has undoubtedly the appearance of one extended plain. Cheſter is the city; the market towns are Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodſham, Knutsford, Stockport, and Sanbach. The principal rivers are the Merſey and the Dee; theſe receive and carry off to the ſea, all the ſmaller rivers and rivulets in Cheſhire, viz. the Weaver, the Dane, the Wheelock, the Goyte, the Bolling, &c. &c. Cheſhire has been long noted for cheeſe of the beſt quality; other productions are corn, excellent ſalt, coal, iron-ore, millſtones, timber, alum, hops, &c. The yearly export of cheeſe from this county to London only has been computed at 14,000 tons; to Briſtol and York, down the Severn and the Trent, 8000 more, beſides what is ſent to Scotland and Ireland.

Che-ſinen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen leagues NW. Hing-ngan.

Cheſley, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: nine miles SE. Ervy.

Cheſne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers, fifteen miles S. Mezieres.

Cheſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: four leagues NW. Lyons.

Cheſter, a city of England, and capital of Cheſhire, ſituated on the river Dee, about twenty miles from the Iriſh Sea, a conſiderable time the ſtation of the twentieth Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the emperor Veſpaſian, and of courſe muſt have been built before his time, but probably not many years, though fanciful writers have dated its antiquity to a remote

remote period indeed. The city is ſquare, and ſurrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference; it contains nine pariſh churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and ſix places of worſhip for Diſſenters of different perſuaſions. It is ſaid to have been erected into a corporation in the year 1242, and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriffs, common council-men, &c. The ſtreets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one ſtory beneath the level of the ground on each ſide; and the houſes have a ſort of covered portico running on from houſe to houſe, and ſtreet to ſtreet, level with the ground behind, but one ſtory above the ſtreet in front. They are called rows, and afford a ſheltered walk for foot paſſengers. Beneath them are ſhops and warehouſes, level with the ſtreet; and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer, called a Murenger, and a rate called murage, on all imports by perſons not free of the city. The cuſtody of the gates of Cheſter was committed to very conſiderable noblemen: Eaſt gate, to the earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the earl of Shrewſbury; Water-gate, to the earl of Deby, and North-gate, to the mayor. The principal manufacture is gloves: and its fairs are reſorted to three times a year by a great concourſe of the Iriſh linen merchants. The caſtle is a noble ſtructure, having a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, and bearing his name, which, as well as its workmanſhip, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the preſent walls are evidently Norman. Cheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The number of inhabitants, including the ſuburbs, is eſtimated at 15,000. Here Henry II, and Malcolm IV, of Scotland, had an interview in 1159, and the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, formerly wreſted from the Engliſh crown. Richard II, in his 12th year, converted Cheſter into a principality, annexing it to the caſtle of Holt, the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and ſeveral other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it ſhould be given only to the king's eldeſt ſon. But Henry IV reſcinded an act that encroached ſo much on the dignity of his ſon as prince of Wales. The king's eldeſt is, however, created earl of Cheſter. The ſweating ſickneſs deſtroyed here, in 1506, ninety-one houſeholders in three days, and only four women; and was followed in 1517 by a dreadful peſtilence. A more grievous one viſited it in 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces, under Sir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks ſiege, and ſurrendered February 3d, 1643-4, on terms that did honour to the ſpirit of the beſieged: 145 miles and a half N. Briſtol, and 181 and a half NW. London. *Long.* 3. W. London. *Lat* 53. 12. N.

Cheſter, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Cheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: twenty miles W. Portſmouth.

Cheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Delaware, with good anchorage: twelve miles SW. Philadelphia.

Cheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: twenty miles NNE. New York.

Cheſter, a town of Nova Scotia, in King's Bay: twenty-two miles WSW. Halifax.

Cheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on a river of the ſame name: twenty-eight miles E. Baltimore, and fifty SSW. Philadelphia.

Cheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twelve miles S. Wincheſter.

Cheſter, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, ten miles SW. Cheſter.

Cheſter in the Street, a town of England, in the county of Durham, ſituated in a vally, on the weſt ſide of the river Wear; in a neighbourhood abounding in coals: ſix miles N. Durham, and 263 N. London.

Cheſter (Weſt), a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifteen miles NNE. New York.

Cheſter (Weſt), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-three miles W. Philadelphia.

Cheſter Ridge, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found: 140 miles WNW. Philadelphia.

Cheſterfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated in a beautiful vale, called the *Vally of Scarſdale*, containing near 1000 houſes, and 5,000 inhabitants. In this town are ſeveral potteries and ſilk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood; iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, about five miles below Gainſborough. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday: twenty-ſix miles N. Derby, and 149 N. London.

Cheſterfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: ſeventy miles W. Boſton.

Cheſterfield, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Cheſterton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, and county of Kent, where

where a college was inſtituted in the year 1782, called Waſhington College.

Cheta, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Chatanga. *Long.* 125. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 20. N.

Cheta, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Che-tcheou-ouei, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang: 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 16. N.

Che-tching, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: eight leagues WSW. Hoa.

Che-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: thirty leagues SE. Ki-ngan.

Chetecan Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Chetran, a town of Arabia: ſix miles S. Kalaba.

Che-tſien, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 875 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Che-tſuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty miles NE. Mao.

Che-tſung, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 340 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 24. E. Ferro *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

Chevagnes, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: nine miles E. Moulins.

Chevancy le Chateau, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, about three miles from Montmedy.

Cheverny, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher: ſeven miles S. Blois.

Chevilly, a town of France: five miles S. Paris.

Cheviot Hills, hills of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which was a free chace, called *Cheviot*, corruptly *Chevy Chace*, the ſeat of the encounter between the Piercies and the Douglaſſes, celebrated in the ancient popular ſong: ſix miles from the borders of Scotland, and eighteen S. Berwick.

Cheviré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: five miles NW. Baugé.

Chevregny, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: five miles S. Laon.

Chevres, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: eighteen miles E. Angouleſme.

Chevreuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles: eight miles SW. Verſailles.

Cheux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: two leagues W. Caen.

Chewaſe, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-four miles SW. Tellico.

Che-yam-hoei-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 437 miles ENE. Peking.

Cheze (La), a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: one league and a half SE. Loudeac.

Chezery, a town of Savoy, ceded to France, in the year 1760.

Chezy l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: one league and a half SSW. Chateau Thierry.

Chiakahomny, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into James River, four miles NW. James Town.

Chiametlan, a province of North America, in Mexico, bounded on the north by Culiacan, on the eaſt by the Zacatecas, on the ſouth by Xalaſco, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The ſoil is fertile: and many mines of ſilver are found in the country. St. Sebaſtian is the capital.

Chiametlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of the ſame name: 325 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 87. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Chiametlan Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 86. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Chiampa, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the deſert of Cochinchina on the eaſt and ſouth by the Indian Sea, and on the weſt by Cambodia. It is little known.

Chiana, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, about ten miles S. Orvieto.

Chianni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: ſixteen miles ESE. Leghorn.

Chiantla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa: 100 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

Chiapa, a province of North America, in the country of Mexico, and audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Tabaſco, on the eaſt by Vera Paz, on the ſouth by Guatimala, on the ſouth-weſt by Sonuſco, and on the weſt by Guaxaca; ſeventy leagues long, and ſixty-five broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruit, with excellent paſtures, on which

which they feed a great number of cattle. There are no mines of gold or silver.

Chiapa dos Espagnols, or *Ciudad Real*, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Chiapa, the see of a bishop; it contains only one parish, with three convents, and about 400 Spanish families, with a fauxbourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is cocoa, cotton, and cochineal: 380 miles SE. Mexico. *Long.* 75. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

Chiapa, or *Chiapa dos Indios*, a town of North America, in the province of Chiapa, containing 4000 families, chiefly Indians; who are rich: during the day the heat is violent, while the nights are cool. The inhabitants raise a great deal of sugar: 350 miles SE. Mexico, and thirty W. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Chiarenza, or *Clarence*, a town of European Turkey, on the west coast of the Morea, near the Mediterranean, near the river Sillus, once a considerable place, but now almost ruined: eighty-four miles SW. Livadia, and eighty W. Corinth.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, between Brescia and Crema, where the Imperialists obtained a victory over the French in 1701: twelve miles W. Brescia.

Chiaromonte, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Noto: twenty-five miles W. Syracuse.

Chiascio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, near Torsciano.

Chiasellis, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the state of Venice: seven miles W. Palma-la-Nuova.

Chiavan, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan: 120 miles NW. Resht.

Chiavari, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: fifteen miles WNW. Brugneto.

Chiavenna (County of), a country of Switzerland, in alliance with the Grisons, situated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, to the north of the lake of Como, about eight leagues long, and six wide. The country is for the most part fertile in wine and pastures. The inhabitants raise a good deal of silk; but not corn sufficient for their wants; this they obtain of their neighbours for cattle, wine, and silk. The inhabitants are Catholics, and depend on the bishop of Como for spiritual matters. It came under the Grisons at the same time with the Valteline, and is governed by a commissary.

Chiavenna, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is situated at the foot and upon the side of a mountain, and contains about 3,000 souls. The inhabitants carry on but little commerce. The principal articles of exportation are stone pots, called lavezzi, and raw silk. The whole country produces about 4,600 pounds of the silk commodity. A manufacture of silk stockings, the only one in the town, has been lately established. The neighbouring country is covered with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre sort, and only a small quantity is exported. The great support of Chiavenna is the transport of merchandise, this town being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. From hence the goods are sent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregalia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. There is a duty laid by the Grisons upon all the merchandise which passes through Chiavenna; but this duty is so small that the whole customs, including those in the Valteline, are farmed for 17,000 florins, or about 1260l. per annum. The principal object of curiosity in the environs of Chiavenna is the fortress in ruins, seated upon the summit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the history of the Grisons for its almost impregnable strength: thirty-eight miles N. Como, and thirty-five S. Coire. *Long.* 9. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Chiaulso, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala: twenty miles SW. Puebla de los Angelos.

Chiavenoro, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles S. Tarvis.

Chibara tai Kiumen, a post of Chinese Tartary: six leagues N. Geho.

Chicabee, a mountain of United America, in the state of New England.

Chicanga, or *Chacanga*, a kingdom of Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Monomatapa, rich in gold mines. It is called *Manica*, from the principal town, which is situated on the river Sofala, in *Long.* 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

Chicapee, a river of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, which runs into the Connecticut, at Springfield.

Chicas, or *Tarija*, a district or jurisdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres; the province is extensive, and affords food to numerous herds of cattle: the capital is St. Jago de Colayata.

Chicasaw, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia, belonging to the Indians. *Long.* 88. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Chiché, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon sur Sevre: six miles SE. Bressuire.

Chichcrobe, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia: twenty miles N. Tugeloo.

Chichester, a city of England, in the county of Sussex, situated on the river Lavant, which a little below joins an arm of the sea; said to have been built by Cissa, the second Saxon prince of this country, and the residence of his successors; but the Roman pavement and other

other circumſtances, ſhow it to have been more ancient, and at leaſt known to the Romans. It was walled round, and furniſhed with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal ſtreets extend from the centre, with the names of Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, from their direction. The river almoſt ſurrounds the town, but the water is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch, or arm of the ſea, near which the city is ſituated, is ſpacious, well ſheltered, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen. Many of its banks are ſteep; where wharfs or warehouſes might be erected at a ſmall expence. The entrance lies near a place called *Cock Buſh*, near Weſt Wittering (where it is ſuppoſed that Ella firſt landed) and a ſmall iſland on the oppoſite ſide, called Hayling. The channel is not difficult; but there are ſand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impoſſible for ſhips of heavy burthen to come in, unleſs at ſpring tides. Merchant veſſels are frequently built and repaired here, and ſometimes ſhips of war. Chicheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, and has five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarſe cloths has lately been eſtabliſhed. The manufacture of needles, which has been long carried on here, is now almoſt annihilated. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, for corn and proviſions; and on every other Wedneſday a market for live ſheep and cattle: thirty-ſix miles SE. Winchester, and ſixty-one SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Chicheſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: ſeventeen miles SW. Philadelphia.

Chicince, a town of Lithuania: eight miles N. Rohaczow.

Chiclana, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha: twenty-two miles N. Ubeda.

Chicomxen, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: thirty-eight miles SSW. Annapolis.

Chicuito, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about thirty-ſix leagues long, and twenty-five wide.

Chialeſa, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Coron. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1685.

Chiemſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; it contains ſeveral iſlands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frawenwerd, the former of which is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saltzburg, founded in the 13th century.

Chiento, a river of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, which runs into the Adriatic, between Fermo and Recanati.

Chieri, a town of Piedmont, ſituated on the declivity of a hill, in an agreeable country, the air ſoft and healthy: the hills to the north and eaſt are covered with vines, while thoſe to the weſt and ſouth are covered with fruit-trees of different kinds; the land is fertile, and the inhabitants induſtrious: they have manufactures of cloth and ſilk. Its ancient name was *Cherium*, or *Carium*, and is called by the French *Quiers*. It was burned by the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa, in the year 1154, but was ſoon after rebuilt. It is ſurrounded by an ancient wall defended by towers, with a foſſe: and had formerly a fortreſs, named *Rochetta*, demoliſhed in the ſixteenth century. It has ſix gates, and four grand ſquares or palaces, many churches, and religious houſes, though only two pariſhes within the walls, and one without: ſix miles E. Turin. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Chiers (La), a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, between Mouzon and Sedan.

Chieſa (La), a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

Chieti, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected by pope Clement VII: ſeventy-five miles ENE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Chietta (La), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: eleven miles NE. Orgelet.

Chievres, a town of the Netherlands in the county of Hainaut: four miles S. Ath.

Chieuti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitinata: thirteen miles SSE. Termola.

Chiggeron, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Perſia, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, a little to the north of Amol.

Chignecto, a town of Nova Scotia, on the coaſt of the Bay of Fundy, near which was a ſmart action between the Britiſh troops, under the command of major Lawrence, with ſome French and Indians, in the year 1749, and another between the Britiſh, under the command of lieutenant Scott, and the ſame enemies in 1756.

Chigy-ſur-Yarme, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues and a half ESE. Sens.

Chi-king, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſix leagues SW. Nan-yong.

Chilara, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Candelaro.

Chilca,

Chilca, a ſeaport of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean, about forty miles ſouth from Callao.

Chilhowee, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-five miles S. Knoxville.

Chili, an extenſive country of South America, extending from Peru on the north, to the country of Magellan on the ſouth; bounded on the eaſt by immenſe deſerts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of South America, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The incas of Peru had prevailed upon great part of the inhabitants of that vaſt region to ſubmit to their wiſe laws, and intended to ſubdue the whole, had they not met with inſuperable difficulties. This important project was reſumed by the Spaniards as ſoon as they had conquered the principal provinces of Peru. In the beginning of 1535, Almagro ſet out from Cuſco, and paſſed the Cordeleras; and, though he had loſt a great part of the ſoldiers who attended him in his expedition, he was received with the greateſt marks of ſubmiſſion by the nations that had been formerly under the dominion of the empire, where he ended his days in an unfortunate manner. The Spaniards appeared again in Chili in 1541. Baldivia, their leader, entered it without the leaſt oppoſition. The inhabitants were gathering in their crops; but as ſoon as the harveſt was over, they took up arms, and never laid them down for ten years. Some diſtricts, indeed, diſcouraged by the continual loſſes they ſuſtained, at length ſubmitted; but the reſt reſolutely fought for their liberty, though they were generally defeated. Their moſt irreconcileable enemies are the inhabitants of Arauco and Tucapel, thoſe to the ſouth of the river Bobio, or who extend towards the Cordeleras. Their manners, which bear a greater reſemblance to thoſe of the ſavages of North America, than to thoſe of the Peruvians their neighbours, render them conſequently more formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor baggage. The ſame trees from which they gather their food, ſupply them with lances and darts. As they are ſure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly reſign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being free from all incumbrance of proviſions and ammunition, march with ſurpriſing agility. They expoſe their lives like men who ſet little value on them; and if they loſe the field of battle, they are not at a loſs for magazines and encampments wherever there is ground covered with grass. They ſometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy, and this they call throwing the arrow, becauſe this call flies as ſwiftly and ſilently as an arrow from one habitation to another. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which, the time they always chooſe for the commencement of hoſtilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from thence proceed to others. They murder all the inhabitants except the white women, whom they always carry off. Before the enemy has time to collect his forces, they all unite in one body. Their army, though more formidable from their numbers than from their diſcipline, is not afraid of attacking the poſts that are moſt ſtrongly fortified. This fury often ſucceeds, becauſe they are ſo conſtantly ſupplied with reinforcements that they are not ſenſible of their loſſes. If theſe are ſo conſiderable as to oblige them to deſiſt, they retire to the diſtance of a few leagues, and five or ſix days after, fall upon ſome other place. Theſe barbarians never think they are beaten unleſs they are ſurrounded. If they can take poſſeſſion of a place difficult of acceſs, they think they are conquerors. The head of one Spaniard, which they carry off in triumph, comforts them for the death of a hundred Indians. The country is of ſuch conſiderable extent, that when they find themſelves in danger from the enemy, they forſake their poſſeſſions, and remove into ſome impenetrable foreſt. Recruited by other Indians, they ſoon return into the parts they had before inhabited; and this alternate ſucceſſion of flight and reſiſtance, of boldneſs and fear, is the circumſtance that renders them unconquerable. War is to them a kind of amuſement. As it is neither expenſive nor inconvenient to them, they have nothing to apprehend from its continuance; and it is a conſtant rule with them never to ſue for peace. The pride of Spain muſt always condeſcend to make the firſt overtures. When theſe are favourably received, a conference is held. The governor of Chili and the Indian general, attended by the moſt diſtinguiſhed captains on both ſides, ſettle the terms of accommodation, at a convivial meeting. The Spaniards are always obliged to purchaſe peace by ſome preſents, and, after a variety of fruitleſs attempts, they have been forced to give up all thoughts of extending their conqueſt, and reduced to cover their frontiers by erecting forts at proper diſtances. Theſe precautions are taken to prevent the Indians, who have ſubmitted, from joining the independent ſavages, and likewiſe to repel the inroads of the latter into the colonies. Theſe colonies are diſperſed on the borders of the South Sea; they are parted from Peru by a deſert that meaſures eighty leagues, and bounded by the

the iſland of Chiloe, at the extremity next the Straits of Magellan. On that great length of coaſt there are no ſettlements except thoſe of Valdivia, Conception, Valparaiſo, and Coquimbo, or La Serena, which are all ſeaports. In the inland country is St. Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any diſtance from theſe towns. The buildings are all very low, made of unburnt brick, and moſtly thatched. This practice is obſerved on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as the indolence of the inhabitants. They are robuſt and well ſhaped men, but few in number. In all that large ſettlement there are not 20,000 white men, and not more than 60,000 negroes, or Indians, able to bear arms. The military eſtabliſhment amounted formerly to 2000 men; but the maintaining of them was found too expenſive, and they were reduced to 500 at the beginning of the century. If Chili is uninhabited, it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the moſt wholeſome in the world. The vicinity of the Cordeleras gives it ſuch a delightful temperature, as could not otherwiſe be expected in that latitude. There is not a more pleaſant province in all the mother country. The richneſs of its gold mines has been too much extolled. Their united produce never exceeds 220,000l. ſterling a year. The gold was formerly brought over in bullion; but ever ſince the year 1749, it is coined in the mint ſet up at St. Jago. The excellent copper mines of Coquimbo ſupply the whole kingdom of Peru. A more certain ſource of wealth, though leſs pleaſing to the poſſeſſors, is the prodigious fertility of the ſoil. All the European fruits have improved in that happy climate. The wine would be excellent, if nature were aſſiſted by art. The corn harveſt is reckoned a bad one when it does not yield a hundred fold. With all theſe advantages, Chili has no direct intercourſe with the mother country. Their whole trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians, on their own frontiers. The inhabitants of Chili ſell their moſt ordinary and leſs valuable commodities to theſe ſavages for oxen, horſes, and their own children, whom they are ready to part with for the moſt trifling things. Wine and ſpirituous liquors were ſold till the year 1724, to theſe people, who, like moſt other ſavages, are exceſſively fond of them. When they were intoxicated, they uſed to take up arms, maſſacre all the Spaniards they met with, and ſuddenly attack the forts and ravage the country near their dwellings. Theſe outrages were ſo often repeated, that it was found neceſſary ſtrictly to forbid this dangerous trade. The good effects of the prohibition are daily felt. The commotions of theſe people are leſs frequent and leſs dangerous, and their peaceable behaviour has brought on a viſible increaſe of intercourſe with them. Chili ſupplies Peru with great plenty of hides, dried fruit, copper, ſalt meat, horſes, hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange for theſe articles, Peru ſends tobacco, ſugar, cocoa, earthen ware, woollen cloth, linen, hats made at Quito, and every article of luxury that is brought from Europe. The ſhips ſent from Callao on this traffic were formerly bound for Conception Bay, but now come to Valparaiſo. Chili ſends to Paraguay ſome woollen ſtuffs called *ponchos*, which are uſed for cloaks. It alſo ſends wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return wax, a kind of tallow fit to make ſoap, the herb of Paraguay, European goods, and as many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furniſh. Chili is a ſtate entirely diſtinct from Peru, and is governed by a chief, who is abſolute in all political, civil, and military affairs, and independent of the viceroy, who has no authority except when a governor dies to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a ſucceſſor.

Chilka, a lake of Hindooſtan, on the ſea coaſt of the province of Cattack, on the north-weſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal. This lake ſeems the effect of a breach of the ſea over a flat ſandy ſhore, and extending about thirty-ſix miles in length, and from ten to thirteen in breadth, with many inhabited iſlands in it, on the north-weſt it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, forty miles SW. Cattack.

Chillan, or *Chilan*, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, and capital of a diſtrict, it is chiefly inhabited by Indians: ſeventy-five miles NE. Conception.

Chilleiros, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: four leagues and a half NW. Liſbon.

Chilleurs, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville-aux-Bois: fourteen miles NE. Orleans.

Chillon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern: five miles ESE. Vevai.

Chilly, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: one league SW. Lons le Saunier.

Chilmary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 110 miles NE. Moorſhedabad.

Chiloe, a conſiderable iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Chili. The ſouth part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow ſea, which forms a bay. This coaſt is ſubject to tempeſtuous weather, eſpecially in March, when winter begins. The

Spaniards

Spaniards have but one little fort in this island called *Chacao*; and the town of Castro. This island produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergriſe is found here. About this island are many more, all which together form a juriſdiction called the Juriſdiction of Chiloe. The iſlands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their ſoil is not really ſo. The nature of the climate is ſuch, that it rains almoſt all the year; ſo that only maiz, or other ſuch grains, can ripen, that want not much ſun. The diet of the natives is moſtly of a root called Papayas, which grows bigger in this iſland than in any other place. The cedar trees grow to an amazing ſize. *Lat.* 43. S.

Chilok, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Selenga, near Selenginſk.

Chilques, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name in Peru: forty-five miles S. Cuſco.

Chiltern, a ridge of hills, which croſſes the county of Bucks, a little to the ſouth of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordſhire, to Henly, in the county of Oxford. To theſe hills called the Chiltern, is annexed the nominal office of ſteward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of conſequence, enables a member of the Britiſh parliament to vacate his ſeat.

Chimay, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Ratiſbon, in 1684, and reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryſwick; near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges: ten poſts and a half ENE. Cambray, and fifteen and a half SE. Lille.

Chimbe, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the province of Quito. The town contains about eighty families, Spaniards and Indians, and the whole diſtrict about 800 inhabitants.

Chimborazo, a mountain of South America, in Peru, which reaches 3220 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

Chimcpanipeſtick, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Chimera, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Abania, ſituated on a rock near the ſea coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu: eighteen miles S. Valona. *Long.* 36. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Chimleigh, ſee *Chumleigh*.

Chimney, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ninety-four miles SE. Candy.

China, a country of Aſia, called by the Chineſe *Tchong-koue*, or *The Middle Kingdom*. The Weſtern Moguls called it *Catay*; the Manchew Tartars *Nisan-coron*; the Japaneſe *Tsin*; and the people of Cochin-china and Siam *Cin*. It is probably from this laſt appellation that the word *China* is derived. The Chineſe hiſtory relates, that the firſt imperial family who carried their arms towards the weſt, aſſumed the name of Thn, or Tai-tſin. The armament, which the emperor Tſin-chi-hoang ſent as far as Bengal, muſt have made the people of India acquainted with the name of Tſin, whoſe formidable power had been felt at ſo great a diſtance. This name paſſing afterwards from India to Perſia and Egypt, might perhaps reach Europe. This is the moſt probable account we can give of the origin of the name by which this vaſt empire is generally known. China, properly ſo called, comprehends from north to ſouth eighteen degrees; its extent from eaſt to weſt is ſomewhat leſs. The adjacent countries ſubjected to the Chineſe government, ſuch as the iſlands of Hainan and Formoſa, Leatong and Tartary, are not included in this eſtimation; for if we reckon from the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Hainan to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under the dominion of the emperor of China, we ſhall find that the territories of this prince are more than 900 leagues in extent from north to ſouth, and about 1500 from eaſt to weſt, reckoning from the Eaſtern Sea as far as the country of Caſghar, conquered by the Chineſe in 1759. China is bounded on the north by Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a wall 500 leagues in length; on the eaſt by the ſea; on the weſt by lofty mountains and deſarts; and towards the ſouth by the ocean, the kingdoms of Tong-king, Laos, and Cochin-china. It is divided into fifteen provinces; which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-ſi, Fokien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-ſi, Chen-ſi, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-ſi, Yun-nan, and Koei-tchou. China is ſo extenſive, that all its provinces cannot enjoy the ſame temperature; their climate, and the nature of their ſoil, are therefore various, according as they are nearer or more remote from the ſouth; ſevere cold is felt at Peking, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat: the air, however, is in general wholeſome, and the people commonly live to a great age. The principal mountains of China are thoſe in the northern and weſtern parts of the empire. The latter are rendered fruitful by the labour and induſtry of the Chineſe huſbandman; but the former, which are barren and rocky, being incapable of improvement, remain without cultivation. Thoſe of the provinces of Chen-ſi, Ho-nan, Quang-tong, and Fo-kien, ſhew few ſigns of culture; but they are covered with foreſts that abound with tall ſtraight trees of every ſpecies, which are fit

for building, and particularly adapted for masts and ship-timber. The emperor uses them for his private edifices; and he sometimes procures from these mountains enormous trunks, which he causes to be transported to the distance of 300 leagues, both by land and water carriage, to be employed in his palace, or for public works. Other mountains are no less useful, on account of the quicksilver, iron, copper, gold, and silver mines which they contain. Wisdom and political foresight have long prevented the latter from being opened. The prudent chiefs of the early dynasties, well aware that artificial and ideal riches could not form a solid base for the happiness of states, were afraid of opening these sources of luxury, lest the people should be induced to neglect the natural riches of their soil by applying to other labours than those of agriculture. About the commencement of the fifteenth century, the emperor Tching-tsou caused a mine of precious stones to be shut, which had been opened by a private individual. Useless labours, said this prince, produce sterility; a mine of precious stones does not furnish corn. At present, the Chinese are not so scrupulous; and it is certain they carry on a great trade in gold. The principal lakes of China are the Tong-ting-hou, situated in the province of Hou-quang, which is more than eighty leagues in circumference; the Tai-hou, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, of the province of Kiang-nan; and the Poyang-hou, formed in Kiang-si by the confluence of four considerable rivers, which, like the sea, is subject to tempest and storms. This lake is near 100 leagues in length. Among an infinitude of great and small rivers that water this vast kingdom, there are two particularly celebrated. The first is the Yang-tse-kiang, or Son of the Sea. It has its source in the province of Yun-nan, traverses those of Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, and after having watered four provinces, through an extent of 450 leagues, it empties itself into the Eastern Sea, opposite the isle of Tsong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. The Chinese say proverbially, the sea has no shore, and the Kiang is without a bottom. The other great river of China is the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River. The Chinese give it this name, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, make its water appear of a yellow colour. China is said to contain at present 200,000,000 of inhabitants, out of which are 28,516,488 who, as masters of families, pay taxes. The mandarins are not included in the number of those taxable. The principal mandarins are the governors-general of provinces, eleven of whom have the title of *tsong-tou*, and fifteen that of *hiun fou*. Next to them are the treasurers-general, in number nineteen; after these come the eighteen lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes; the seventeen inspecting judges, appointed for whatever concerns the literati; and one hundred and thirteen travelling commissaries, whose business is to watch over the conduct of the governors of cities. All these grand mandarins have others under them, distinguished by different titles, who act as their counsellors, and assist them in the administration of the affairs of their respective districts. The treasurers-general have under them twenty-three mandarins. The lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes have forty assistants for general affairs, eighteen who visit prisons, and twenty-seven to make informations according to law. The travelling commissaries have under their command eleven mandarins, who are obliged to lay before them the state of the different public magazines which they visit. The whole number of mandarins, appointed by the emperor for the administration of the affairs of all the provinces, amounts to 8965; but there is still a greater number of inferior rank, who are appointed by the great mandarins. The literati form the most distinguished part of the Chinese nation. Since the dynasty of Han, that is to say, for 2000 years back, they have constantly held the chief rank in the empire, and it is always from among them that masters are chosen for the education of youth; ministers for the administration of public affairs; and magistrates for judging the people; in a word, the literati are, in some measure, the soul of the Chinese nation, since it is from them alone that it receives its moral existence, and its civil and political being. Since learning in China is the only means that conducts to honours, it is necessary that those who aspire to them should cultivate letters; and they must make it appear that they have cultivated them with success before they can obtain any civil employment. To guard against imposition in this respect, government has fixed, for every city of the first, second, and third class, the number of literati who can be legally promoted every year to the first degree of literature, which is that of *sieou-tsai*, and which answers to bachelor of arts in our universities. Every sieou-tsai is accounted noble, and is never enrolled among the taxables. There are, then, in China 24,700 individuals who are every year introduced to the first degree of literati; and we may safely suppose the number of those admitted before to be at least twenty times as great. According to this estimation, there are always in China 494,020 literati who have taken de-

grees, and who, consequently, are not included among the taxables. Next to the literati are the military, who also enjoy immunity, and are not comprehended among the taxables. All travellers agree in their accounts of the fertility of China, and of the extent and beauty of its plains. Neither inclosures, hedges, nor ditches, are seen in them; scarcely even is there found a single tree: so careful is the Chinese husbandman not to lose the smallest portion of his land. The plains of the northern provinces produce wheat; those of the south rice, because the country is low, and covered with water. The land in several provinces yields two crops in a year; and even in the interval between the harvests, the people sow several kinds of pulse, and other small grain. What prevent famines in Europe is freedom of commerce, and the facility with which one country may be supplied from another: China is destitute of this advantage.—Placed by itself in the extremity of Asia, and surrounded by barbarous nations, it must nourish itself, and procure from its own soil whatever is necessary for the subsistence of that immense number of inhabitants which is contained in its provinces. This, therefore, at all times has been the grand object of the care of the public ministers. China has always had granaries and magazines erected in every province, and in most of the principal cities, for the relief of the people in times of scarcity. One great cause of the scarcity of grain in China, is the prodigious consumption which is occasioned daily by the composition of wines, and of a spiritous liquor called rack. The mountains of China are so numerous, and situated under so various climates, that they must contain minerals of every species. There are, indeed, found there in great abundance mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, marble, crystal, cinnabar, lapis-lazuli, &c. Gold and silver would be much more common in this empire, did the Chinese policy permit the mines which contain these metals to be opened; but the emperors have always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to forsake the more useful labours of agriculture. Iron, lead, and tin mines, must be very common, since these metals are sold at a low rate throughout the whole empire. The copper mines of the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou have furnished, for a great number of years, all the small coin that is struck in the empire. Besides common copper, the Chinese have another kind, which they call *pe-tong*, or white copper; it is so pure and fine, that it approaches near to silver. Quarries and coal mines are so abundant in every province of the empire, that there is perhaps no country in the world where they are so common. Quarries of marble are very common in China, especially in the province of Fo-kien. As China abounds with potters' earth of various kinds and of all colours, some mixed with gravel, others with the finest sand, and some singularly formed by nature, there is consequently a great difference between the earthern ware of one province and that which is made in another, both in the shape and size of the vases. In some places, vases are formed, which are four or five feet in diameter (and sometimes more) and three feet in depth; in others, vessels are manufactured that are four or five feet in height, and have a proportionable circumference. These vases, which are called *kang*, are used by the rich as basons for holding their gold fish, flowers, aquatic plants, &c. by the middling class of people as reservoirs for their water, or for containing seeds, pulse, and fruits; and by tradesmen and merchants as tubs or kettles. China produces the greater part of the fruits which we have in Europe, and several other kinds that are peculiar to the country. Apples, pears, prunes, apricots, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, walnuts, and chesnuts, are found every where in abundance; but the Chinese have no good species of cherries. In general, excepting grapes and pomegranates, the fruits which they have, in common with us, are much inferior to those of Europe. Oranges were first brought from China; and Europe is indebted to the Portugueze for them. The *tsé-tsé*, which the Portugueze call figs, are a species of fruit peculiar to China, that grow in almost all the provinces. There are different kinds of them. China, in its vast extent, contains almost every species of trees that are known to us, the tallow tree, the wax tree, the tï-chu, or varnish tree, the tie-ly-mou, or iron-wood, the nan-mou, or Chinese cedar, the tse-tan, or rose-wood, the tchang, or camphor tree, the siang, which bears a fruit used by the Chinese dyers as a substitute for the gall-nut, the lo-ya-song, a kind of deciduous pine, whose sap is poisonous: those who are employed in cutting this tree, must take great care that no drops spurt out on the skin; for it raises blisters and pimples, which cannot easily be cured. If its root, which is of a reddish colour, be put into the earth, or water, it soon petrifies; it is then used for sharpening the finest and best tempered tools. The tchukou, this tree is so much the more valuable

able to the Chineſe, as its inner rind furniſhes them with the greater part of the paper which they conſume. When its branches are broken, the bark peels off in the form of long ribbons. The bamboo, the acacia, the tea plant. The Chineſe diſtinguiſh ſeveral kinds of tea, which may be reduced to the four following: the ſong-lo, the vou-y, the lou-ngan, and the pou-eul. The firſt takes its name from the mountain Song-lo, ſituated in the province of Kiang-nan, under thirty degrees of north latitude. This mountain is not very extenſive; but it is entirely covered with theſe ſhrubs, which are alſo cultivated at the bottoms of the neighbouring mountains. The ſong-lo is the ſame which we call green-tea. It is cultivated almoſt like vines, and is cropped at a certain height, to prevent it from growing. This ſhrub muſt be renewed every four or five years, becauſe, after that period, its leaves harden and become ſour. The flower which it bears is white, and ſhaped like a ſmall roſe compoſed of five leaves. The ſong-lo may be kept for ſeveral years, and is uſed, with great ſucceſs, as a remedy for various diſtempers. The Chineſe of the province of Kiang-nan are the only people who crop the tea ſhrub; for every where elſe it is ſuffered to grow to its natural ſize, which ſometimes extends to ten or twelve feet. When the tree is very young, they take care alſo to incline and bend down its branches, that they may collect its leaves afterwards with greater eaſe. This ſhrub grows often on the rugged backs of ſteep mountains, acceſs to which is dangerous, and ſometimes impracticable. The vou-y, which is known in Europe by the name of bohea, grows in the province of Fokien, and takes its name alſo from a mountain called *Vou-y*, ſituated in the diſtrict of Kienning-fou. The vou-y is the tea moſt eſteemed univerſally throughout the empire. It differs from the ſong-lo in the form and colour of its leaves, which are ſhorter, rounder, and blacker, and which communicate a yellow colour to water, without any harſhneſs. From theſe two firſt kinds of tea, three others are compoſed, the difference of which reſults from the choice of the leaves, and the time when they are gathered. That which contains only the freſh and tender leaves of young trees, is called mao, or imperial tea. This is the moſt delicate, and is that which is tranſported to court for the uſe of the emperor. The ſecond ſort is compoſed of older leaves. It is what is ſold under the name of good vou-y. The reſt of the leaves, that are ſuffered to remain on the tree until they grow larger, form the third kind, which is ſold to the common people at a very cheap rate. The flowers of this ſhrub alſo furniſh another kind of tea; but thoſe who are deſirous of procuring it muſt beſpeak it, and pay an exorbitant price for it. The lou-ngan, which is the third kind of tea before mentioned, grows in the neighbourhood of the city of Loungan-tcheou. It differs in nothing from the ſong-lo, either in the configuration of its leaves, or the manner in which it is cultivated, but it has none of its noxious qualities. The fourth kind is procured from a village named *Pou-eul*, ſituated in the province of Yunnan, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Laos, and Tong-king. This village is become conſiderable by its commerce: people reſort to it from all parts; but the entrance of it is forbidden to ſtrangers, who are permitted to approach no nearer than the bottoms of the mountains, to receive the quantity of tea which they want. The trees that produce this tea are tall and buſhy; they are planted irregularly, and grow without any cultivation. Their leaves are longer and thicker than thoſe of the ſong-lo and vou-y; they are rolled up in the ſame manner as tobacco, and formed into maſſes, which are ſold at a dear rate. This kind of tea is much uſed in the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou. When the tea leaves have been collected, they are expoſed to the ſteam of boiling water, after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire until they become dry and ſhrivelled, and appear ſuch as we have them in Europe. The cotton tree (cotton forms one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the commerce of China) is cultivated with ſucceſs in the ſouthern provinces. Among the medicinal plants are rhubarb, caſſia, and ginſeng. The tai-hoang, or rhubarb, grows in ſeveral provinces of the empire, but the beſt is that of Se-tchuen, which is conſidered as much ſuperior to that of Chen-ſi or Thibet. The ſtem of rhubarb reſembles a ſmall bamboo, or Chineſe cane; it is hollow, and exceedingly brittle; it riſes to the height of three or four feet, and is of a duſky violet colour. The flowers of this plant are yellow, and ſometimes violet, and the ſeed of the ſize of a grain of millet. The moſt eſteemed and valuable of all the plants is *gin-ſeng*, which the Mantchew Tartars call *orhota*, the queen of plants. The Chineſe phyſicians always ſpeak of it with a kind of enthuſiaſm, and enumerate, without end, the wonderful properties which they aſcribe to it. The mountains and vaſt foreſts of China abound with wild animals of every ſpecies; ſuch as the rhinoceros, elephants, leopards, ty-

gers, bears, wolves, foxes, buffaloes, camels, horſes, wild mules, &c. Some beavers, ſables, and ermines, are found in the northern provinces; but the ſkins which they furniſh are much inferior to thoſe procured from Siberia. Game is very common in China. The ſquares of Peking, during winter, are filled with different heaps of various kinds of volatile, terreſtial, and aquatic animals, hardened by cold, and perfectly ſecure againſt all corruption. Prodigious quantities of ſtags, deer, wild boars, goats, elks, hares, rabbits, cats, ſquirrels, and wild rats; geeſe, ducks, partridges, pheaſants, and quails, are ſeen there, together with ſeveral other kinds of game, that are not to be found in Europe. A kind of tyger is ſeen in China which has a body like a dog, but no tail, remarkably ſwift and ferocious. Camels, both wild and domeſtic, are fond in the north-eaſt parts of China. There are ſeveral ſpecies of apes in China. Thoſe named *ſin-ſin*, differ from the reſt in their ſize, which is equal to that of an ordinary man. They walk with facility on their hind legs, and all their actions have a ſingular conformity to our's. The moſt beautiful quadruped of China is a ſtag, which is never larger or ſmaller than one of our middle ſized dogs. The princes and mandarins buy them at an exceſſive price, and keep them as curioſities in their gardens. China poſſeſſes a valuable animal, which is not to be found any where elſe: it is the hiang-tchang-tſe, or muſk-deer. This animal is very common, and is met with, not only in the ſouthern provinces, but alſo in thoſe which are to the weſt of Peking: it has no horns; and the colour of its hair approaches near to black. The bag which contains its muſk is formed of a very thin membrane, covered with a kind of hair, exceeding fine and ſoft. The fleſh of this deer is well-taſted, and is ſerved up at the moſt delicate tables. China has birds of every ſpecies; eagles, falcons, pelicans, birds of paradiſe, ſwans, ſtorks, and paroquets, which are inferior to thoſe of the Weſt Indies neither in the variety nor beauty of their plumage, nor in the facility with which they learn to ſpeak. But the moſt beautiful bird of China, and perhaps of the whole world, is the kin-ki, or golden pheaſant. The body of this bird is proportioned with wonderful elegance; and the brilliancy of its plumage ſeems to be the utmoſt effort of the pencil of nature. Nothing can be richer, or more variegated than its colours. The ſhades of its wings and tail are a mixture of bright red and yellow, and a beautiful plume waves over its head. The fleſh of this bird is more delicate than that of our pheaſant. The ſmall domeſtic fiſh which the Chineſe call kin-yu, or gold fiſh, are generally kept for ornament by great people in their courts and gardens, and have of late years been brought to Europe. The ſilk inſects, which are different from ſilk worms, reſemble caterpillars, are found in great numbers on the trees and in the fields of the province of Chang-tong. They propagate without any care, and feed indiſcriminately on the leaves of the mulberry, and on thoſe of other trees. They ſpin their ſilk in filaments and long threads, which, being carried away by the wind, are caught by the trees and buſhes that grow in the fields. The Chineſe collect theſe threads, and make a kind of ſtuff of them, called kien-tcheou, which is much inferior in luſtre to thoſe manufactured of common ſilk; but it is, however, much eſteemed in China, and ſold there ſometimes for more than the richeſt ſattin.—No potentate on earth poſſeſſes ſo unlimited power as the ſovereign of this numerous nation. All authority is veſted in him, and in him alone. He is the undiſputed maſter of the lives of his ſubjects; yet he ſeldom employs this prerogative but to provide for their ſafety, and promote their happineſs. No ſentence of death pronounced by any of the tribunals can be executed without his conſent. The emperor alone has the diſpoſal of all the offices of ſtate; he appoints viceroys and governors, and changes or removes them at pleaſure. No employment is purchaſed in China; merit, for the moſt part, raiſes to place; and rank is attached to place only. The emperor of China has the right of chooſing a ſucceſſor either among his children or the reſt of his family, and even from among his own ſubjects. The dignity of prince of the blood is generally reverenced in China; yet it is in the emperor's power to prevent thoſe from aſſuming that title who have a natural right to it, and even if they are permitted to enjoy their rank, they have neither influence nor power; they poſſeſs, it is true, a revenue proportioned to their dignity; they are indulged with a palace, officers, and court; but they have leſs authority than the loweſt of the mandarins. The mandarins, whether of letters or of arms, compoſe exactly what is called the nobility. There are only two ranks in China, the nobility and the people; but the former is not hereditary, the emperor alone confers or continues it. Theſe mandarins enjoy a very valuable privilege: they may, in caſes of neceſſity, remonſtrate with the emperor, either individually, or as a body, upon any action or omiſſion on his part, which may be contrary to the intereſts of the empire. Their remonſtrances are ſeldom ill received by the ſovereign; but he reſerves to himſelf the right of paying that attention to them which

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he thinks they deserve. The literati are highly honoured in China; and to their influence we may, in a great measure, ascribe the mildness and equity of the Chinese government. A mandarin of arms is far from enjoying the same consideration as a mandarin of letters. The troops of this empire amount to more than seven hundred thousand. With regard to the frontiers of this vast empire, Nature herself hath taken care to fortify them throughout their whole extent. The sea borders six of the provinces; but it is so shallow towards the shore, that large vessels cannot approach it. Inaccessible mountains cover it on the west, and the remaining part is defended by the great wall. This stupendous monument of human art and industry exceeds every thing that we read of in ancient history. The pyramids of Egypt are little, when compared with a wall which covers three large provinces, stretches along an extent of 500 leagues, and is of such an enormous thickness, that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. Such is this celebrated wall, which is, indeed, the only work of its kind in the world. It is flanked with towers, two bow-shots distant one from the other, which add to its strength, and render it much easier to be defended. One third part of the able bodied men of China were employed in constructing this wall. The workmen were ordered, under pain of death, to place the materials of which it is composed so closely, that the least entrance might not be left for any instrument of iron. This precaution contributed much to the solidity of the work, which is still almost entire, though built 2000 years ago. It was planned and executed by the first emperor of the family of Tsin. The principal secret of the Chinese government is, that the different departments be properly inspected, that every transaction be thoroughly investigated; that suitable rewards be given to the deserving, and that punishments be inflicted on the guilty adequate to their crimes. An officer or magistrate is appointed for each quarter of a city, who has a certain number of houses under his inspection; he is answerable for every thing that passes in them contrary to good order; and if he neglects to make proper enquiry into any irregularity, or to inform the mandarin governor, he is subjected to the same punishment as those who are refractory. Every father of a family is an inspector of a different kind. Each is obliged to answer for the conduct of his children and domestics, and for this reason, because he has every kind of authority over them. Strict watch is kept in the day time at every city to observe those who enter: for this purpose a strong guard is posted at each gate; the air, looks, and physiognomy, of the passengers are carefully examined; if, on being questioned, their accent betrays them, and discovers them to be strangers, they are immediately carried before a mandarin: they are even often detained until the will of the governor be known. This precaution is founded on an ancient maxim of the Chinese not to admit strangers among them. They suppose, that in process of time, an alteration of manners, customs, and ceremonies, might result from such an intercourse, and give births to quarrels, party disputes, and sedition, and at length overturn the constitution. The greater part of the taxes are paid in commodities. Those who breed silk-worms pay their taxes in silk, the husbandmen in grain, and the gardeners in fruits, &c. The taxes paid in money arise principally from the customs, and from the sale of salt, which belongs entirely to the emperor; from the duties paid by vessels on entering any of the ports, and from other imposts on various branches of manufacture. These excepted, the trader scarcely contributes any thing towards the exigences of the state, and the mechanic nothing at all. The weight of the permanent and personal taxes falls entirely on the husbandman. The emperor's revenue amounts to more than forty millions sterling. Agriculture is the principal and almost the only resource of the Chinese, and they consider it as the first and most honourable of all professions, as it is that from which society derives the greatest benefit. The husbandman in China enjoys many and great privileges, while the merchant and mechanic are much less esteemed. Father Amiot, an impartial and able judge of the literature, history, and ancient monuments of China, gives, in the following words, the result of his long and laborious researches respecting the origin of the Chinese, and of their primitive religion:—The Chinese are a distinct people, who have still preserved the characteristic marks of their first origin; a people whose primitive doctrine will be found, by those who take the trouble of examining it thoroughly, to agree in its essential parts with the doctrine of the chosen people, before Moses, by the command of God himself, had consigned the explanation of it to the sacred records; a people, in a word, whose traditional knowledge, when freed from whatever the ignorance or superstition of latter ages has added to it, may be traced back from age to age, and from epocha to epocha, without interruption, for the space of 4000 years, even to the renewal of the human race by the grandson of Noah. The law has regulated every thing that relates to dress, and even fixed the colours that distinguish the different conditions. The emperor, and princes of the blood,

have alone a right to wear yellow; certain mandarins are intitled to wear ſattin of a red ground, but only upon days of ceremony: in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour to which the common people are confined is blue or black; and their dreſs is always compoſed of plain cotton cloth. White is the colour for mourning among the Chineſe. A ſon has no right to wear it while his father and mother are alive; but he can wear no other for three years after their death; and, even when this triennial mourning is ended, his clothes ever after muſt be of one colour. Fiſhing is conſidered by the Chineſe rather as an object of commerce and induſtry than amuſement. They catch fiſh by various methods: in their great fiſheries they uſe nets; but private people employ a line. They uſe alſo for this purpoſe, in certain provinces, a kind of bird, the plumage of which greatly reſembles that of a raven; but its neck and bill are much longer: the latter is very ſharp and hooked. This bird is trained to catch fiſh, almoſt in the ſame manner as dogs are taught to purſue game. This method of fiſhing is practiſed in boats, great numbers of which may be ſeen on the river about ſun riſing, with the fiſhing-birds perched on their prows. The fiſhermen make ſeveral turns with their boats; after which they beat the water very ſtrongly with one of their oars. The cormorants (for this ſeems to be the name proper for theſe birds) upon this ſignal immediately diſperſe themſelves, plunge into the river, and, diving, ſeize by the middle whatever fiſh they can; they then riſe to the ſurface, and each carries its capture to the boat to which it belongs. The fiſherman receives the fiſh, lays hold of the bird, turns its heads downwards, and ſtroaking its neck with his hand, makes it diſgorge all thoſe ſmall fiſh it has ſwallowed, and which are prevented from getting into its ſtomach by a ring placed on purpoſe to confine its gullet. When they have done fiſhing, the ring is taken off, and they are then ſuffered to feed. It is very remarkable, that, if any one of the fiſh are too large, theſe birds mutually aſſiſt one another; one takes it by the tail, another by the head, and in this manner they tranſport it to their maſter. The internal commerce of China is immenſe; that of all Europe is by no means to be compared to it; but, on the other hand, its foreign trade is much inferior to that of any of the grand commercial powers of Europe. The great number of canals and rivers by which China is interſected, tend greatly to facilitate the conveyance of every kind of merchandize, and its prodigious population occaſions a rapid ſale. The moſt frequented fairs of Europe afford but a faint picture of that immenſe number of buyers and ſellers, with which the large cities of China are continually crowded. We may almoſt ſay, that the one-half are employed in over-reaching the other. It is, above all, againſt ſtrangers, that the Chineſe merchants exerciſe, without any ſenſe of ſhame, their inſatiable rapacity. The Chineſe are not at all fitted for maritime commerce. Seldom do any of their veſſels ever go beyond the Straits of Sunda. Their longeſt voyages towards Malacca extend only to Acheen; towards the ſtraits, as far as Batavia; and northward, as far as Japan. Their commerce with this iſland, conſidering the articles of exchange which they procure at Camboya, or at Siam, produces them cent. per cent. Their trade with the Manillas is much leſs profitable; their gain, generally, is about fifty per cent. It is rather more conſiderable at Batavia; and the Dutch, beſides, ſpare no pains to invite the Chineſe among them. Chineſe traders go alſo, but leſs frequently, to Acheen, Malacca, Thor, Patan, Ligor, belonging to Siam, and Cochin-china. From theſe places they bring gold and tin, but eſpecially objects of luxury for the table, and ſome other more neceſſary articles. China appears to have been the natural and original country of the ſilk-worm. The art of hatching and breeding ſilk-worms, and of employing the down which they furniſh, in fabricating cloth, has been known in that empire from the remoteſt antiquity; this care formed the occupation of the firſt empreſſes, who, ſurrounded by their women, ſpent their leiſure hours in weaving tiſſues, and ſilk veils, which were reſerved for ſacrifices, and days of grand ceremony. The culture of the mulberry-tree, and the manufacturing of ſilk, have been greatly extended in China: this production, indeed, appears to be almoſt inexhauſtible; beſides the immenſe quantity which is annually exported by the greater part of the Aſiatic and European nations, the internal conſumption alone is aſtoniſhing. The emperor, the princes, the mandarins, the literati, women, ſervants of both ſexes, and, in a word, all thoſe who poſſeſs a moderate income, wear no clothes but taffety, ſattin, and other ſilk ſtuffs. None but the lower ſort of people uſe dreſſes of cotton cloth, which is dyed blue. The principal ſilk ſtuffs manufactured by the Chineſe are plain and flowered gauzes, of which they make dreſſes for ſummer; damaſk of all colours, ſtriped and black ſattins, napped, flowered, ſtriped, clouded, and pinked taffeties; crapes, brocades, pluſh, different kinds of velvet, and a multitude of other ſtuffs, the names of which are unknown in Europe. Porcelain is another object of Chineſe induſtry, and a branch of commerce which employs a vaſt multitude of workmen. The fineſt and beſt porcelain of China is made in a village, called King-te-tchung,

tching, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This celebrated village is a league and a half in length, and we are aſſured that it contains a million of inhabitants. The workmen of King-te-tching, invited by the attracting allurements of the European trade, have eſtabliſhed manufactures alſo in the provinces of Fo-kien and Canton; but this porcelain is not eſteemed. The emperor Kang-hi was deſirous of having ſome made under his own inſpection at Peking. For this purpoſe he collected workmen, together with tools, and all materials neceſſary; furnaces were alſo erected, but the attempt miſcarried. The village of King-te-ching ſtill continues the moſt celebrated place in the empire for beautiful porcelain, which is tranſported to all parts of the world, and even to Japan. Almoſt all the houſes and buildings of China are conſtructed of wood. This is not owing to a ſcarcity of ſtone or marble, for the greater part of the provinces are ſufficiently abundant in both, and ſeveral cities are paved with marble of all colours; neither is it to be attributed to the difficulty of tranſporting them. All the emperor's gardens are interſperſed with enormous artificial rocks; the foundations of all his palaces conſiſt of immenſe blocks both of marble and alabaſter; and the ſteps of all the ſtairs, however high or broad they may be, are of one ſingle piece. Beſides the dread of earthquakes, there are other reaſons which prevent the Chineſe from building with ſtone or marble; the heat and dampneſs of the ſouthern provinces, and the ſevere cold in thoſe of the north, would render ſuch houſes unwholeſome, and almoſt uninhabitable. The naval architecture of the Chineſe appears to have made no progreſs for ſeveral centuries; neither their frequent intercourſe with thoſe Europeans who have viſited their coaſts, nor the ſight of their veſſels, has made them turn their thoughts to change or improve their own. The veſſels, which they name Tchowen, are called by the Portugueze Soma, or Sommes: the largeſt of them are not above 250, or 300 tons burthen, and their length never exceeds eighty or ninety feet; they are, properly ſpeaking, only flat boats with two maſts.

Chinca, a vally of South America, in Peru, where the ancient incas had formerly built a temple, dedicated to the ſun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families; the town, which gives name to a vally, lies ſixteen miles N. Piſco.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: twenty-five leagues SW. Valencia. *Long.* 14. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Chinchio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: ſix miles E. Spalatro.

Chincon, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eighteen miles ESE. Madrid.

Chiney, or *Ciney*, a town of Germany, in the the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, in the country of Condroz: ten miles NE. Dinant, and twenty-eight SSW. Liege.

Ching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten leagues S. Chao-hing.

Ching, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Ching-hai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſixty miles ESE. Kang-tcheou.

Chingoleagul, a ſmall iſland of America, near the eaſt coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Chin-Gonga, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, ſixteen miles SW. Neermul.

Chiniz, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſituated on the Gulf of Perſia: 140 miles W. Schiras.

Chin-kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifteen leagues NE Yun-hing.

Chin-li, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the Chineſe iſland of Hainan, of the third rank: twelve miles W. Kiong-tcheou.

Chin-mou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Kiu: fifty miles NNW. Kia.

Chinna Balabaram, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eighty-five miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Chinon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſituated on the Vienne, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle: it contains about 5000 inhabitants: eight leagues WSW. Tours, and four and a half SE. Saumur.

Coinſura, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Ganges, belonging to the Dutch: the houſes are built in the European ſtyle: the town is populous and commercial. The fortreſs is defended by four baſtions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture: twenty-four cannons defend the paſſage of the river: ſeventeen miles N. Calcutta.

Chin-tchen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles N. Tong.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Semoy, the capital of a comté; it was firſt ſurrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne, and was heretofore celebrated

for its beauty and riches, but has ſuffered greatly in different wars. The comté is of great extent, including thirteen cities or capital towns, viz. Baſtogne, Chiny, Dicrich, Durbuy, Honfalize, Marche-en-Famine, Neufchateau, Roche, St. Hubert, St. Vir, Schleyden in the dioceſe of Treves, Vianden, and Virton, with all the villages depending thereon; in a word, this comté comprehends more than ſome maps deſcribe under the name of the duchy of Luxemburg. A peaſant of Coudroz, being aſked what was the extent of the comté of Chiny, anſwered very ingenuouſly, he had heard at Metz that it comprehended one-half of the world and that the other half was dependant on it. Neither the city nor comté are dependant on the duchy of Luxemburg, having its own particular juriſdiction. The comté ſometimes is called Imperial, and has been at all times conſiderable. Bruno, the 27th archbiſhop of Cologn, and chancellor of the empire, erected it into a comté, about the ſame time the city was ſurrounded with walls. It paſſed afterwards to the houſe of Looz, by the marriage of Jane, comteſſe de Chiny, with Arnold, comte de Looz, whoſe youngeſt ſon Louis became comte of Chiny; but he dying without a ſon, the comté paſſed to Thierry, lord of Hinſberg, and afterwards to Margaret, only daughter of Louis, comte of Chiny, and Jeanne de Blamont. After the death of Margaret, widow of John, duke of Lorrain, who died in 1372, without children, the comté paſſed to Charles IV, emperor and comte of Luxemburg, who inveſted his brother Wenceſlaus with the ſovereignty, united with the duchy of Luxemburg, only reſerving the title in all public acts, which was obſerved till the comté was yielded to France, in the year 1681, under the pretext that it was a fief of the duchy of Bar. It at preſent belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, being adjudged to it by the treaty of Ryſwick: five leagues W. Arlon, and nine W. Luxemburg.

Chin-yang, or *Moucden Hoiun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 120 leagues ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Chios, ſee *Scio*.

Chiourlic, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: fifty miles NW. Conſtantinople.

Chiow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: thirty-ſix miles N. Malogoczi.

Chiozza, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy, not far from the mouth of the Brenta, with a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Veniſe; the town contains three churches, and eight monaſteries: thirteen miles S. Venice. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Chippenham, a town of England, in the county of Wilts; in the time of Alfred, a city of ſtrength, and taken by the Danes in the year 880. It is a corporation and borough town, returning two members to the Britiſh parliament: there is a conſiderable manufacture of ſuperfine woollen cloth: a weekly market is held on Saturdays: thirteen miles ENE. Bath, and ninety-three W. London.

Chipping Norton, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Here are manufactures for horſe clothing, and harrateens: twenty miles NW. Oxford, and ſeventy-four WNW. London.

Chipping Ongar, ſee *Ongar*.

Chipping Sodbury, ſee *Sodbury*.

Chippiona, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a rock near the coaſt of the Atlantic: five miles SW. San Lucar de Barremeda.

Chiquitos, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, inhabited in the year 1732, by ſeven Indian nations, each compoſed of about 600 families.

Chirac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozère, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: one league SW. Marvejols.

Chiras, ſee *Schiras*.

Chirens, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: five leagues NNW. Grenoble.

Chirezour, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdiſtan: ſixty miles E. Moſul, and 100 S. Berlis.

Chiriqui, or *Chiriquita*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, with a harbour, about a league from the ſea, and eight miles from the town: thirty leagues W. St. Jago. *Long.* 65. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Chirurcola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles SW. Vieſta.

Chiry, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: three miles SSW. Noyon.

Chiſoin, or *Ciſoing*, a town of Flanders, with an abby, where Louis XV took up his reſidence during the campaign of 1744: two leagues NNW. from Orchies.

Chiſſamo, a town of the iſland of Candia, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland, in a bay to which it gives name: twenty-five miles W. Canea.

Chiſme, or *Ciſme*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia, oppoſite the iſland of Scio, between which and the

the continent is a narrow ſtrait; where the Turkiſh fleet was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, in the year 1770. The ancient name of this town was *Cyſſus*. In the year 191 before Chriſt, the fleet of Antiochus, ſurnamed the Great, was defeated near this town by the Roman fleet, under the command of C. Livius, with the loſs of thirty ſhips taken, and ten ſunk in the engagement: forty miles W. Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Chitpour, or *Chittipur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of Chintſes: 172 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Chitro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Edeſſa.

Chitteldroog, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eighty-five miles NNW. Seringapatam, and ninety-five E. Bedanore.

Chittendon, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Chitteput, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles N. Gingee.

Chittigong, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, between the Burrampooter river, and the country of Roſhnan and Aracan, where the Portugueſe made the firſt ſettlement. The capital is Iſlamabad.

Chittoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-eight miles NW. Arcot, and ſeventy W. Madras.

Chitra, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Bahar country: eighty-five miles S. Patna, and ſeventy-two SSW. Bahar.

Chiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: fifteen miles WNW. from Valencia.

Chivazzo, a town of Piedmont, ſituated in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po. It is defended with ancient and new walls, baſtions, and large foſſes filled with water: it is well ſupplied with artillery and a numerous garriſon, eſpecially in time of war. The ſituation is ſo advantageous, that whoever are maſters of this town are ſaid to poſſeſs the key of the country of Turin, the Canavois, the country of Vercelli, Monferrat, and Lombardy, all which they may enter when they pleaſe. It was taken by Thomas, prince of Savoy, in 1639, which induced Chriſtina, ducheſs of Savoy, to ſend her ſon and ſiters to Chambery, to preſerve them from inſult till the proſpect of affairs might change. It was ſoon after taken by the French, but reſtored to the duke of Savoy, in 1649. It has ſeveral churches and convents: eleven miles NE. Turin, and twelve S. Ivrea. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

Chiverny, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the ſouth ſide of the Conon: three leagues SE. Blois.

Chiuſa (La), a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: nine miles NW. Verona.

Chiuſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: thirteen miles SSE. Benevento.

Chiuſelle, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Orco: one mile WSW. Fogliſſo.

Chiuſi, a town of Italy, in the country of Sienna, containing about 1000 inhabitants, the ſee of a biſhop: thirty-one miles SSE. Sienna.

Chiuſlengi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: ſeventy miles E. Siliſtria.

Chiutaya, or *Khutaja*, or *Cutaja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a diſtrict in Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile and healthy country, defended by a caſtle built on a rock. It contains ſeveral moſques, and three Armenian churches: 136 miles SSE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Chizé, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort, ſituated near the Boutonne: three leagues and a half S. Niort, and three and a quarter SW. Melle.

Chizilarabad, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Kurdiſtan: ſeventy miles SSE. Kerkuk.

Chlenn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eighteen miles SE. Konigingratz.

Chlopan, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſeventy-two miles ENE. Lucko.

Chlumetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles S. Konigingratz.

Chmielowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-ſix miles ENE. Braclaw.

Chnim, a ſtrong town of Boſnia, belonging to the Venetians: fifteen miles S. Banjaluka.

Choam-yu-ſo, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixteen leagues ESE. Kao-tcheou.

Chobolitzo, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-ſix miles W. Lucko.

Choc Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia, a little to the north of Carenage Bay.

Chocape, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Sana, containing about ſeventy Spaniſh families: eighty miles N. Truxillo.

Chocchurmo, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Toſon-Horun.

Chocsim, or *Cokzim*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, ſituated on the ſouth

fide of the Dnieſter, near the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks, one in 1621, the other in 1683. The ſuburbs were burned down in the year 1769: twelve miles SSW. Kaminieck, and ſixty-eight miles WNW. Mogilov. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Chodivoja, a town of Walachia: thirty-two miles SSW. Buchoreſt.

Chodoroſkau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty miles SE. Lemberg.

Choban, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad.

Chobren, or *Kobren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic: twenty miles SSE. Leipſic.

Choiſeul, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne: four leagues NE. Langres.

Choiſy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: four leagues N. Provins.

Choiſy-Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: four leagues W. Montargis.

Choiſy le Roy, or *Choiſy-ſur-Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg la Reine, on the Seine: ſix miles S. Paris.

Cho-ké, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 145 miles ESE. Laſſa.

Cholawia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-two miles SE. Minſk.

Chollet, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſix leagues W. Argenton, and nine SSW. Angers. *Long.* 16. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Cholm, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the river Lovat: 180 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Cholmogori, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the weſt ſide of the Dwina: twenty-eight miles S. Archangel, and 360 NE. Peterſburg.

Cholong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifty-ſeven miles NNW. Chao-ma-hing-Horun.

Cholutz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſix miles NW. Chrudim.

Cholula, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, which formerly formed an independent ſtate. It was held by the people of Mexico as a ſacred ſpot, and the ſanctuary of the gods; with a temple, in which they offered more victims than in that of Mexico.

Chomells, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: four leagues and a half N. Le Puy.

Chommerac, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: three miles SE. Privas.

Chomonctouan, a lake of Canada: ſeventy-three leagues NW. Quebec. *Long.* 75. 40. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Chomſk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſe: fifty-ſix miles E. Brzeſc.

Chonad, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Maroſch, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza: twenty-five miles N. Temeſvar.

Chonas, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: thirteen miles S. Vienne.

Chond, a town of Arabia: 190 miles SW. Amanzirifdin.

Chong-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles SW. Outcheou.

Chooz, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy.

Chopes, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Choperſkaia.

Chopersk, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper: 140 miles W. Saratov, and 648 SSE. Peterſburg.

Choperſkaia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 192 miles NE. Aſoph, and ſixty SW. Archadinſkaia.

Choptank, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, which runs into the Cheſepeak, twenty-five miles SSE. Annapolis.

Choran Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: twenty miles WSW. Nimgouta.

Choraſan, or *Koraſan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Charaſm and the country of the Uſbec Tartars, on the eaſt by Bukharia and Candahar, on the ſouth by Segeſtan, and on the weſt by the province of Mezanderan and the Caſpian Sea, about 150 leagues in length, and 140 in breadth. The principal towns are Herat, Kenef, Talekan, Merwa, Zaweh, &c.

Chorfakan, or *Corfucan*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, pillaged by the Portugueſe in 1508: ſixty-four miles SE. Julfar.

Chorges, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, burned by the duke of Savoy in the year 1692: ten miles W. Embrun.

Chorin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles S. Neu Angermunde.

Chorley, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near the ſource of the ſmall river Cher, from which it receives its name:

here

here are very large manufactures of cotton, fuſtians, callicoes, and muſlins: the environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, with quarries of flag, ſlate, aihler, and mill-ſtone. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays: twenty miles NW. Manchester, and 201 NW. London.

Chorol, a town of Ruſſia, on the river of the ſame name, in the government of Kiov: 100 miles SE. Kiov, and 252 S. Peterſburg.

Chorol, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Pſol, near Goltva, in the government of Kiov.

Choroſcieſſow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ſixty-four miles WNW. Kiov.

Choroſki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: eighteen miles NW. Zytomiers.

Choroſſoza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: twenty-eight miles N. Bielſk.

Chorro Moncan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Choſciabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman; fifty-ſeven miles SW. Sirgian.

Choſſiſo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſixty-four miles E. Lucko.

Choſtlarn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twenty-two miles WSW. Paſſau.

Chota, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: fifty-five miles W. Tugeloo.

Chota, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca: ſixty miles NW. Caxamarca.

Chotaſtitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: two miles N. Czaſlau.

Chote, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: forty-ſeven miles WNW. Tugeloo.

Chotiebor, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: eight miles NNE. Teutſch-Brod.

Chotmizſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: fifty-two miles NNW. Charkov, and 588 SSE. Peterſburg.

Chotow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty-two miles SW. Minſk.

Chotuſitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlaw, where the king of Pruſſia obtained a victory in the year 1742.

Chotzemitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Cauzim, near the Elbe. The Auſtrians obtained a victory here over the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1757.

Chotzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: three miles NNE. Hohenmaut.

Chouang-leou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles SW. Tchirg-tong.

Chouangtal, a town of Tartary, in the country of Hami: nine miles NNW. Tchontori.

Choucha, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the river Maguiba, ſurrounded with rocks.

Choug, or *Shogle*, a town of Aſia, in Syria, on the Orontes: where all travellers without diſtinction are entertained in an excellent caravanſera gratis for three days: it is in the road from Aleppo and Sayd.

Choui-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twelve miles NW. Hiamen.

Choui-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-five miles NE. Ki-ngan.

Choui-yng, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles SSW. Haimen.

Choui-king, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſixty-five miles E. Kan-cheou.

Choui-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: four leagues S. Ouen-tcheou.

Choui-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twelve leagues WNW. Tchu-tcheo.

Choui-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſix leagues W. Kieou-kiang.

Choui-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 712 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Choui-Yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-ſeven miles NE. Haimen.

Choule, a town of India, on the coaſt of Concan, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, belonging to the Portugueſe: twenty-five miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 37. N.

Chou-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in Corea: thirty miles S. Haimen.

Chou-low, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles SW. Ching.

Chouparou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 265 miles E. Laſſa.

Chouragur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Gurry Mundella: fifty-ſeven miles SW. Gurrah.

Chourtong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 235 miles ESE. Laſſa.

Chouſgimyan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 220 miles NNE. Herat.

Chouyang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Chouzé, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: five leagues NW. Tours.

Chowan,

Chowan, a river of United America, formed by the union of three rivers, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound, a little below Pollock.

Chowry, one of the Nicobar iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 93. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

Cho-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ten leagues ENE. Siang-yang.

Chozewka, a town of Siberia, on the river Tchiuna: 180 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

Chraſt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: ſix miles SE. Melnik.

Chraſt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles SE. Chrudim.

Chrebet Chandabga, a range of mountains, between Ruſſian Tartary and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 114. to 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Chrebet Dirgak, a range of mountains between Ruſſian Tartary and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 114. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. to 53. N.

Chreſtoia, a town of Iſtria: nine miles ESE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Chriſtburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: twelve miles SE. Marienburg.

Chriſtburg, or *Alt Chriſtburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Oberland: four miles SW. Preuſchmark.

Chriſtchurch, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated at the conflux of the Avon and the Stour, about three miles from the ſea; a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a good ſalmon fiſhery; the principal trade is in knit ſilk ſtockings, and watch-chains. It has a ſmall barred haven, into which ſmall veſſels may go at high water. The market is on Mondays: twelve miles E. Poole, and 101 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Chriſtiana, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, founded by the Swedes: ſeven miles SW. Wilmington.

Chriſtiania, a city and ſeaport of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, ſituated in a bay or gulf, about twenty-five miles from the ſea. It is eſteemed the capital of the kingdom, becauſe the ſupreme court of judicature is held here. It is divided into three parts, the city and ſuburbs, the fortreſs of Agerhuus, and the old town of Opſlo, or Auſlo: the city and ſuburbs contain 2100 houſes, and Opſlo 400; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 9000. Opſlo was burned in the year 1624, and the city, on being rebuilt, obtained the name of Chriſtiania. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is metropolitan of Norway. It has an excellent harbour, the principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, and deals. The environs of Chriſtiania not yielding planks ſufficient for exportation, the greateſt part of the timber is brought from the more inland parts. The trees are hewn in the foreſts, and floated down the rivers and cataracts. Saw-mills are uſed for the purpoſe of cutting the planks, but muſt be privileged, and can only cut a certain quantity. The proprietors are bound to declare on oath, that they have not exceeded that quantity; and if they do, the privilege is taken away, and the ſaw-mill deſtroyed. There are 136 privileged ſaw-mills at Chriſtiania, of which 100 belong to the family of the Ankers. The quantity of planks permitted to be cut, amounts to 20,000,000 ſtandard deals, twelve feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Chriſtianſand, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, oppoſite the iſland of Fleckeren. *Long.* 8, 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Chriſtianſburg, a fortreſs of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, belonging to Denmark. It was taken by the Negroes in 1693, who pillaged it, and kept it for ſome time.

Chriſtianſoe, a fortreſs of Denmark, built on a rock, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm.

Chriſtianſtad, a town of the iſland of Santa Cruz, in the Weſt Indies, defended by a fortreſs, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 63. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

Chriſtianſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the country of Blekingen: built by Chriſtian IV, king of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown, to guard againſt the irruption of the Swedes; but in 1658 it was reſtored to Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild; the town is ſmall, but well built, and ſtrongly fortified; the houſes are all of brick, and moſtly ſtuccoed white. It ſtands in a marſhy plain, cloſe to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the diſtance of twenty miles, and is navigable only for ſmall craft of ſeven tons burden. Engliſh veſſels annually reſort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and ſilken ſtuffs; and carry on a ſmall degree of commerce: fifty-ſeven miles W. Carliſcrona. *Long.* 14. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Chriſtianſtadt, a town of Sileſia, on the weſt ſide of the Bober: thirty-two miles W. Glogau, and fifty-four NE. Dreſden.

Chriſtianſund, a town of Norway, in the iſland of Foſſen: thirty-ſix miles NW. Dronthem.

Chriſtigneth, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in Denbighſhire.

Chriſtineſtadt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, built in the year 1649.

Chriſtſea,

Chriſtiſca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-four miles SSW. Braclaw.

Chriſtmas Iſland, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, about fifteen or twenty leagues in circumference; covered with wood. *Long.* 202. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 59. N.

Chriſtmas Harbour, a good and ſafe bay, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Kergueten's Land. *Long.* 69. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 41. S.

Chriſtmas Sound, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 70. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. S.

Chriſtoforr, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixteen miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Chriſtorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: ſix miles SSE. Krottau.

Chroberg, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: fifty-two miles W. Sandomirz.

Chroma, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 157. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſituated on a river called *Chrudimka*; the circle contains thirty-three towns. It is principally remarkable for the great number of fiſh-ponds, and an excellent breed of horſes: 100 miles SE. Dreſden, and fifty E. Prague.

Chvalinſk, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 350 miles SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Chudleigh, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The woollen manufacture is carried on in this town: nine miles WSW. Exeter, and 183 W. London.

Chuganſeriai, a town of Aſia, in the Cabuliſtan, on a river of the ſame name: eighty miles NE. Cabul. *Long.* 70. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Chuganſerai, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Kuttore country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabuliſtan.

Chukotſkija, a province of Siberia, and the moſt eaſterly of the dominions of Ruſſia, extending from the 174th to the 207th degree of *Long.* E. from Ferro, and from 63. to 73. 20. N. *Lat.*

Chuluteca, or *Xeres*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala; on the north ſide of the river Fonſeca. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Chumbivilcas, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, near thirty leagues in extent, with ſome mines of gold and ſilver. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn and paſture for cattle in the greateſt plenty.

Chumbivilcas, ſee *Chalvanca*.

Chumbull, a river of Hindooſtan in the country of Agra, which runs into the Jumna, twenty miles SE. Etawa.

Chumleigh, or *Chimleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays: twenty miles and a half NW. Exeter, and 193 and a half W. London.

Chunar, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges, on a rock, and ſurrounded with walls and towers, ceded to the Engliſh by the nabob of Oude: thirteen miles S. Benares. *Long.* 83. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Chunaub, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains, between Hindooſtan and Thibet, and runs into the Indus, twenty miles W. from Moultan.

Chung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles NE. Peking.

Chun-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 760 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Chun-lieou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles ENE. Koang-tcheou.

Chun-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang; eleven leagues N. Kiu-tcheou.

Chun-ning, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 420 leagues SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

Chun-tchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty miles WNW. Yen-ping.

Chun-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-two miles SE. Han-tcheou.

Chun-te, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 200 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Chun-tien, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Chun-yan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles S. Han-tcheou.

Chuprah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country: fifty miles W. Burhampour, and 112 SSW. Indore.

Chuprah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the north coaſt of the Ganges: twenty-five miles NW. Patna.

Churaquer, a town of Armenia: forty-eight miles W. Erivan.

Churaſis, a town of Arabia: forty-four miles S. Saade.

Church Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rathlin, near the north-eaſt extremity of Ireland.

Churchill, a town of United America, in the

the ſtate of Maryland: ſixty-five miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Churchill, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the Rappahanock: eight miles SE. Urbanna.

Churchill Fort, on the ſouth coaſt of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Church Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: three quarters of a mile N. Hole Town.

Church Rock, a rock in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

Church Stretton, a town of England, ſituated in the moſt hilly part of Shropſhire, where innumerable flocks of ſheep are kept: the principal manufacture is making coarſe cloth for the packing of hops and wool: thirteen miles S. Shrewſbury, and 153 NW. London.

Chureo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the coaſt of Caramania, about forty-ſix miles from the iſle of Cyprus.

Churn, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade.

Churnet, a river of England, which runs into the Dare, in Staffordſhire.

Churrituck, a county of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Churſan, a town of Arabia: thirty-two miles NE. Chamir.

Chuſiſtan, or *Kuſiſtan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the Irak Agemi, on the eaſt by Farſiſtan, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Perſia, and on the weſt by the Tigris, which ſeparates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extenſive, but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, ſugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous, but the ſouthern flat and marſhy. This country was called by the Greeks *Suſiana*, from Suſa the capital.

Chuſka, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five miles WSW. Tankia.

Churti-Nagpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 130 miles S. Patna, and 190 W. Calcutta.

Chute, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, near Bath.

Chuwalden, a country of Switzerland, in the league of the Ten Juriſdictions, purchaſed of the houſe of Auſtria, in 1649. The Catholic inhabitants yet uſe the Old Calendar.

Chuzeiſtch, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſeventy miles SE. Zarang.

Ciaciaſtow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty miles SSW. Kiov.

Ciaris, a town of Mingrelia, near the Black Sea.

Chalis, a country of Independent Tartary, with a capital of the ſame name; bounded on the north by Eluth, on the eaſt by ſandy deſerts, on the ſouth by Grand Thibet, and on the weſt by Turkeſtan.

Ciano, a town of Piedmont, in the Canaveſe: twelve miles SE. Ivrea.

Cibalas, or *Cibola*, a province of North America, in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.

Cibao, a mountain, near the centre of the iſland of St. Domingo, which abounds in mines of gold, ſilver, and copper.

Cibulon, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eight miles NE. Zuenga.

Cicacio, a diſtrict of South America, and chief place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the government of Buenos Ayres: eighty leagues in extent.

Cicacole, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar to which it gives name: 150 miles NE. Rajamundry, and 308 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 84. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Cicacole, a circar of Hindooſtan, on the north-weſt coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: 150 miles in length, and from fifteen to thirty in breadth.

Ciclut, a fortreſs of Dalmatia, ſituated in an iſland formed by the river Narenta, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1694: five miles SW. Narenta, and forty N. Ragufa.

Cicoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: thirteen miles SW. Celano.

Cidager, or *Cidaia*, a town of the iſland of Java.

Ciecieref, a river which riſes in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, twenty-eight miles W. Kiov.

Ciekanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: forty miles N. Warſaw.

Cieux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac, containing about 1200 inhabitants: thirteen miles NW. Limoges.

Cifuentes, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles S. Siguença.

Cigliano, a town of Italy, in the Orvietan: four miles N. Orvieto.

Cilley, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Saan, and capital of a diſtrict, which extends as far as Petraw; the inhabitants of the town ſpeak German and Sclavonian, but thoſe in the villages only the latter: ſome authors are of opinion that they were brought hither by the dukes of Bavaria, to oppoſe the Romans; others that they eſtabliſhed themſelves: Cilley is ſaid once to have belonged to the Romans; after that to have been entirely deſtroyed; till given by Louis, the old king, and duke of Bavaria, to Hezillon, duke of Moravia, who rebuilt it. The diſtrict, or comté, was once an inde-

pendent

pendent principality, and governed by counts of its own: 130 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Ciloca, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: forty miles W. Arequipa.

Cimbriſhamn, or *Cimbriſhaven*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, and province of Schonen: twenty-four miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

Cimeges, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: ſeven miles SW. Bergerac.

Cimkowickze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogodrek: eighteen miles W. Sluck.

Cinaloa, a province of North America, in New Mexico, lying between New Biſcay and the Gulf of California, diſcovered in the year 1552, by Nunez de Guſman; the air is pure and healthy, the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton. The natives are robuſt and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to ſubmit to the Spaniards; they make uſe of bows with poiſoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers.

Cinaloa, a town of Mexico, in a province of the ſame name: 630 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 92. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

Cineſi, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara: excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood: twenty miles W. Palermo.

Cinque Mars, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ten miles NW. Tours.

Cinque Ports, ſeaports of England, ſo called, ſituated on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex: Dover, Sandwich, Haſtings, Hithe, Romney, Winchelſea, Rye, and Seaford. They were originally only five, the three latter, which were at firſt only members, having been declared ports ſubſequent to the firſt inſtitution. They are under a lord warden, and were endowed with conſiderable privileges, being engaged to ſupply government with a number of veſſels properly manned at forty days' notice, and provide proviſions and pay for fifteen days; after which time, if continued in ſervice, the crew was to be paid by the king. They are all borough towns, ſending each two members to the Britiſh parliament, under the title of barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues NE. Almeida.

Cinquel, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the weſtern coaſt of a river of the ſame name.

Cintegabelle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret, ſituated on the Arriege: ſixteen miles S. Toulouſe.

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſituated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the *Mountains of the Moon*, at the mouth of the Tagus. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1655, and rebuilt by king Joſeph in the ſame ſtyle; it contains four pariſh churches, and 1900 inhabitants: thirteen miles NW. Lisbon.

Cinzano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles SSE. Chivazzo.

Ciotat (La), a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, in the Mediterranean: in a country which produces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine. The harbour is in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and defended with ſeveral forts: four leagues SE. Marſeilles, and ſeven and a half SSE. Aix. *Long.* 23. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Cipieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var: ten miles N. Graſſe.

Cippila, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: twenty-four miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Circar, a name given in Hindooſtan to a tract of country, which, in the opinion of major Rennel, is not very diſſimilar to the term County in England, few of them being of leſs extent than the largeſt Engliſh county.

Circars (Northern) theſe are five circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras: Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor; the firſt four are in the hands of the Engliſh, the latter belongs to the Nizam. The firſt four occupy the ſea coaſt, from the Chilka Lake on the confines of Cattack, to the northern bank of the Kiſtnah river, forming, comparatively, a long, narrow ſlip of country, 350 miles long, and from twenty to ſeventy-five wide. The nature of the country is ſuch as to be eaſily defenſible againſt an Indian enemy, it having a barrier of mountains and extenſive foreſts on one ſide, and the ſea on the other; the extremities only being open. Its greateſt defect is in point of relative ſituation to Bengal and Madras: it being 350 Britiſh miles from the firſt, and 250 from the latter; ſo that the troops deſtined to protect it, cannot be reckoned on for any preſſing ſervice that may ariſe at either preſidency. The circars, in point of ſtrictneſs, appertain partly to Golconda (or the Deccan) and partly to Oriſſa; and are held of the Nizam, on condition of paying him a ſtipulated quit-rent. When the French took poſſeſſion of the five circars in 1753, they were valued at about forty-three

three lacks of rupees per anitum. The Engliſh never poſſeſſed Guntoor, which was eſtimated at near ſeven lacks of the above ſum: ſo that thirty-ſix lacks (360,000l.) ſhould be taken for the true value of the Engliſh poſſeſſion in the circars. In 1784, they were reckoned to produce about that ſum.

Circaſſia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the river Don, on the eaſt by the Caſpian Sea and the mouths of the Volga, on the ſouth by Mount Caucaſus and the Black Sea, and on the weſt by part of the Black Sea and the Lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by ſeveral independent princes, but is now almoſt wholly ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus. The Circaſſians are in general well made, and excellent horſemen; the women generally handſome. Their principal traffic is in ſlaves, honey, wax, ſkins of cattle, deer, and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circaſſians were formerly Chriſtians; but, for want of inſtruction and written laws, they content themſelves with a bare profeſſion of being Chriſtians or Mahometans.

Cire, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: two leagues and a half N. Rochefort.

Cirella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, ſilver, and lead, veſtiges of which are now viſible: eight miles SSE. Scalea.

Cirencester, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the river Churn, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ciſſa, a Saxon, and formerly ſurrounded by walls, ſome veſtiges of which are yet viſible: here was a celebrated abby, whoſe abbot was mitred. It ſuffered much from the Danes, the barons' wars, and civil wars of the laſt century: it had once three churches, only one of which remains. It had likewiſe a caſtle, which Henry III took from the barons, and demoliſhed. Two markets are held weekly on Monday and Friday: it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſeventeen miles SE. Glouceſter, and ninety W. London.

Cirenza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: twelve miles N. Girace.

Cirenza, ſee *Acerenza*.

Cirey, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: three miles E. Blamont.

Cirie, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquiſate, in the principality of Piedmont, which comprehends likewiſe the towns of St. Maurice, Nolli, and Robaſome, ſituated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, on the Doria. It contains three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes: eight miles NNW. Turin.

Cirknitz, a town of Carniola, ſituated on a lake ſurrounded with ſteep and rude mountains of the ſame name: fourteen miles SSW. Laybach, and 168 SSW. Vienna.

Ciſmar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, not far from the Baltic: ſeventeen miles N. Travemunde. *Long.* 11. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Ciſme, ſee *Chiſme*.

Ciſmone, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Brenta, near Kofel.

Ciſterna, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: twelve miles ESE. Turin.

Ciſterna Nuova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: four miles SE. Monte Angelo.

Ciſternino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſixteen miles SSE. Monopoli.

Citbibeb, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

Citow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: ten miles SE. Raudnitz.

Citraro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, near the coaſt of the Tuſcan Sea: eighteen miles W. Biſignano.

Citta Caſtellana, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter. Once the ſee of a biſhop, united with Orta: twenty-three miles N. Rome.

Citta di Caſtello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Umbria, ſituated on the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; it contains ten churches, and a great number of convents: twenty-three miles SW. Urbino, and ninety-ſeven N. Rome.

Cittadella, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, ſurrounded with walls and baſtions. It contains two churches and four convents, and 600 houſes. *Long.* 20. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: nineteen miles NNW. Padua.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, near the Brenta, between Vicenza and Trevigno.

Citta Ducale, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, founded in the year 1308, by Robert, duke of Calabria, and nearly ruined by an earthquake in the year 1703. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: eighteen miles W. Aquila.

Citta Della Pieve, a town of Italy, in the province

province of Perugia, the see of a bishop: eighteen miles W. Perugia, and sixty-eight N. Rome.

Citta Del Sole, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, built in the year 1565, by Cosmo I, duke of Tuscany: sixteen miles SSW. Ravenna.

Citta Nuova, a town of Istria: seven miles S. Umago.

Cittowiany, a town of Samogita: ten miles N. Rosienne.

Cividad de las Palmas, a seaport town of the island of Canary, and capital of that and all the islands, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville: the town is large, and the inhabitants in general rich, the number about 12,800. The harbour is good, and defended by a fortress.

Cividad Real, a town of Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves. Here are three churches, seven convents, and three hospitals: fifty-seven miles S. Toledo. *Long.* 12. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. N.

Cividad de los Reyes, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha. The heat is moderated in summer by the east wind; but the frequent rains and chilling winds which come from the mountains produce coughs and fevers; the land is fertile, and abounds in pastures. The natives are numerous, warlike, and as yet unsubdued.

Cividad del Rey Felippe, a town built in the year 1585, on the continent of South America, near the Straits of Magellan, but soon abandoned.

Cividad del Rio del St. Pedro, a town of South America, in Brasil, situated at the mouth of the river St. Pedro. *Long.* 34. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. S.

Civaad Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the river Aguada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella, built by Ferdinand II, as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is only about eight miles distant: forty-five miles SSW. Salamanca. *Long.* 10. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Civeda, or *Civita*, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, on the Oglio, twenty-five miles W. Brescia.

Civita Aquana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: fifteen miles E. Aquila.

Civita d'Antina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twelve miles S. Celano.

Civita Borello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nineteen miles NNE. Molese.

Civita di Cascia, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and province of Umbria: five miles SW. from Norcia.

Civita Castellana, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter, situated on a mountain near the Tiber, the see of a bishop, held immediately from the pope, and at present united with Orta: twenty-four miles N. Rome.

Civita di Chieti, or *Teti*, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the see of an archbishop. It contains four churches and nine convents, and is situated near the Pescara: seventy-five miles N. Capua, and ninety-three N. Naples. *Long.* 32. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Civita Lavinia, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: four miles from Veletri.

Civita Luparella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: two miles N. Civita Borello.

Civita Mandonia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles NNE. Bisignano.

Civita a Mare, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles ESE. Termola.

Civita Nuova, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, in the road from Loretto to Fermo: seven miles from the former, and nine from the latter.

Civita di Penna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Chieti: ten miles SE. Teramo.

Civita Real, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: thirteen miles NW. Aquila.

Civita di St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, situated on a mountain: three miles from Poto di Salino.

Civita Tomassa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: six miles SW. Aquila.

Civita Vecchia, or *Malta*, a town situated on a hill in the centre of the island of Malta, strongly fortified. It is the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, which is very large and handsome, it contains several other churches and convents. The town is so situated, that from it may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily.

Civita Vecchia, a seaport town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter. The port was enlarged and rendered commodious by Trajan; it is one of the best in Italy, and declared free by Benedict XIV. The pope's gallies lie here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good: twenty-seven miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 29. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

Civitara, a town of Italy, in the king-

dom of Naples, and province of Capitanara: two miles NE. Dragonera.

Civitella, a fortreſs of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles N. Teramo.

Civitella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles NE. Tarento.

Civrac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: ſeven miles E. Libourne,

Civray, or *Sivray*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Vienne, on the Charente: eight leagues and a half S. Poitiers, and nine and a half SW. Montmorillon.

Civry, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: ſeven miles ENE. Chateaudun.

Cize, a vally of France, of which St. Jean-Pié de-port is the capital.

Cheloe, a town of Norway: ſix miles SSE. Dronthiem.

Clachland, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arran.

Clackmannan, a county of Scotland, is ſurrounded on all ſides by Perthſhire, except on the ſouth-weſt, where it is bounded by the river Forth, which divides it from Stirlingſhire. It is about nine miles broad from north to ſouth, and where longeſt from eaſt to weſt about twelve miles. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth; but the north, which is bordered by the Ochill-hills, abounds both with corn and paſture. It produces great quantities of coal, which is in high eſteem. It is watered by the Devron, which runs into the Forth, and its principal towns are Aloa and Clackmannan. It carries on a good foreign trade, and has manufactures of ſail-cloth and coarſe linen, girdles, cambleis, and plaids for the Highland regiments; and exports ſalt, &c.

Clackmannan, a town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Forth: ſeven miles ESE. Stirling.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on the Glan, built ſquare, and ſurrounded with a good wall. It contains ſix churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a ſociety for the promoting of agriculture and uſeful arts: fifty miles N. Trieſt, and 132 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Claggon Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the coaſt of Galway, ſouth of Claggon Point.

Claggon Point, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Clain, a river of France, which paſſes by Poitiers, and runs into the Vienne, three miles S. Chatellerault.

Claira, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées: five miles NE. Perpignan.

Clairac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins, advantageouſly ſituated in a vally on the Drot, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. The inhabitants raiſe tobacco and corn, and make a great deal of wine and brandy: one league SE. Tonneins, and four and a half NW. Agen.

Claire, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: ten miles N. Rouen.

Clairevaux-les-Vauxdain, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: three leagues SE. Lons-le-Saunier.

Clairvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abby built there in the year 1115: two leagues S. Bar ſur Aube.

Claiſe, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near la Haye.

Claix, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: four miles S. Grenoble.

Clam, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile W. Gran.

Clamart ſous Meudon, a village of France: one league and a half SSW. Paris.

Clamecy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyèvre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne: in one of the fauxbourgs of this town the nominal biſhop of Bethlehem reſided; the ſee having been fixed here from the expulſion of the Chriſtians out of the Holy Land: his income was ſmall, and his dioceſe confined nearly to the place of his reſidence: eleven leagues NNE. Nevers, and ſeven S. Auxerre.

Clapham, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, with numerous country houſes, inhabited by rich citizens: three miles S. London.

Clara (La), a town of the iſland of Cuba: eighteen miles NW. Spirito Santo.

Clara, or *Mel*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam, twenty-five miles long, and four wide. *Long.* 97. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 4. N.

Claratumba, a town of Poland, with a celebrated abby, in the palatinate of Cracovia: four miles E. Cracow.

Clare, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the river Stour, with the ruins of a caſtle and a monaſtery: there is

a weekly market on Fridays: fourteen miles S. Bury St. Edmonds, and fifty-six NNE. London.

Clare, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Galway, on the east by Tipperary, on the south by Limerick and Kerry, and on the west by the sea. It contains seventy-nine parishes, about 17,400 houses, and 96,000 souls: some parts of the county are mountainous, which, however, feed a great number of cattle and sheep; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. Four members are returned to the parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Ennis.

Clare, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, four miles N. Galway.

Clare, an island of Ireland, near the south-west coast of Cork, about three miles long, and one wide. *Long.* 9. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Clare, an island of Ireland, near the coast of Mayo, about four miles long, and one and a half wide. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Clarence, see *Chiarenza*.

Clarendon River, see *Cape Fear River*.

Clarendon, a county of United America, in the state of South Carolina.

Clarendon, a parish of the island of Jamaica.

Clarendon Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of Barbadoes: one mile and three quarters S. Speight's Town.

Claret, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montpellier: five leagues N. Montpellier.

Claret, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron: eleven miles N. Sisteron.

Clarke, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: nine miles NW. Richmond.

Clarksburg, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: 148 miles W. Washington.

Clarkstown, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: twenty-five miles W. Reading.

Clarksville, a town of United America, in the country of Indiana, on the Ohio: forty-five miles W. Frankfort.

Clarksville, a town of United America, in the Tennasee government, on Cumberland River. *Long.* 87. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Clarthy, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which joins the Clarwen, at the north-west extremity of the county of Brecknock.

Clarwen, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, near Rhyader Gawy.

Claffendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles N. Kamnitz.

Clavijo, a village of Spain, in Old Castile; remarkable for a victory obtained by king Ramira over the Moors: two leagues from Logronno.

Clavo, a town of the island of Corsica: eight miles ESE. Ajaccio.

Claus, a town of Germany, in the county Bregentz: one mile NNE. Bregentz.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese: six miles SW. Brixen.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves; where a battle was fought in the year 1735: five miles S. Wittick.

Clausenburg, see *Colosvar*.

Clausthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen; containing 800 houses: there are two churches, an house of orphans, a public school, a small garrison, and a mint for coining money; near it are silver mines: fifteen miles S. Goslar.

Clausz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seventeen miles SSW. Steyr.

Clausznitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: fourteen miles SSE. Freyberg.

Clawedok, a river of Denbighshire, in North Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, four miles N. Ruthin.

Clay, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S. Armagh.

Clay, a town of England, on the north coast of the county of Norfolk, with a small harbour. It has large saltworks, from whence salt is sent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coast of England: twenty-eight miles ENE. Lynn. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Clayc, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meaux: two leagues and a half W. Meaux, and five E. Paris.

Clayette (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marcigny: three leagues and a half ENE. Marcigny.

Clean Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: ten miles ESE. Sligo.

Clebuca, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: eleven miles SSE. Mostar.

Cleburg, or *Kleburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, with a castle. It gives name to a branch of the palatine

family: twenty-eight miles SSW. Deux Ponts.

Cleburry, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the river Temde, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: eight miles W. Bewdley, and 136 NW. London.

Clecy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe; containing about 1700 inhabitants: three leagues and a half W. Falaiſe.

Cledogh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in Monmouthſhire.

Cledogh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, five miles N. Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, at Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, two miles E. Langadok, in Caermarthenſhire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeſhire.

Cledagnwagh, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk, above a mile W. Abergavenny.

Cleden, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix: two leagues W. Pontcroix.

Cleder, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: five miles SW. Carhaix.

Cleder, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: one league and a half W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Cledbeuen, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dungledy, in Pembrokeſhire.

Cleenish, an iſland of Ireland, in Lake Erne, three miles from Enniſkillen.

Clees (Les), or *Les Eſclees*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Orbe; on the road to France. It had a caſtle, which was demoliſhed by the Swiſs in the year 1475: eight miles SW. Yverdun.

Clefmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: ſeventeen miles S. Bourmont.

Clefs, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: two leagues N. Baugé.

Clegueree, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: two leagues NW. Pontivy.

Clemuli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania; forty-four miles N. Durazzo.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: four leagues SW. Gien.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne: four leagues E. Chaumont.

Clerize (Lower), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: eight miles SW, Luckow.

Clerac, ſee *Clairac*.

Clerevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: eight miles NW. Rhodez.

Clerff, or *Clervaux*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: ten miles N. Luxemburg.

Clergeux, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: ſix miles NE. Tulle.

Clerieux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: five miles NW. Romans.

Clerince, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-four miles SSW. Braclaw.

Clerke's Iſlands, in the North Paciſic Ocean, are two iſlands of conſiderable extent, and containing ſeveral hills, all of which are connected by low land, ſo as to occaſion the looking at a diſtance like a groupe of iſlands. Near the eaſt point is a ſmall iſland, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. *Long.* 169. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

Clermont, a town of United America, in New Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of the river Connecticut, between Dartmouth and Charleſtown.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: three leagues W. Agen.

Clermont en Argonne, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe; ſituated on an eminence, ſurrounded with woods and paſtures: four leagues WSW. Verdun, and two and a quarter E. St. Menehould. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Clermont, or *Clermont en Beauvoiſis*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; ſituated on an eminence, near the Breſche: eight poſts S. Amiens, and ſeven and a half N. Paris.

Clermont Ferrand, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; before the revolution, the capital of Auvergne, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: ſituated on a ſmall eminence, at the foot of a lofty mountain, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants. Its commerce is

in

in corn, wine, wool, woollen ſtuffs, tammies, ſerges, linen, lace, &c. There are ſome mineral ſprings near, and the water of a brook, which paſſes through one of the fauxbourgs, petrified a wooden bridge to perfect ſtone, ſo that carriages can paſs over. A council was held here in the year 1095, to determine on the cruiade againſt the infidels in the Holy Land, in the pontificate of Urban II. It is called Clermont Ferrand from the town of Montferrand being united to it, and forming one of the fauxbourgs: twenty-three poſts and a quarter W. Lyons, and forty-ſix and three quarters S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Clermont Gallerande, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: one league NE. La Fleche.

Clermont de Lodeve, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve; the chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats for exportation: twenty miles W. Montpellier.

Clerval, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: ſeven leagues NE. Beſançon.

Clervaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: five miles N. Chatellerault.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: one league NW. Péronne.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: ſeven miles SW. Orléans.

Clethy, a river of South Wales, which riſes in Pembrokeſhire, about five miles SE. Newport, and joins the Dungledy, four miles N. Pembroke.

Cleton, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, two miles below Bala, in Merionethſhire,

Cletter, a river of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Dovy, a few miles below Machunlleth.

Cleveland, a diſtrict of England, in the county of York, on the borders of Durham.

Cleves, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name; ſituated on the river Kermiſdal, rather more than two miles from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill, ſurrounded with walls, but not ſtrongly fortified: the Roman Catholics have a church and three convents; the Lutherans, the Calviniſts, and the Mennonites, have likewiſe each a church, and the Jews a ſynagogue. The number of houſes is about 800: ten miles ESE. Nimmegen. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Cleves (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by Overiſſel and the biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Rechlinghauſen, on the ſouth by the county of Mark and duchy of Berg, and on the weſt by Guelderland and Brabant; about forty miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth; the air is healthy, but the ſoil is unequal. On the eminences are fields, woods, and foreſts, which extend three or four leagues in length, bordered by towns and villages: on the borders of the Rhine, which runs through the country, are fine paſtures, which feed a great number of cattle and horſes. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco, and legumes. Game is plentiful, and the rivers ſupply abundance of fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, pike, and carp. There are manufactures of ſilk, cloth, linen, and pipes: it contains twenty-four towns. Roman Catholics, Calviniſts, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews, are all allowed a freedom of worſhip. The revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns. The king of Pruſſia, as duke of Cleves, pays towards the charges of the empire 1208 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 676 crowns. The principal towns are Cleves, Calcar, Weſel, Duiſburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich: the rivers are the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Ruhr, the Emſer, the Lippe, and the Iſſel.

Clewes, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: two miles N. Port Royal.

Clew Bay, or *Newport Bay*, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, twelve miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſeven from north to ſouth, with a great number of ſmall iſlands. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Clichy la Garenne, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league NNW. Paris.

Clie, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Cliff, or *Cliff Regis*, or *King's Cliff*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: eight miles S. Stamford, and eighty-eight N. London.

Clifton, a village of Glouceſterſhire, famous for its medicinal ſprings, called *Briſtol Hotwells*, mentioned in the article *Briſtol*, and ſuppoſed to be one of the pleaſanteſt villages in the kingdom: one mile W. Briſtol.

Clihapolin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſeventy-two miles E. Lucko.

Clinchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: five miles S. Caen.

Clinches, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which runs into

the Tennaſſee, thirty-five miles W. Knoxville.

Cling, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: four miles ENE. Waſſerburg.

Clingen, or *Klingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: ſixteen miles N. Erfurt.

Clino, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: twenty-two miles W. Zeiton.

Clivo, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Trent: twenty-two miles WNW. Trent.

Clinovo, or *Klinno*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, generally uſed as a place of rendezvous in a time of war, and a depôt of arms and proviſions: thirty miles ENE. Spalatro.

Clinton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

Cliſſa, a fortreſs of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1684: ten miles N. Spalatro.

Cliſſon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Sevre: five leagues SE. Nantes, and ſix S. Ancenis. *Long.* 16. 23. F. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Cliſt, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, a little below Exeter.

Clitheroe, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, on the river Ribble, a market town and a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has manufactures of cotton, and a medicinal ſpring. The market day is on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which appear: thirty-one miles and a half N. Mancheſter, and 213 and a half NNW. London.

Clitow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, celebrated for its rich ſilver mines.

Clitumno, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino, between that town and Perugia.

Clodagh, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne: eight miles S. Enniſkillen.

Clodawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: twenty-four miles ESE. Gneſna.

Cloden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: four miles SSW. Jeſſen.

Clodra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles E. Weyda.

Clody, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bann: three miles S. Kilrea.

Clogher, a city, or rather village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick; the cathedral is alſo the pariſh church. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventy miles NNW. Dublin, and twenty W. Armagh. *Long.* 7. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Clogher Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Louth, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Clohars Carnoet, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: one league and a half S. Quimperlé.

Clolrgh, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, ſeven miles WNW. Waterford.

Clones, a town of Ireland, in the county Monaghan: ten miles SW. Monaghan.

Clonoy, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: eighteen miles S. Killarney.

Clonfert, a city or village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tuam, founded about the end of the 6th century, and united to Kilmacduagh in the year 1602. The cathedral and pariſh church are the ſame: thirty-ſix miles E. Galway.

Clonmell, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the Suir: eleven miles SSE. Cathel, and twenty-two WNW. Waterford.

Clonmeſs, a ſmall iſland on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sheep Haven: twenty-five miles NW. Londonderry.

Cloppenbourg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, the principal place of a bailiwick: ſixty-four miles NNE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Cloſter Camp, a place in the archbiſhopric of Cologn, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worſted by the French in the year 1760.

Cloſter Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles NNW. Vienna.

Cloſter Seven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in the year 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were diſperſed: nineteen miles S. Stade, and twenty-four NNE. Bremen.

Cloten, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, large and populous, in which a great number of antiquities have been diſcovered: ſix miles NNE. Zurich.

Clotniza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: eighteen miles WSW. Lublin.

Clowadok, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Ython, at Llanbadern, in Radnorſhire.

Clowey,

Clowey, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Cloye, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun, containing about 1000 inhabitants: five miles SW. Chateaudun.

Cloyne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Caſhel: fifteen miles E. Cork.

Cluale, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: fifteen miles S. Oakfuſkee.

Clugny, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Kerguelen, near Kerguelen's Land.

Cluis Deſſous, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: two leagues NW. Aigurande.

Cluis Deſſus, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: ten miles E. Argenton.

Clun, a river of England, which runs into the Temde, five miles W. from Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

Clundert, or *Klundert*, a ſtrong town of Holland, formerly called *Neuwervaert*, ſituated on a river or canal which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract on which this town and Williamſtadt ſtand into an iſland. It was taken by the French in March 1793, and ſoon after evacuated: ten miles WNW. Breda, and five ESE. Williamſtadt. *Long.* 22. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon, ſituated between two mountains, on the Grône: where was a celebrated Benedictine abby, founded by William, duke of Aquitaine. The church is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in France. The town contains three pariſhes, but is not populous: three leagues and a half NW. Mâcon, and ſeven S. Calons-ſur-Saône.

Cluſe, a place of Swiſſerland, where there is a paſſage over the edge of Mount Jura: ten miles NE. Soleure.

Cluſe (La), a town of Savoy, and capital of Faucigny, ſituated on the Arve: twenty-four miles SE. Geneva.

Cluveſyeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles ENE. Rendſburg.

Clwyd, or *Clwyd*, a river of North Wales, which runs through a vale of the ſame name, paſſes by Ruthin, St. Aſaph, &c. and runs into the Iriſh Sea, ſix miles below the latter town.

Clybea, or *Aklibia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the eaſt coaſt: fourteen miles S. Cape Bona.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouthern part of Lanerkſhire, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glaſgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, &c. and forms the arm of the ſea, called the *Frith of Clyde*, at the ſouthern extremity of the Iſland of Bute.

Clydeſdale, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Lanerk.

Clythneſs, a cape of Scotland, in the German Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

Cnopitz, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, about ſix miles SW. Saxenburg.

Cnothondorf, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles W. Tokay.

Coa, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: twelve miles S. St. Joanno de Peſqueira.

Coango, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior parts, and, when near the ſea, changes its name to *Zaire*, or *Zaira*, ſee *Zaire*.

Coanza, a river of Africa, which riſes far in the interior parts, and, after croſſing the kingdom of Angola, runs into the Atlantic: thirty miles NE. Cape Ledo.

Coari, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, in Terra Firma.

Coaſina, a town of the iſland of Corſica: five miles N. Cervione.

Coavo, or *Cuavo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea. *Long.* 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. S.

Cobbs, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty miles SW. Richmond.

Cober, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, a little below Helſton.

Cobham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the eaſt ſide of James river: forty-five miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Cobi, a deſert part of Tartary, called by the Chineſe *Chamo*, bounded on the north by the country of the Kalkas, on the eaſt by the Moguls and Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by China, and on the weſt by Kalmuc Tartary.

Cobijah, a ſeaport town of South America, on the coaſt of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean; with a good harbour for veſſels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. *Long.* 52. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

Coblentz, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Treves, ſituated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moſelle: with a bridge of boats over the former, and a ſtone bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans, the ſtation of the firſt legion: after them the reſidence of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1249, and

fortified ſince that time. The elector has a palace here, built about twelve years ſince. It contains three large churches, two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. The town was formerly Imperial. It was taken by the French in the month of October, 1794: thirty-ſix miles NW. Mentz, fifty-four NE. Treves, and eighty-two ESE. Liege. *Long.* 29. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Coblenz, a town of Switzerland, in the diſtrict of Baden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine: ten miles NNW. Baden.

Coboze, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

Cobras, an iſland of South America, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil, on the ſouth ſide of the river Janeiro, oppoſite the city.

Cobre (El), a town of the iſland of Cuba: ten miles W. St. Jago.

Coburg (Principality of), ſituated near the river Saal, between the territories of Bareith, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg, in the circle of Franconia, but dependent on the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly belonged to the counts of Henneberg, but paſſed by marriage to the houſe of Saxony, and is divided among four branches, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, or Saxe-Saalfeld, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe Hildburghauſen. The land is generally fertile, and the inhabitants export a little corn, wool, fat cattle, ties, works in wood, pitch, and potaſh.

Coburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, but ſituated in Franconia, of which it formerly made a part when in the poſſeſſion of the counts of Henneberg, in the 14th century. It is now the reſidence of the dukes of Saxe Saalfeld, and is ſituated on the river Itſch, in a vally between two mountains; the town and ſuburbs are ſurrounded with a wall. Here are four churches and a college, founded by John Caſimer, duke of Saxony, in 1597, and a public ſchool: with manufactures of gold, ſilver, china, and petrified wood, with which the country abounds: twenty-three miles N. Bamberg, and forty S. Weimar. *Long.* 28. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ereſma: twenty-four miles SSE. Valladolid, and twenty-two NW. Segovia.

Cochabamba, a town of South America, in Peru, ſituated in a vally to which it gives name, and capital of a juriſdiction. The plains are fertile, and the air healthy and ſerene: 140 miles SW. Poroſi.

Cocha, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea, between the iſland of Margarita and the continent of South America. *Long.* 63. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 57. N.

Cocheim, or *Kocheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle, formerly Imperial, but engaged to the electorate of Treves in the year 1240, by the emperor Adolphus de Naſſau: thirty miles NE. Treves, and forty-ſix NE. Luxemburg.

Cocher, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Wimpfen, in the circle of Swabia.

Cocherel, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, noted for a victory gained by Gueſclin over the king of Navarre, in the year 1364: ſeven miles E. Evreux.

Cochilla, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, between Caſſano and Roſſano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Cochin, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name, chiefly reſorted to for pepper. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here, but they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch: eighty-five miles SSE. Calicut, and 120 NNW. Travancore.

Cochin, a country of India, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſituated to the northward of the Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters, and it is ſaid that the women take as many huſbands as they pleaſe. The chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

Cochin-china, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ton-quin, on the eaſt by the Indian Sea, part of which, between the continent and the iſland of Hai-nan, is called the *Gulf of Cochin-china*; on the ſouth it is bounded by Chiampa, and on the weſt by Laos and Cambodia. This kingdom contains about fifty good ſeaport towns, and is divided into ſix provinces, to each of which belongs a governor and a ſeat of juſtice. It is about 150 leagues in length, and thirty-five in breadth. The principal productions are rice of ſeveral ſorts, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, ſaffron, carthamus, tea, ſilk, &c. Among the trees are the varniſh-tree, cotton, mulberry, eagle-wood, aloes, roſe-wood, and cinnamon. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of different kinds of marble. Among the animals are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroſes, ſtags, antelopes, buffaloes, &c. The birds are various and abundant, and on the ſea-coaſt are found thoſe birds' neſts, white as ſnow, ſo much ſought for in Aſia as a delicacy at the tables of the luxurious and rich. The ſugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe: the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immenſe: China alone is ſaid to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous woods, ivory, muſk, honey, wax, ſilk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are ſimple, they are affable, mild, laborious, and hoſpitable; their

their chief nourishment consists in rice and fish. As to their religion, they in general believe the *metempsichosis*, or transmigration of souls.

Cochino, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Lemno. *Long.* 43. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Cockburn Islands, a group of small islands, near the north-east coast of New Holland.

Cockburnpath, a fishing town of Scotland, on the sea-coast of the county of Berwick: fourteen miles NW. Berwick, and eight SE. Dunbar.

Cocker, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, at Cokermouth.

Cockermouth, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of the Cocker and the Derwent. The principal manufactures carried on here are hats for exportation, shalloons, coarse woollens, and coarse linen; with considerable tanneries. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament: forty-two miles N. Kendal, and 299 N. London.

Cockle-shell Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 22. N.

Cocoa Point, a cape on the coast of the island of Tinian.

Cocoa-nut Island, a small island at the entrance of Carteret's Harbour, on the south-east coast of New Ireland.

Coconato, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles S. Crescentio.

Cocorto, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: fifty miles SSW. Tchiontori.

Cocos, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 72. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Cocos, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, a little to the west of the coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Cocumont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: two leagues SW. Marmande.

Codbeck, a river of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire, which passes by Thirsk, and joins the Willowbeck, about two miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale, about two miles after the union.

Cod's Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Codeceiro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: six miles S. from Guarda.

Coden, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: nine miles SE. Cumberland.

Codesi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: sixteen miles E. Valona.

Codina, a town of the island of Sardinia: fourteen miles ENE. Orittagni.

Codma, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: 154 miles SSW. Zareng.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the Lodesan, at the conflux of the Adda and the Po, where the Austrians were forced in 1746: twelve miles SSE. Lodi.

Codroipo, a town of Italy, belonging to the state of Venice, in the country of Friuli: ten miles SSW. Udina.

Cod Roy, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the sea, between Cape Ray, and Cape Anguille.

Coel, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Delhi: sixty-five miles SE. Delhi, and thirty-three N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 43. N.

Coenaker, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the south coast: 100 miles S. Candi.

Coennern, or *Konnern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, containing about 333 houses: thirty-eight miles S. Magdeburg.

Coesfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, the ordinary residence of the bishop; it contains two parish churches, and five convents, it was formerly Anseatic: fourteen miles W. Munster.

Coesnon, a river of France, which runs into the sea, between Pontorson and Mont St. Michael.

Coeuvres, or *Esvrees*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons: seven miles SW. Soissons.

Coga, an island of Abyssinia, in the lake of Dembea.

Cogarete, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: nine miles ENE. Savona.

Cognad, a lake of North America, fifty miles long, and ten broad. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. N.

Coggeshall, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Thursdays: nine miles and a half W. Colchester, and forty-four NE. London.

Coggia, or *Cocia*, a town of the island of Corsica: six miles S. Vico.

Cogliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: thirteen miles NNW. Cangiano.

Cognac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its wine and brandy, which constitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: seven leagues W. Angouleme, and four and a half E. Saintes. *Long.* 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne; twenty miles SE. Confolent.

Cogne, a vally of Piedmont, to which the title of county is annexed, belonging to the biſhop of Aoſta, it takes it name from a ſmall river which waters it. The mountains which ſurround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains thirteen villages, of which Cogne is the principal: ſituated ſix miles S. from Aoſta.

Cogni, or *Koniek*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary reſidence of a beglerbeg, ſituated in a beautiful and fertile country. It is very large, and the walls are ſupported by 108 ſquare towers, forty paces diſtant from each other: there are two large fauxbourgs, into one of which the caravans and ſtrangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks; Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the kans, where they are ſupplied with every thing they want. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 260 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 50. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Cogolla, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

Cogolludo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty miles W. Siguença.

Cogoreto, or *Cogureto*, a village of Italy, on the ſea coaſt of Genoa, remarkable for being the native place of Chriſtopher Columbus, the celebrated diſcoverer of America.

Co-bong, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty miles SW. Tien-tſang.

Coiba, or *Quibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 64. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. N.

Coiffy-la-Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: three miles SW. Bourbonne.

Coilpetta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: forty-ſix miles S. Madura, and twenty-five N. Palamcotta.

Coimbetore, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore, and ſouthern part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is ſeparated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nayrs, by lofty mountains, called the *Weſtern Gauts*, a continuation of which alſo bounds it on the north, on the eaſt it is bounded by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth by the province of Dindigul. Towards the ſouth-weſt is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany paſſes to the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt. It is fertile, and well watered by ſeveral rivers: the principal towns are Coimbetore, Erroad, and Carroor.

Coimbetore, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated at the foot of the Weſtern Gauts, on the river Noyel. This town was taken poſſeſſion of by general Meadows, on the 22d of July, 1790, having been evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military ſtores. It was defended by a mud fort, but not capable of making a long reſiſtance. It was retaken by Tippoo the year following, and confirmed to him by the peace: 252 miles SW. Madras, and ninety S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Chriſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon, with a celebrated univerſity. It contains eighteen colleges, in which are 4000 ſtudents, nine churches, eight convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants: ninety-ſix miles NNE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Coincy, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: five miles N. Chateau Thierry.

Coire, or *Chur*, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, which formerly included all the provinces of Rhetia, is now reduced to a narrow circle. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the ſee in 1170, by the emperor Frederic the Firſt, and is ſtyled Lord of Furſtenburg and Furſtenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about 2000l. ariſe chiefly from eſtates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives alſo the annual ſum of about 70l. from the cuſtoms of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the three leagues. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an abſolute juriſdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the ſmall diſtrict in which his palace and the chapter are ſituated. Beyond this diſtrict he enjoys not the leaſt power: ſo far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants choſe to exclude him; a right which they aſſerted in 1764.

Coire, or *Chur*, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Griſons, and capital of the League of Griſe, ſituated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich vally; founded, as is ſuppoſed, by the emperor Conſtantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany, but became a biſhopric in the ninth century; and, in 1526, ſoon after the reformation, a republic: the government is partly ariſtocratic and partly democratic; the ſupreme legiſlative authority reſides in the citizens, whoſe number amounts to 294, divided into five tribes: thirty-two miles N. Chiavenna, and twenty-two ESE. Glarus. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

Coiſtans, a Dutch factory on the coaſt of Malabar.

Malabar: twenty-three leagues NW. Cape Comorin.

Coker, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, five miles NW. Garſtang.

Co-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty miles ESE. Tche-li-leou.

Co-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Cokzim, ſee *Choczim*.

Col, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about thirteen miles long, and three broad. Col, in the language of Dr. Johnſon, is not properly rocky, but rather one continued rock, of a ſurface much diverſified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and diſcovers the ſtone. Such a ſoil is not for plants that ſtrike deep roots; and, perhaps, in the whole iſland nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which induſtry has interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn; but no attempt has yet been made to raiſe a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in the winter. Col has many lochs, ſome of which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horſes, cows, ſheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by ſea, as to other places; and are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads. The number of inhabitants rather more than 800: eleven miles NW. from the iſland of Mul. *Long.* 3. 30. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Col of Arez, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

Col of Argentiere, a paſſage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

Col of Limon, a paſſage of the Alps, between Soſpella and Coni.

Col of Paracols, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurdan, in Spain.

Col of Pertus, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Boulou and Junquere.

Col of Tenda, a paſſage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

Colarcotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore: ten miles E. Ellore.

Colan, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they diſpoſe of to Payta and other towns; three leagues N. Payta.

Colar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirty-five miles ENE. Bangalore, and 135 W. Madras. *Long.* 78. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 9. N.

Colarus, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud: thirty miles SSW. Narwa, and 125 S. Agra.

Colatto, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Treviſan: ſix miles SSW. Ceneda.

Colba, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: three miles WSW. Neuſtadt.

Colberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, near the Baltic: remarkable for its ſalt works, belonging to Pruſſia. It was beſieged by the Ruſſians, in 1758, without ſucceſs; but taken by them in 1761: ninety-eight miles NNE. Kuſtrin, and 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Colchagua, or *Collagua*, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the country of Chili.

Colcheſter, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Colne, which formerly contained fifteen churches, and now twelve, moſt of which are in good repair, with a caſtle in the centre of the town, ſaid to have been built by Edward, ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the the ravages of the war: ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and is ſaid to have been the birth place of Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine. In the concluſion of the civil war it ſuffered a ſevere ſiege, which, as it made a reſolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garriſon, and inhabitants alſo, ſuffered the utmoſt extremity of hunger, and were at laſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Liſle, were cruelly ſhot to death under the caſtle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, ſtill ſhow marks of this ſiege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the ſteeple, which was two thirds battered down (the beſieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains ſtill in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which ſurrounded the whole town, and the forts of the beſiegers, remain very viſible in many places. The river Colne, which paſſes through the town, encompaſſes it on the north and eaſt; and ſerved, in time of war, for a complete defence on thoſe ſides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable, within three miles of the town, for ſhips of large burthen; a little lower it may even become

receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, close to the houses, it is navigable for boys and small barks. The Hythe is a long street, passing from west to east, on the south side of the town, and is so populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colchester. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good custom-house. This town chiefly subsists by making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the same trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeshall, Braintree, Bocking, &c. and the whole county, large as it may be said to be, employed, and in part maintained, by the spinning of wool for the baize trade of Colchester and its adjacent villages. The town of Colchester has been supposed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent. The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This place sends two members to parliament: and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen assistants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four serjeants, and two claviers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty-eight guardians, are also a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itself, containing four wards, and sixteen parishes within and without the walls: eighteen miles SSW. Ipswich, and fifty-one NE. London. *Long.* 0. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Colchester, a town of United America, in the state of Connecticut: twelve miles E. Middleton.

Colchester, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: thirteen miles S. Washington.

Colditz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsick: twenty-one miles SE. Leipsick, and thirty-six W. Dresden.

Colding, or *Kolding*, a town of Denmark, in the diocese of Ripen, situated between mountains, on the river Thueths, which runs into the Little Belt, about a league below. It is ancient, and was formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. At present, the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated: twenty-four miles NE. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing in the town and environs about 529 families: two miles and a half NW. Eyemouth, and eight NNW. Berwick.

Coldits, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen, situated on the Mulda. This town suffered severely in the civil wars of Germany in the last century. It was several times pillaged by the Swedes and Hussites: ten miles SE. Leipsick.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the north side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river: eleven miles SW. Berwick, and 332 and a half N. London.

Coldwater, a lake of North America. *Long.* 111. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

Colebrook, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: twenty miles WSW. Springfield.

Colebrook Dale, a vally of England, situated on the banks of the river Severn, in the eastern part of Shropshire; celebrated for its extensive iron works. In forming a canal to the river Severn, for the purpose of conveying the manufactured goods, a spring of native tar was discovered, which at first yielded a large quantity, some say seventy or eighty gallons a day, but the quantity is now very much diminished. In the year 1779, a bridge of cast iron was thrown over the Severn in this place; the road over the bridge, made of clay and iron flag a foot deep, is twenty-four feet wide; the span of the arch is 100 feet six inches, and the height, from the base line to the centre, forty feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378½ tons.

Coleford, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the borders of Monmouthshire, with a weekly market on Friday: near are considerable iron works: twenty-three miles WSW. Gloucester, and 123 W. London.

Colenzio, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, four miles E. Rossano.

Coleraine, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londondery, situated on the river Bann, about three miles from the sea, with a valuable salmon fishery: this town, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county called the county of Coleraine: twenty-five miles ENE. Londonderry, and twenty-nine NNW. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Colegny, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg-en-Bresse: twelve miles N. Bourg.

Colibaut, a town on the western side of the island of Dominica.

Colima, a town of America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, situated in one of the most fertile vallies of Mexico, eight leagues wide, reaching to the sea; the town is large and rich. Near is a mountain of the same name, with a volcano:

110 miles W. Mechoacan. *Long.* 87. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Colimer, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: four miles W. Mortagne.

Colin, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: fifteen miles N. Antrim.

Colin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Caurzim, with a ſtrong caſtle: twenty-eight miles E. Prague.

Colinda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: twenty-eight miles S. Comillah.

Collabaug, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: forty-four miles W. Chandaree.

Collaredo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: four miles W. Parana.

Collares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: ſix miles N. Caſcaes.

Colle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence: twenty-five miles S. Florence.

Colle Dunenzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſeven miles N. Civita Borella.

Colle Duo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twenty-three miles SW. Aquila.

Colle Salvieta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: ten miles from Piſa.

Collechio, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: four miles W. Parma.

Colleda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: twelve miles N. Weimar, and ſixteen NNE. Erfurt.

Collet-de-Dezes (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: twelve miles S. Villefort.

Colleton, a county of North America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Colli (Le), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: fifteen miles W. Celano.

Collier, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: eleven miles NE. Wilmington.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, with a ſmall port, on the Mediterranean: defended by a caſtle, on a rock; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May, 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column ſhould be erected on the ſpot in memorial that "here ſeven thouſand Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans:" five leagues SE. Perpignan, and five E. Ceret.

Colliwili, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: fifty miles W. Trincomaly.

Collmen, or *Cullmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: ſix miles ENE. Mutſchen.

Collobrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres: eighteen miles NE. Toulon.

Collonge, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex: five leagues SSW. Gex.

Colm, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: ſix miles SE. Dumferline.

Colmar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles SE. Gluckſtadt.

Colmar, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on two ſmall rivers the Fecht and the Lauch, and ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants: ten leagues and a half N. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: ſeventeen miles NE. Digne, and twenty-two N. Caſtellane.

Colmberg, or *Kolbenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: nine miles NW. Anſpach.

Colme (La), a river of France, which branches from the river Aa, at Watte, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſee *Aa*.

Colmenar, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the confines of New Caſtile: ſeven leagues NW. Talavera de la Reina.

Colmenar, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: five leagues NE. Eſcurial.

Colmitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSW. Droſſendorf.

Colne, a river of England, which paſſes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames, at Staines, ſeparating the county of Middleſex from Buckinghamſhire.

Colne, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, near Colcheſter.

Colne, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade.

Colnbrook, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on the river Colne, which ſeparates the county from Middleſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: three miles E. Windſor, and ſeventeen W. London.

Colne, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty-two miles N. Manchester, and 214 NNW. London.

Colo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch, where the king, with his army, paſſed

paſſed the Warta in the year 1655: twenty miles N. Kaliſch.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, the ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly a city of conſequence, but now much gone to decay, in conſequence of repeated wars: ſixty miles N. Bacs, and 136 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 36. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Colodi, a town Italy, in the republic of Lucca: ſeven miles from Lucca.

Cologn, an electoral biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, divided into ſeveral diſtricts by other eſtates, the greater part is ſituated upon the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg; another part is ſituated between Juliers and Treves; the duchies of Recklinghauſen and Weſtphalia form another. It takes its name from the city of Cologn. The ſoil is unequal; being compoſed of mountains and foreſts, ſandy lands, and fertile fields: there is plenty of game, fiſh, and mineral ſprings, and vineyards, from which is made excellent wine. It contains ſeventy-two towns and cities, the ſtates are compoſed of prelates, nobles, and cities; the aſſemblies are held at Bonn. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics in general. Cologn was a biſhopric in the year 314, and was erected into an archbiſhopric, in the year 799, by Charlemagne, with the biſhoprics of Liege, Munſter, and Oſnabruck, for ſuffragans, but enjoying no ſpiritual power over the latter. The archbiſhop of Cologn has long ſince borne the pallium and the croſs, and takes the title of born legate of the holy ſee, and arch-chancellor of the ſacred empire for Italy. He gives his vote after the elector of Treves, and ſits at the right hand of the emperor at aſſemblies held in his own dioceſe, in Gaul, or in Italy. The metropolitan church and chapter are at Cologn; the chapter is compoſed of twenty-five canons and thirty-ſix dignitaries, all of which are princes or counts, except eight doctors: the electorate pays 1828 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed for the Imperial chamber 811 crowns fifty-eight kruitzers for each term.

Cologn, a free and Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the archbiſhopric to which it gives name. It is built in the form of a crefcent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. They reckon at Cologn thirty-four gates, ten collegiate and forty-nine pariſh churches, four abbies, fifty-ſix convents, ſixteen hoſpitals, and fifty chapels. The Proteſtants hold their religious aſſemblies at Millheim, a ſmall town dependent on the duchy of Berg. Cologn acknowledges the power of the archbiſhop in ſpirituals, but not as a prince; and on his inauguration he takes an oath to maintain the rights and immunities; nay, the inhabitants pretend that he cannot reſide in the city three days without permiſſion. The ſtreets are narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the city, though well ſituated on the Rhine for commerce, is not pupulous. The principal manufacture is that of ribbons. The government is ſaid to be formed on the model of the Roman republic; the city pays 1100 florins for the Roman month, and 405 rixdollars ſeventy-two kruitzers to the Imperial chamber. The military force conſiſts of four companies of ſoldiers. The French, after the defeat of general Clairfayt, entered Cologn on the 6th of October, 1794, and were received rather as friends than enemies. The inhabitants, it is ſaid, preſſed upon them with the moſt unequivocal tokens of joy and admiration. The magiſtrates had previouſly ſent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admiſſion of light troops within the walls; the requeſt was granted, and he entered only at the head of 4000 men. Very few of the inhabitants left the place; the perſons and property of all who remained were in the moſt perfect ſecurity; and the ſecular clergy were permitted the free exerciſe of their functions: ſixty-five miles NNE. Treves. *Long.* 28. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: fifteen miles from Vicenza.

Cologne, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle-en-Jourdain: ſix leagues E. Auch.

Colognoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: ſix miles E. Leghorn.

Colokitia, or *Kolokitia*, a town of European Turkey, on the ſouthern coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name: twenty-five miles SSE. Miſitra. *Long.* 40. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Colomay, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: five miles NE. Halicz.

Colombes, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denys: one league and a half NW. Paris.

Colombey aux belles Femmes, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: fifteen miles SW. Nancy.

Colombier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: four miles NE. Veſoul, and ten W. Lure.

Colombier, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neufchatel: two miles SW. Neufchatel.

Colombraro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: four miles and a half SSW. Turſi.

Colonia,

Colonia, a town of Iſtria: five miles SSE. Rovigno.

Colonna, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: twenty-four miles N. Spalarro.

Colonna, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma: twelve miles from Rome.

Colonne, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: two leagues WNW. Poligny.

Colonſa, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about ſix miles long, and two broad: four miles N. from Ila.

Coloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah: thirteen miles NW. Condavir.

Colorado, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the bay of St. Bernard. *Long*. 79. 17. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. N.

Colorado, or *River of Martyrs*, a river of North America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Colorado, or *Rivière Rouge*, a river of North America, in Louſiania, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: fifty miles below New Orleans.

Colorados (Los), a numerous cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cuba.

Coloredo, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli: ſeven miles NW. Udina.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: ſeven miles N. Parma.

Colos, a town of Tranſilvania: four miles N. Coloſvar.

Coloſvar, or *Clauſenburg*, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Samos, where the ſtates of the province generally aſſemble. It had an univerſity, which was ſuppreſſed in the year 1782: 255 miles ESE. Vienna, and 145 NNE. Belgrade. *Long*. 40. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 57. N.

Colpo, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Peru.

Colſir, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifty miles NE. Harachar-Hotun.

Columb Magna, or *Major*, a market town of England, in the county of Cornwall: nineteen miles NE. Truro, and 245 W. London.

Columbia, a town of United America, in the new ſtates, at the union of the Little Miami with the Ohio. *Long*. 84. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 57. N.

Columbia, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Cangarée, intended for the capital: eighty-five miles WNW. Charleſtown. *Long*. 81. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 58. N.

Columbiers, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: ten miles W. Rhodez.

Columbo, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the weſt coaſt, where the Portugueſe had a ſettlement, from which they were driven by the Dutch; they poſſeſſed it from the year 1517 to 1656.

Colori, an iſland in the Gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Livadia, about ſeven miles long, and two wide: ten miles W. Athens. *Long*. 41. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. N.

Com, or *Kom*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, celebrated for its ſilk manufactures, chiefly velvets: ninety miles S. Caſbin, and 150 N. Iſpahan.

Comachio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Ferrara, ſituated in a marſhy country, called *The Vally of Comachio*, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna; it was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1708, but reſtored by Charles VI to pope Benedict XIII: twenty-eight miles E. Ferrara, and forty-nine S. Venice. *Long*. 29. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 42. N.

Comartch, a river of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon: eight miles W. Bealth.

Comb Martin, a town of England, on the north coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel, with a ſmall creek for boats; near it are ſilver mines, which formerly produced a conſiderable quantity of ore: thirty-nine miles W. Bridgewater, and 176 W. London.

Combam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cuddapa: ſixty-five miles N. Cuddapa.

Combamet, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: ſixty-eight miles E. Hydrabad.

Combeau Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: eleven miles WNW. Vezoul, and ſeven S. Juſſey.

Combeny, a river of South Wales, in Caermarthenſhire, which runs to the Loughor, five miles NE. Llanelthy.

Combermere, a lake of England, in the county of Cheſter, on the borders of Shropſhire: five miles S. Nantwich.

Combourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: two leagues and a half S. Dol.

Combrailles, before the revolution a ſmall country of France, in the province of Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

Combrée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: ſeven miles W. Segré.

Combret, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: eight leagues E. Alby.

Combronde, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief

place

place of a canton, in the district of Riom: two leagues N. Riom.

Conche, a town of Persia, where the caravans rest in the road from Ispahan to Ormus.

Comenitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: fifty-two miles SW. Delfino.

Comerchin, a town of Europe in Turkey, in the province of Romania: sixty-two miles E. Emboli.

Comessizza, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio: nine miles NE. Sabionetta.

Comessizzo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: three miles and a half N. Sabionetta.

Comesus, a lake of United America, in the state of New York: twenty-seven miles S. Lake Ontario.

Combola, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay: three miles N. Bantry.

Comillah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: 160 miles ENE. Calcutta, and 176 ESE. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 91. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Comines, a town of Flanders, situated on the Lis, which divides it in two parts. This town is greatly reduced from its former grandeur by accidents and war. In the year 1450, great part of it was burnt down, together with the castle, but the whole was rebuilt some years after. In the year 1585, the garrison from Ostend burnt it almost entirely down, except the castle. In 1645, marechal de Gassion made himself master of the castle, but the archduke Leopold retook it in 1648. In 1657, the marechal de Turenne, after defeating a body of troops commanded by the prince de Ligne, at Bouchaeck, took it and gave it up to pillage. Two years after, it was restored to Spain at the treaty of the Pyrenées; but the French again seized it in 1672, and razed the fortifications both of the town and castle. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated Memoirs of his own Time, was born of an illustrious family in this place: twenty-five miles S. Bruges, and seven N. Lille.

Comitlan, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa: seventy miles SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Commani, see *Commendor*.

Commantawana, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Vincent: about one mile E. Tarraty Point.

Commendo, or *Commani*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about twenty miles square, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itself. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous that the king is said to be able, in this little kingdom, to raise an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body-guard is composed of 500 men, well armed. Most writers suppose that Commendo abounds in gold mines, but that the king, fearful of exciting the avarice of Europeans, prevents their being wrought.

Commendo (Grand), or *Guaffo*, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and residence of the king, situated at some distance from the coast. It is well inhabited and large, containing about 400 houses: four miles N. Little Commendo.

Commendo (Little), a town of Africa, situated on the Gold Coast, close to the shore of the Atlantic; it was once a place of great note, and one of the finest towns in Guinea. At present, it exhibits only the remains of a once flourishing great city. Here the natives are in general turbulent, cunning, and deceitful; much addicted to lying and stealing. Their employment consists either in fishing or in commerce, and their neighbours employ them as brokers and factors. Every morning seventy or eighty large canoes may be seen upon the coast fishing or trading, with the European shipping in the road. About the middle of the day they put to shore, when the south-west winds begin to blow, both for facility of unloading, and for securing a market for their cargoes either at Great or Little Commendo, where the inland negroes assemble with the commodities of their several countries. No markets on earth are better supplied with all sorts of grain, roots, pulse, and fish, than these, nor at a more reasonable price. Here the English and Dutch have forts. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 54. N.

Commequiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: fifteen miles N. Sables d'Olonne.

Commeragh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford: eight miles N. Dungarvan.

Commercy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse, given by the duke of Lorrain to the bishops of Metz. It became afterwards a kind of sovereignty, divided between the houses of Nassau and Retz, who ceded their rights to the duke of Lorrain. It contains two parishes: eight leagues SSE. Verdun, and five and a half E. Bar-le-Duc.

Comminges, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gascony, about fifteen leagues in length, and six in breadth; the see of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Bertrand, the capital.

Commotau, or *Chomotow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It was taken by Ziska in 1421, who put the inhabitants, male and female, to death for their brave defence. In the year 1648, it surrendered to the Swedes at discretion: large quantities of alum are prepared here: ten miles NW. Saatz, thirty-eight S. Dresden, and forty-two NW. Prague.

Commens,

Comneno, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: thirty-six miles SE. Albafano.

Como, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the Milaneſe, built by the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, at the ſouth end of a lake to which it gives name, pleaſantly ſituated in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, large, populous, and commercial; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Goritz, and contains twelve pariſh churches. The town is ſurrounded by a wall, guarded with picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which ſtand the ruins of an ancient caſtle. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone; and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures of cotton and ſilk, and carry on ſome trade with the Griſons. This town was the birth place of the younger Pliny, and the inhabitants have placed his ſtatue on the outſide of one of the churches, with a Latin inſcription, bearing the date of 1499: twenty-miles N. Milan. *Long.* 26. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Como (Lake of), a lake of Italy, in the Milaneſe, about nine leagues in length from north to ſouth, and hardly one wide; towards the ſouth it is divided into two branches, at the end of one ſtands Como, and at the end of the other Lecco. The river Adda paſſes through it, and ſeveral towns and villages are ſituated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, cheſnuts, and almond-trees.

Comonava, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: ſixty miles NNE. Akrida.

Comora, or *Gomara Iſlands*, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, between the northern extremity of the iſland of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. They are four in number, viz. Comora, or Angazija, Joanna, or Anjoan, Mayotto, and Mohila. *Long.* 43. to 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. to 13. S.

Comora, or *Gomara*, an iſland of Africa, which gives name to a cluſter in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about ſix leagues long, and three wide, but little known. *Long.* 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

Comorn, or *Comora*, a town of Hungary, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a fortreſs, ſo that it has never been taken. It was chiefly inhabited by Hungarians, or Raſcians, who follow the Greek church. In the year 1783, in was almoſt wholy deſtroyed by an earthquake: thirty-ſix miles SE. Preſburg, and ſixty-four SE. Vienna.

Compach, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Vellach.

Compeyre, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud, on the Tarn: one league N. Milhaud.

Compiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Taro: twelve miles from Pontremoli.

Compiegne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe, with a foreſt of wood, containing 27,000 acres, of which 100 are cut every year; the principal commerce conſiſts in corn, wine, and wood: the wine is much eſteemed: twenty-eight miles E. Beauvais. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Compoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: four miles E. Sora.

Compoſto (Le), a town of Savoy: nine miles ENE. Chambery.

Compoſtella, or *San Jago de Compoſtello*, a city of Spain, and capital of Galicia, ſituated in a beautiful plain, on all ſides ſurrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Sarela, which unite about half a league below. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the metropolitan church are preſerved, as they believe, the remains of St. James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named; there are twelve pariſh churches within the walls, fourteen religious houſes, and four hoſpitals. The annual revenue of the archbiſhop is ſaid to amount to 60,000 ducats: an univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in the year 1532. The order of St. Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which poſſeſs eighty-ſeven commanderies, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats: ninety-eight miles W. Aſtorga. *Long.* 8. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Compoſtella Nuova, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and capital of the province of Xaliſco, built by Nunez de Guzman: once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Guadalajara: 300 miles WNW. Mexico. *Long.* 88. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

Compreignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: ten miles N. Limoges.

Comps, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: ten miles N. Draguignan.

Compton (Little), a town of United America, in Rhode Iſland.

Comron, ſee *Gombroon*.

Conanicut, an iſland near the coaſt of America, a little to the eaſt of Rhode Iſland. *Long.* 71. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Conca, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twelve miles N. Porto Vecchio.

Concan, a country of Asia, situated on the western coast of the peninsula of India, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*. When the Moguls seized on Hindoostan, they found this coast infested with pirates, and fitted out a fleet to protect their vessels. The Mahrattas, irritated at seeing their piracies interrupted, armed against the Moguls, ravaged their possessions, and fitted out a fleet to protect their pirates. Conagy Angria, who by his courage had arrived to the supreme command, was named governor of Severndroog, one of the best fortresses on the coast, where he formed an independent state, and in a little time extended his dominions for the space of forty leagues along the coast, and six leagues wide towards the mountains. His successors took the name of Angria, and made peace with the Mahrattas on paying an annual tribute. They continued to make depredations on the coast, and seize all vessels that passed that way till the year 1756, when their fleet was destroyed, and the strong fort of Gheria, where the chief resided, was taken, by admiral Watson and colonel Clive; the country now belongs to the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Choul, Fort Victoria, Dabul, Severndroog, Gheria, Tamana, and Sunderdoo.

Concarneau, a seaport town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper: three leagues and a half SSE. Quimper.

Concelho de Anciaens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: eight miles WNW. Mirandela.

Concelho de Jales, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: ten miles WSW. Mirandela.

Concellana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: five miles S. Accerenza.

Concentayna, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty-five miles N. Alicant.

Conception, a river of America, on the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main. *Long.* 78. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 4. N.

Conception, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coast of the Southern Pacific Ocean, and capital of a jurisdiction, formerly the capital of Chili; containing about 7000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Mestices. It was founded, in 1550, by Pierre Baldivia, and erected into a bishopric under the archbishop of Lima: it has been frequently attacked by the Indians, and suffered by earthquakes: the environs are fertile, and the harbour large and commodious; all the inhabitants able to bear arms are trained up to use them, that they may be ready to defend themselves from a sudden irruption of the native Indians. *Long.* 55. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 45. S.

Conception, or *Conception de los Pampas*, a town of South America, in Paraguay, on the south side of the river Plata. *Long.* 39. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. S.

Conception (La), a seaport town of America, in the province of Veragua, on the Spanish Main, with a harbour, formed by the river Veragua: ninety miles W. Panama. *Long.* 64. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

Conception Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Conception de Salava (La), a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Conception de la Vega (La), a town of the island of St. Domingo.

Concese, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and district of Brive: six leagues NW. Brive.

Conches, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pau: six leagues NNE. Pau.

Conches, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evreux: three leagues SW. Evreux.

Choncucos, a jurisdiction of South America, in Peru, and archbishopric of Lima.

Concolin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere: four leagues and a half NE. Grenoble.

Concord, a town of United America, in New Hampshire, on the Merrimack: fifty-seven miles NNW. Boston, and 185 NNE. New York.

Concord, an island of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: seventeen miles WNW. Boston.

Concord, a river of United America, in Massachusetts, which runs into the Merrimack, nine miles SW. Andover.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the Suchia: five miles W. Mirandela.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: it is the see of a bishop, though the town is in ruins; the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Concourès, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rhodez: seven miles NNE. Rhodez.

Concots, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: three leagues ESE. Cahors.

Concressaut, or *Concorsaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the Saudre.

dre, almoſt ruined by the civil wars: twenty-five miles N. Bourges.

Condanore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: twenty-four miles E. Adoni.

Condapilly, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, ſituated near the Bay of Bengal: eighty miles ESE. Rajamundry, and 108 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 80. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 37. N.

Condapilly, a circar of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north-eaſt by the circar of Ellore, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Bay of Bengal, on the ſouth-weſt by the river Kiſtnah, which divides it from Guntoor, and on the north-weſt by the country of Golconda; about ſixty miles long, and twenty-five broad. Condapilly is the capital.

Condat-en-Ferrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: ten miles N. Murat.

Condavir, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, ſituated on a mountain: twenty-ſix miles W. Guntoor, and twenty-five SW. Condapilly.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated at the conflux of the Haiſne and the Scheldt. This town was inveſted by a large body of the allied army in the month of April, 1793, and the works completed on the 27th. The town, though ſtrong, was not furniſhed with proviſions ſufficient for a ſiege: the governor (general Chancel) therefore, about this period, ordered the women and children to quit the place; but the prince of Wurtemberg compelled them again to take refuge in the fortreſs. In a few days after this unſucceſsful attempt, the governor ſent them out a ſecond time; but the Auſtrians, after killing many of theſe defenceleſs creatures, even in the act of ſupplicating for mercy, forced the governor, from motives of humanity, once more to receive them. From this period the garriſon appear to have exiſted in a ſtate of extreme diſtreſs. On the 10th of July, the garriſon, after enduring all the rigours of famine, were obliged to ſurrender as priſoners of war. They had originally amounted to 4000 men, but at the time of the capture were reduced to 1500 fit for ſervice. It was retaken in the month of October, 1794, and, by a decree of the French national aſſembly, it was ordered, that from henceforth the town ſhould be called *Nord Libre*: two leagues NNE. Valenciennes, four SE. Tournay, and four and a half W. Mons. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Thierry: two leagues and a quarter SE. Chateau-Thierry.

Condé ſur Noireau, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery; the number about 3500: ſeventeen miles W. Falaiſe, and twelve E. Vire.

Condé ſur Iton, or *Condé l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: twelve miles SW. Evreux.

Condeau, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: ten miles E. Belleſme.

Condefuyos d'Arequipa, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the country of Peru; where is gathered a ſpecies of wild cochineal, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province: fifty-five miles N. Arequipa.

Condeon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: twenty-five miles SE. Saintes.

Conder, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, three miles S. Lancaſter.

Condetta, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: one league and a half S. Boulogne.

Condom, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux: the number of inhabitants is about 5000, but is neither rich nor commercial: ſeven leagues NNW. Auch, and ſix SSW. Agen. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Condomois, before the revolution, a country of France, of which Condom was the capital.

Condore, or *Pulo Condore*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about twenty leagues from the coaſt of Cochin-china. The iſland is fertile, with an excellent harbour, which induced the Engliſh Eaſt India company to form a ſettlement here in the year 1702; but a quarrel happening, moſt of the factory were murdered by the Cochin-chineſe, and the reſt expelled in the year 1705. *Long.* 105. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Condrieux, a town of France, ſituated on the Rhône; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia by the emperor Probus. It contains about 3000 inhabitants: eighteen miles below Lyons.

Condroz, a country of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, extending from Liege to Dinant. Huy is the capital.

Conemaugh, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: fifteen miles E. Fort Ligonier.

Conerſreit, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty-four miles NNE. Amberg.

Conflans, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Iſere and the Doron: eighteen miles E. Chambery.

Conflans, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: four leagues N. Veſoul, and two and a half W. Luxeuil.

Conflans, or *Conflant*, before the revolution, a vally of France, in Rouſſillon, ſurrounded by the Pyrenées, and watered by the river Ter. Villefranche ſur le Ter was the capital.

Conflans St. Honorize, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: five leagues SW. Paris.

Confolent, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, on the Vienne: twelve leagues SSW. Poitiers, and ten and a half NE. Angouleſme. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: fifteen miles S. Hoai-king.

Cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-five miles S. Soui-tcheou.

Conga, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 100 miles NW. Iſpahan.

Congleton, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Dane, with conſiderable ſilk and cotton manufactures. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: ten miles SW. Macclesfield, and 194 NW. London.

Cong-mou-ing, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty-two miles NW. Hoei-li.

Congo, or *Konga*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Loango and Anziko, on the eaſt by Metambo, and on the ſouth by Angola. The climate is hot in ſummer, the winters are mild as the fineſt ſprings of Italy. Snow never falls, unleſs upon the higheſt mountains; ice is unknown; their days and nights are almoſt always equal. In the winter the rain ſometimes falls very heavy, ſo as to inundate the country. The ſoil is good, and generally produces two crops in a year. The men are averſe from labour, which they commit to their ſlaves, or, from want of ſuch, to their wives, who cultivate the ground, ſow, dig, and reap. The principal corn uſed by them is maize, they have likewiſe peas and beans of different kinds. Of fruit trees they have ſcarce any but what were introduced by the Portugueze. Among the trees are the aliconda, of ſuch a monſtrous bulk that ten men cannot fathom it; the bark of this tree macerated yields a coarſe thread, of which they make ropes, the ſhell or rind of the fruit, which is like a gourd, being cleared of its pulp, ſerves for veſſels for various uſes; the inſanda tree, the bark of which being beaten and macerated, makes a thread finer than the aliconda; the mangloſs, a tree whoſe branches bend downwards, and taking root, form new trees, ſo that one ſingle tree may make a whole foreſt. There are ſeveral kind of palms, the moſt common of which is that whoſe fruit contains a great many kernels, of an exquiſite taſte when full ripe, which, when preſſed, produces oil, uſed inſtead of butter; they draw from theſe trees, by inciſion, a vinous liquor, which turns ſour in five or ſix days. Vines brought here from Candia, where they have been well cultivated, yield excellent grapes twice a year. Among the aromatic plants, are the dondo, a ſhrub which ſerves for cinnamon, and the inquoffo, a kind of creeping vine, which bear ſeeds like pepper. Lilies, tulips, tuberoſes, hyacinths, &c. are exquiſitely beautiful, and grow naturally in the fields, vallies, and woods. The graſs in the low lands grows ſo high, thick, and rank, that it becomes a dangerous receptacle to wild beaſts and reptiles. Among the animals are elephants of a monſtrous ſize, lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, zebras, buffaloes, &c. The dante is an animal which ſeems peculiar to this country; it is ſhaped and coloured much like an ox, though not ſo large; its horns are like thoſe of an he-goat, but very ſmooth and ſhining, and of a blackiſh hue, of which the natives make great variety of pretty baubles. The ſkin of this creature is commonly bought by the Portugueze, and ſent into Germany, to be tanned and made into targets, which are then called dantes. The natives uſe the raw hides dried to make their ſhields, which are ſo tough, that no arrow or dart can go through them, and large enough to cover the whole body. The creature which they call impangazza, hath two horns growing out of the forehead, and in other reſpects is not unlike the buffalo. The nſoſſi is of the bigneſs of a cat, of an aſh colour, and hath two ſmall horns on its head. It is, perhaps, the moſt fearful creature that lives, ever in motion, and ſtarting at the leaſt noiſe or breath of air; even when it is drinking, it ſwallows one ſingle gulp, and runs away, as if purſued, and returns with the like fear, till it hath ſatiated its thirſt; it doth the ſame when browzing on the graſs at every blade it takes in its mouth. Its fleſh has an exquiſite taſte, and the natives prefer its ſkin to that of any other creature to make ſtrings for their bows. The nſima, or civet cat, is the true creature from which that odoriferous drug is taken, and, when genuine, valued at the rate of gold duſt: the hunting of it is dangerous,

by

by reaſon of its ſtrength and nimbleneſs, and its dreadful biting when it is caught. The ſura is a kind of land rat, which burrows under ground like moles. The fleſh is ſo exquiſite, that a feaſt among the grandees would be looked upon defective without it. The foreſts alſo abound with wild dogs, which, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are ſo fierce, that they will fly upon armed men, and attack whole droves of cows, goats, or ſheep. Their teeth are exceeding keen and ſharp; they never bark, but make a dreadful howling when hungry, or in purſuit of their prey. Another ſingular quadruped, which never ſets its feet upon the ground but it dies ſoon after, keeps itſelf conſtantly upon the trees. It is called entiengia, and is very ſmall, and its ſkin ſo beautifully ſpotted, that none but the kings of Congo, the princes of the blood, and ſuch nobles as obtain the privilege from him, have the liberty of wearing it. And even the kings of Loango, Cacongo, and Gey, receive that extraordinary fur as a conſiderable preſent, and a particular favour. Oſtriches are of ſurpriſing magnitude and beauty, and in great plenty. Their feathers, mixed with thoſe of the peacocks, which are here no leſs numerous and beautiful, are uſed inſtead of enſigns and ſtandards, and made into umbrellas. There are a great variety of parrots, but the moſt eſteemed birds of all are thoſe which they ſtyle, by way of excellence, the birds of muſic. They are ſomewhat bigger than Canary birds, their bills red, their feathers of the ſame colour; ſome of them, however, are green, or mixed, and only their bills and feet black, others are grey, others dun, and ſome all white, or all black; which laſt ſort is the moſt admired for the ſweetneſs of its note, but much more ſo for ſome articulate ſounds they give, which would incline one to believe, that they ſpeak as well as ſing. The fiſh kind is in this part likewiſe, as in other maritime countries, in great plenty and variety, both from the ſea, and from the multitude of rivers, which we have deſcribed. The pico marina, ſo called from the reſemblance of its mouth to the beak of a woodpecker, is a ſea fiſh of a large ſize, and prodigious ſtrength. It hath four fins on its back, three under its belly, and one on each ſide of its head; its tail is large and forked, by which it cuts the waves with ſurpriſing force and velocity. It is at war with every fiſh that ſwims, and with every thing it meets in its way, without being intimidated by the largeſt veſſels. The corvo marino, or ſea raven, is about ſix feet long, and big in proportion. They are likewiſe infeſted with a vaſt variety of ſerpents, ſome of them of a monſtrous length and thickneſs; rattleſnakes, vipers, and other venomous reptiles, whoſe bite is immediate death, if ſome powerful antidote be not ſpeedily applied. Scorpions, and other venomous inſects, both flying and reptile, are here likewiſe in great variety. The moſt pernicious and dangerous kind is the ant, or piſmire, of which they reckon no leſs than ſix different ſpecies, of different colours and ſizes, and all of them formidable, both on account of their prodigious number, and the miſchiefs they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but even to men and beaſts, whom they will ſurround in the night in ſuch ſwarms, that they will eat them to the very bone. Some of them infeſt the houſes in ſuch numbers, as to undermine the very foundations, and plague all kinds of inmates, almoſt, and ſometimes quite, to death. Others lay ſo thick upon the paths and highways, that one cannot move a ſtep without treading upon them, and having one's legs and thighs almoſt devoured by them. A third ſort, of a white and red colour, though very ſmall, will gnaw their way through the hardeſt wood, penetrate into a ſtrong cheſt, and, in a little while, devour all the clothes, linen, and every thing that is in it, except metals and ſtones. A fourth ſort, ſmall and black, leave a moſt intolerable ſtench upon every thing they touch, whether clothes or houſehold ſtuff, which are not eaſily ſweetened again. A fifth ſort harbours chiefly upon the leaves and branches of trees; and if a man chance to climb up to ſave himſelf from a wild beaſt, he is ſo tormented by them, that nothing but the dread of the jaws of the one could make him undergo the ſtings of the other. The ſixth and laſt ſort is of the flying kind, which live wholly under ground, till age furniſhes them with wings to fly; and then they riſe in ſuch ſwarms as darken the air, in the ſame manner as locuſts. Amidſt a great variety of theſe pernicious flying inſects, they have one ſpecies of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the induſtrious bee, which furniſhes the inhabitants with excellent honey and wax in ſuch prodigious plenty, that there is ſcarcely a hollow tree, cliff of a rock, or cleft of the earth, in which they do not find great quantities of their combs. Congo is divided into ſeveral provinces. St. Salvadore, or Banza, is the capital. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dando, the Coanza, the Vambra, and the Barbela. *Long.* 14. to 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. to 8. 30. S.

Congon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan; ninety-ſeven miles S. Schiras.

Congorlan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ſeventy-five miles NNE. Amadan.

Congrier en Pouance, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief

place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: ſix leagues and a half SW. Laval.

Cong-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty miles NE. Ping-lo.

Cong-tchouba, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: forty-five miles S. Tchontori.

Coni, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura, ſaid to be firſt founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Caliſtus II. The origin of the town is ſaid to be this: the inhabitants of ſome villages had been ſorely oppreſſed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to deflower the brides before their huſbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords, expelled them the country, and deſtroyed their caſtles, which had ſerved them as a protection for their enormities, and, leſt their tyrants ſhould return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. Their numbers daily increaſing, they formed an alliance with the city of Aſti, and Luchin, duke of Milan, and became a flouriſhing republic, which form of government continued ſome years. At length they ſubmitted to Charles, of Anjou, comte of Provence. Some time after his death, they came under Jane, queen of Naples, who being incapable of ſupporting the weight of government, the town of Coni, for protection, voluntarily ſubmitted to Amadeus VI, comte of Savoy; to which it has ſince continued faithful. It has been frequently beſieged, firſt in 1515, by the Swiſs, under Francis Stampa, a gentleman of Milan, to open a certain road to Francis I, who was then entering Italy, with a numerous army, to make war on the confederate princes. The unſhaken courage of the inhabitants appeared for the firſt time on this occaſion, for while other ſtronger towns of Piedmont ſurrendered, either to capitulation or force, Coni alone remained, and reſiſted all the attacks of the enemy. In the year 1542, it was again beſieged by Claude Annebaud, admiral of France, whom Francis I, out of hatred to the duke of Savoy, had ſent with an army of 18,000 men to lay waſte Piedmont; the beſieged had only three hundred foot, and fifty horſe; the French battered the town for the ſpace of ſix days, without intermiſſion, with eighteen pieces of heavy cannon, and did conſiderable miſchief to the walls and the moſt elevated buildings of the place, but after loſing about four hundred men killed, and many wounded, they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. Fifteen years after that, marechal Briſſac, one of the moſt experienced commanders of his time, who commanded the French army in Italy, attacked Coni moſt vigorouſly, but with no better ſucceſs; this ſiege continued fifty-eight days, fifty-two pieces of cannon playing without interruption on the walls of the town, which began to give way; but ſome new troops arriving from the Imperial army, the marechal Briſſac was compelled to retire, after having had 4000 men killed or wounded. In the year 1639, it was beſieged by the cardinal Valette and the duke of Longueville, during the civil wars which agitated Piedmont, without ſucceſs; nor did the comte of Harcourt ſucceed any better two years after, though he beſieged the place fifty-four days. It was again beſieged by the French in 1696, and in 1706. In 1705, the ducheſs of Savoy retired to Coni during the ſiege of Turin. In 1744, it was beſieged by the French and Spaniſh troops, who were however compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In conſequence of the rapid ſucceſſes of the French in Piedmont during the months of April and May, 1796, the king of Sardinia found it neceſſary to make overtures for peace, and placed Coni, with Alexandria, Suza, and Tortona, into the hands of the French, as hoſtages of his good faith: thirty-one miles S. Turin. *Long.* 25. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Conil, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fiſhing, eſpecially for tunnies, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much fallen off: ſix leagues SSE. Cadiz. *Long.* 10. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Conin, or *Konin*, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Kaliſch: eighteen miles SSE. Gneſne.

Coniſberg, or *Kongſberg*, or *Konſberg*, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, in which are ſome mines of ſilver, diſcovered in the year 1623: and in one a vein of gold was diſcovered in the year 1697. Some of theſe mines are exceedingly profitable, and ſome ſcarcely pay the expences of working: thirty-ſix miles SW. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 37. N.

Coniſton Water, a lake of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which empties itſelf into the river Leven, nine miles S. Hawkſhead.

Conitz, or *Choinitz*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: forty miles S. Dantzick.

Conkere, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 119. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Conlie, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sille-le-Guillaume; ten miles NW. Le Mans.

Conliège, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: two miles SE. Lons le Saunier.

Conlohongt,

Conbohongi, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 120 miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

Conn Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: ten miles N. Caſtlebar.

Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Weſtmeath, and King's county, on the ſouth by the county of Clare and the ſea, on the weſt by the ſea. It contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Sligo, which include 296 pariſhes, 4108 ſquare miles, and 95,821 houſes; one archbiſhopric, and five biſhoprics. It was formerly a kingdom of itſelf, till the reign of Henry II; and ſeveral times after attempted to throw off the dominion of their conquerors.

Connaux, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés; three leagues NE. Uzés.

Connecticut, one of the ſtates of United America, bounded on the north by Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt by the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, on the ſouth by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Long Iſland, and on the weſt by the ſtate of New York. Its ſhape is nearly a long ſquare, except towards the ſouth-weſt, a ſmall tract, about twelve miles long, and eight or nine wide; its length from eaſt to weſt, ſeventy-two miles, and breadth, from north to ſouth, forty-five. The climate is healthy, though ſubject to frequent changes of weather, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt; the winters are generally very ſevere, and the ſummers very hot. It is compoſed of mountains, hills, and vallies, with a great number of rivers, large and ſmall, and is divided into eight counties, Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middleſex, and Tollen. The principal productions are maize, wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, potatoes, pulſe, and fruits of different kinds, with plenty of meadow and paſture land. The inhabitants fatten a great number of cattle and ſwine: the butter and cheeſe are ſaid to be equal to the beſt of Europe. The principal trade of Connecticut is with the Weſt India iſlands; the principal exports are horſes, mules, oxen, beef, pork, maize, ſtaves, hoops, pine-boards, oak-plank, &c. To the other American ſtates they ſend pork, corn, butter, cheeſe, cider, apples, pot and pearl-aſhes, flax-ſeed, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 237,946, of theſe 2764 were ſlaves, the inhabitants are moſtly of Engliſh deſcent, and are Independents in religion. The principal towns are Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Norwich, Middleton, and Weathersfield; the principal rivers are Connecticut, Houſatonick, and Thames. Academies have been inſtituted at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret. Manufactures of woollen, linen, buttons, paper, glaſs, iron, &c. have been eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. Oil mills have been erected of a new and ingenious conſtruction. From September 30th, 1790, to September 30th, 1791, the amount of foreign exports from this ſtate was 710,310 dollars, beſides articles carried to different parts of the United States to a great amount. This ſtate at preſent owns and employs in the foreign and coaſting trade more than thirty-five thouſand tons of ſhipping.

Connecticut, a river of United America, which riſes in the northern part of New Hampſhire, ſeparating that ſtate from the ſtate of Vermont, enters the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts at Northfield, croſſes that ſtate and enters the ſtate of Connecticut about ſeven miles north from Hartford, and, after dividing the latter ſtate nearly in the center, runs into the ſea at the end of Long Iſland Sound.

Connels, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-five miles WSW. Chambersburg.

Conneré, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: four leagues ENE. Le Mans.

Connie (La), a river of France, which runs into the Loir, a little below Chateaudun.

Connoie Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: fifty miles E. Cape Ray.

Connon, a river of France, called alſo *Aa*, which runs into the Beuvron, ſix miles SE. Beuvron.

Connor, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, between Rocky Point and Port Morant.

Connor, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fifth century, and united with the ſee of Down in the year 1454, under the archbiſhop of Armagh: ſix miles N. Antrim.

Conopoli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: ten miles NE. Lepanto.

Conoſtein-Engers, or *Engers*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: four miles N. Coblentz.

Conou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, on the coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: ſixty-ſix miles ESE. Lar.

Conques, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: ſix leagues N. Rhodez.

Conques, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: one league and a half NE. Carcaſſonne, and three and three quarters ESE. Montolieu.

Conquet (Le), a ſeaport town of France,

in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brest: three leagues and a half W. Brest. *Long.* 12. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Consar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: fifty-two miles NW. Ispahan.

Consarbruck, or *Conz*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, situated at the conflux of the Saar and the Moselle; two miles S. Treves.

Consbach, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: thirty-two miles N. Wardberg.

Conserans, or *Conserans*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gascony, and the diocese of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Lizier, the capital: it was bounded on the east by Foix, on the south by Catalonia, and on the north and west by Comminges.

Conset's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Barbadoes, north of Conset's Point: ten miles NE. by E. Bridge-town.

Conset's Point, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Barbadoes.

Consiglione, a town of the island of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazar: nineteen miles S. Palermo.

Consow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-eight miles SE. Radom.

Consstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: thirteen miles ESE. Namslau, and twenty-three NE. Brieg.

Constance, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on a lake called *Boden See*, or the *Lake of Constance*; it is very ancient, and was formerly Imperial, but placed under the ban of the empire in the year 1548, by the emperor Charles the Fifth, for deserting the Roman Catholic religion. In the year 1549, it was placed under the power of the house of Austria, by Ferdinand I, and though the estates of Swabia refused their assent, the subjection was ratified by the diet at Augsburg. Being neglected by the house of Austria, the town fell to decay: some attempts were made by the emperor Joseph, in the year 1785, to introduce some manufactures from Geneva, by allowing a free exercise of religious worship, which may in time operate in its favour. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 570, the see being removed hither from Windish, a place in Switzerland, about six miles distant. The bishop, however, as a prince of the circle of Swabia, no longer resides at Constance, his residence is at Merseberg. From the year 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, in which John Huss and Jerom of Prague were both sentenced to be burned: thirty miles ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

Constance, a lake of Switzerland, see *Boden See*.

Constantia, a hamlet or village of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its wine, produced from vines, said to be originally brought from Schiras, in Persia.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia: fifty miles SW. Cordova, and forty-two NNE. Seville.

Constantina, or *Costhinah*, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or district of Algiers, situated on the Rumnel, formerly called *Cirta*, and one of the strongest towns of Numidia: abundance of ruins give evidence of its ancient grandeur: twenty leagues ESE. Boujeia. *Long.* 6. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Constantinople, a city of Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, anciently called *Byzantium*, but changed to Constantinople by the emperor Constantine, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the East; the Turks call it *Islambol*, or the Fertile Place. It is one of the largest cities in Europe, being thirty-four or thirty-five miles round, including the suburbs; its figure is triangular, with two sides to the sea. The harbour lies to the north, which is convenient and large, and of easy approach from the Black Sea, or from the Mediterranean. It is surrounded with walls of free-stone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked with 250 towers. There are twenty-two gates, six on the land side, and sixteen towards the sea. The streets are badly paved, narrow, dark, and slippery, interspersed here and there with beautiful edifices, public baths, &c. in the midst of low houses, built of wood or earth, which often disappear in the night, destroyed by fire, or plundered by the soldiery. The inhabitants are said to amount to 900,000, 300,000 of which are Greeks, nearly 200,000 Armenians, the rest Turks or other Europeans. Prince Cantimer counted 40,000 houses, without including the suburbs: those of the rich are sumptuously and elegantly decorated. They reckon seven royal mosques, built with magnificence and taste, and maintained with care, surrounded with spacious courts, and adorned with beautiful fountains. Among the most celebrated is that of Saint Sophia, which fronts the great gate of the seraglio; it was built by the emperor Justinian, and the Turks hold it in the same veneration as did the Christians; the Grand Signior going there in person every Friday. The revenue belonging to it is very great, and it will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Besides a prodigious number of mosques, the Greeks have thirty churches in the city and suburbs, the Armenians a great many, and the Roman Catholics several, and the Swedish nation has been permitted to build a Lutheran church. The seraglio, which occupies the place of ancient Byzantium, was built by Mahomet II, and is three leagues in circumference,

ference, including the gardens; it is an aſſemblage of palaces and apartments, placed by the ſide of one another, without ſymmetry, and without order. The outſide appearance has nothing great, cypreſſes and other evergreens being the chief things to be ſeen; the interior apartments are adorned with paintings of flowers, landſcapes, &c. furniſhed with baths, marble baſons, French and Venetian looking-glaſſes, Perſian tapeſtry, China vaſes, &c. The principal entrance of the palace is of marble, and is called *Capi*, that is *The Port*, which name is given ſometimes to the whole empire. Through this gate is the entrance to the firſt court, in which are the mint, the infirmary, and other buildings. The ſecond court is called the Divan-court, the great council chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treaſury, and ſtables. To the north, adjoining to the Divan, is the ſeraglio, properly ſo called, through which is a narrow paſſage leading to the audience-chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far ambaſſadors are permitted to come, but no farther. Betwixt the two moſques of Sultan Soliman and Bajazet is the old ſeraglio, in which are ſhut up the wives of the deceaſed Sultans. The ſlave-market is ſituated near a ſtreet which leads to Adrianople. The caſtle of Seven Towers is a ſtate priſon, and ſituated near the ſea of Marmora. Weſt of the city is the imperial palace of Aijub, or Saint Job, with a village of the ſame name, which may be reckoned one of the fauxbourgs, where, in a moſque, is the tomb of the Sultan Othman, founder of the empire. Galata is another fauxbourg, ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers; the inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews, who chooſe it for their reſidence, for the ſake of living with greater liberty than in the city. Pera is another fauxbourg, ſituated on an eminence, from whence may be ſeen the ſeraglio, and the coaſt of Aſia; the air is more pure than in the city; here the ambaſſadors of Europe reſide; and the moſt reſpectable ſort of Greeks. Tophana, ſo called from the cannon-foundry eſtabliſhed there, is another fauxbourg. The plague generally viſits this city every year, and makes dreadful havock: fires deſtroy a great many houſes, which, perhaps, are increaſed by the hopes of plunder. Among the principal curioſities of Conſtantinople, may be reckoned the ancient Hippodrome, by the Turks called Atmeidan, in which ſtands a pyramid of Theban marble, inſcribed with hieroglyphics; the coloſſus, or pillar, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquare blocks of free-ſtone; a triangular pillar of caſt braſs, repreſenting three ſerpents folded in each other, but the triple head fallen off; a column erected in honour of the emperor Arcadius, &c. Conſtantinople was conſecrated the ſeat of the Roman empire in the year 330; and continued the reſidence of the Chriſtian emperors in the eaſtern part of the empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions. *Long.* 46. 40. E. Ferro *Lat.* 41. N.

Conſtantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, on the river Slucza: eight miles NNW. Braclaw, and ninety-ſix SE. Lucko.

Conſuegra, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, containing two pariſhes, and three convents. It belongs to the knights of Malta: twenty-five miles SSE. from Toledo, and ſixty-four W. Cuença.

Conta, a river of Italy, in Genoa, which runs into the ſea near Albenga.

Contay, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: three leagues and a half NNE. Amiens.

Contchoudſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 380 miles ENE. Laſſa. *Long.* 115. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Conteſa, a town of European Turkey, with a port, ſituated in the province of Macedonia, in a ſmall iſland, at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon: ſixteen leagues E. Salonica. *Long.* 41. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Conthil, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: two leagues NNW. Dieuze.

Contigliano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near a lake to which it gives name: three leagues W. from Rieti.

Contigne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: three miles N. Chateauneuf.

Contoocook, a river of United America, in New Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, four miles N. Concord.

Contreki, a town of Arabia: 180 miles S. Maſcat.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Aignan: ten miles S. Blois.

Conty, town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens, on the Selle: four leagues S. Amiens.

Conu, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twelve miles N. Ajaccio.

Converſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: fifteen miles ESE. Bari.

Converſera, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Conway, ſee *Aberconway*.

Conway, a river of North Wales, which riſes from a lake, ſituated where the three counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet; twelve miles north of Dolgelly, and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Iriſh Sea, at Aberconway.

Conway Town, a town of North America, in New Brunſwick: forty-five miles SSE. Frederick's Town.

Conz, ſee *Conſarbruck*.

Conza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, of which it is conſidered the capital; ſituated at the foot of the Apennines, near the head of the Ofanto: the ſee of an archbiſhop. Its principal commerce is marble: forty-eight miles E. Naples. *Long.* 32. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Cook's River, a river of North America, which runs into the Northern Pacific Ocean, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Banks, that is between *Long.* 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 42. and 59. 10. N. Captain Cook ſailed up this river ſeventy leagues, as far as *Long.* 210. E. and *Lat.* 61. 30. N. without finding any appearance of its ſource.

Cook's Strait, a ſtrait in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which divides the two iſlands of New Zealand.

Cookhouſe, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 107 miles NW. New York.

Coolany, a river of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, which runs into the Ardnaglaſs Bay, five miles SW. Sligo.

Cooli-pon, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: five miles N. Tie-ling-Hotun.

Coollo, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: thirty-nine miles SW. Cattack.

Coolome, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: twenty miles SW. Oakfuſee.

Cooly Point, a cape of Ireland, at the north entrance into Dundalk Bay, on the coaſt of Louth. *Long.* 6. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Coomtah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Berar country: forty-five miles NE. Nagpour.

Coopa, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty miles ENE. Iſpahan.

Cooper, one of the Bermudas Iſlands.

Cooper's River, a river of North America, which joins the Aſhley at Charleſtown, South Carolina.

Cooper's Iſland, an iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, near Batavia.

Cooper's Iſland, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about five miles long, and from one to two wide. *Long.* 65. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

Cooper's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 57. S.

Coos-Bayhar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: thirty miles WNW. Rangamutty.

Cooſy, or *Coſa*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, twenty miles E. Boglipour, in the country of Bahar.

Cootehill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: eleven miles NE. Cavan.

Coots, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: thirteen miles NNE. Reading.

Copatz, a town in the iſland of Cherſo: eight miles N. Cherſo.

Copenhagen, a city, ſeaport, and capital of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a moraſs, and ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmall lakes; yet the air is not unwholeſome. It was only a village till the year 1254, when it became a town. In 1443, it was erected into a biſhop's ſee, and made the reſidence of the king; but ſuffered to enjoy its own municipal laws. A fire, in the year 1728, in twenty-four hours, conſumed 1650 houſes, five churches, the univerſity, and four colleges. Another fire, in the month of February, 1794, deſtroyed the royal palace. Copenhagen is accounted the beſt built city of the North; the ſtreets are well paved, with a foot-way on each ſide, but too narrow for general uſe. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of free-ſtone, the houſes of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and built in the Italian ſtyle. The harbour is always crowded with ſhips, and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize cloſe to the warehouſes on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houſes, four royal palaces, nineteen churches, and a great number of public buildings, eleven public places, or markets, and 186 ſtreets, almoſt all broad, and in a ſtraight line. The palace, which was burnt down in the year 1794, was an immenſe pile of building, of hewn ſtone, the wings and ſtables of brick, ſtuccoed: this palace was called *Chriſtianſburg*, being built by Chriſtian VI, at his own expence, without laying any tax on his ſubjects. The hoſpital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 330 beds, occupied by as many poor: the church is ſo placed that ſervice may be heard by thoſe who are confined to their bed. The houſe of orphans ſupports ſixty boys and forty girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, deſigned for aſtronomical obſervations. The exchange is a large Gothic building; veſſels are brought very near it by means of canals: here the merchants aſ-

ſemble,

ſemble; here are bookſellers' ſhops, magazines of cloth, ſilk ſtuffs manufactured in the town, and other merchandize. This city owes its preſent beauty to the fire of 1728, having been rebuilt in a better ſtyle. The new part of the town, raiſed by the late king, Frederic V, is extremely beautiful: it conſiſts of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of four broad ſtreets leading to it, in oppoſite directions. In the middle of the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederic V, in bronze, as large as life, which is juſtly admired. It was caſt at the expence of the Eaſt India Company, by Saly, and coſt 80,000 pounds ſterling. *Long.* 12. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Copiapo, a river of South America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, a little to the north of the town of Copiapo.

Copiapo, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili, rich in gold mines, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Chili: there are likewiſe mines of iron, copper, ſulphur, and lead: the whole ſoil is impregnated with ſal gem: ſaltpetre is common. From Copiapo to Coquimbo is neither town or village.

Copiapo, a town of South America, in Chili, which gives name to a juriſdiction: 140 miles NNW. Rioja. *Long.* 52. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 50. S.

Copland Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, with a lighthouſe, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea: eleven miles ESE. Carrickfergus. *Long.* 5. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

Coppay, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: two miles weſt from the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Lewis.

Coppenbrugge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Spiegelberg: nineteen miles SW. Hanover.

Coppermine, a river of North America, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 111. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. N.

Coppermine Hills, hills of North America. *Long.* 112. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Coppet, a town and barony of Swiſſerland, ſituated on a lake of Geneva, in the bailiwick of Nion, and canton of Bern. The caſtle of Coppet ſtood an obſtinate ſiege in the year 1536, when the Bernois conquered the country of Vaud; it then belonged to the houſe of Saluzzo. It belonged lately to the celebrated Mr. Neckar: four miles S. Nion.

Coptopſkill, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: forty-two miles N. New York.

Coquet, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the ſea, ſeven miles SE. Alnwick.

Coquet, a ſmall iſland of England, in the German Ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coaſt of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. *Long.* 1. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili; the fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reſide there: the country produces corn enough to export annually four or five veſſels of 400 tons each to Lima. There are many mines of gold and ſilver.

Coquimbo, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Chili, the ſecond town founded by Valdivia, about a quarter of a league from the ſea, on a river of the ſame name; the ſtreets are built in a line, from north to ſouth, and eaſt to weſt; well watered and ſhaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. The number of houſes between two and three hundred. It has been plundered ſeveral times by the Engliſh: ten miles SW. Rioja. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 55. S.

Cor, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the deſert of Cobi. *Long.* 111. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

Corace, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, four miles S. Belicaſtro.

Corah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 138 miles SE. Agra, and fifty-three SSW. Lucknow.

Corazan, ſee *Choraſan*.

Coray, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: four leagues WNW. Quimper.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Waldeck, of which it is the capital. It was formerly Imperial. In the year 1760, the Hanoverians were defeated by the French near this town: twelve miles NW. Waldeck, and ſeventy E. Cologn. *Long* 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Corbeil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, ſituated on both ſides of the Seine, at its conflux with the Juine. It contains three fauxbourgs, and four churches. The principal trade is tanning leather: nine miles NNW. Melun, and fifteen S. Paris.

Corbeilles, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: eight miles NW. Montargis.

Corbelin, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: thirty miles ESE. Lyons.

Corbeny, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: fifteen miles NNW. Reims.

Corbera,

Corberra, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty miles S. Valencia.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amiens. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1636, and retaken by Louis XIII, the same year. Louis XIV dismantled it in 1673: three leagues E. Amiens, and six W. Péronne.

Corbieres, a town of Switzerland, and chief place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Friburg: ten miles S. Friburg.

Corbieres, a vally of France, near the Pyrenées, celebrated by a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

Corbigny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nyevre: nine leagues NE. Nevers.

Corbits, a place of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Meissen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Prussians and Imperialists.

Corbridge, a town of England, in Northumberland: formerly a borough, sending members to parliament, now discontinued. It was burned by the Scots, in the year 1296, and suffered severely from the same invaders in 1311: four miles E. Hexham.

Corcang, or *Alforjaniyah*, a town of Asia, on the river Gihun.

Corcelle, a river of France, which runs into the Arroux, near Autun.

Corcia, a town of the island of Corsica: fourteen miles NNW. Corte.

Corcieux, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bruyères: two leagues and a half SSW. St. Diey.

Corczyce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-six miles N. Constantinow.

Corczyn, or *Kortschin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Vistula: forty-eight miles WSW. Sandomirz.

Cordeliers, mountains of South America, see *Andes*.

Cordes, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gaillac: three leagues and a half N. Gaillac.

Cordes Toulousiques, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: twenty miles NW. Thoulouse.

Cordesshagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: ten miles W. Coslin.

Cordesse, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Autun: two leagues N. Autun.

Cordevado, a town of Italy, belonging to the state of Venice, in the country of Friuli: five miles N. Concordia.

Cordevol, a river of Italy, which runs into the Piave, between Belluno and Feltri.

Cordon, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the Bay of Realejo.

Cordova, a province of Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andalusia; bounded on the north by Estramadura and the country of La Mancha, on the east by the country of Jaen and Grenada, on the south by the province of Seville, and on the west by Seville and Estramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of Morena and vast plains, with here and there sharp naked rocks, and deep vallies between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentisks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game is abundant, with a great number of sheep and goats. The principal towns are Cordova Lucena, and Montilla: the principal river is the Guadalquivir, which crosses it nearly in the centre, from north-east to south-west

Cordova, an ancient and rich city of Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains. Its ancient name was *Corduba*, and is said by some to have been built by Marcellus, though others suppose it to be more ancient. It was certainly a town of consideration under the Romans; the two Senecas and the poet Lucan were born here. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is supported by sixteen arches. The ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings is large and beautiful, but has lately been converted into stables, in which 100 Andalusian horses are usually kept. In the first ages after its foundation, this city possessed an university, in which all the sciences were cultivated. The elder Seneca, who wrote the Art of Persuasion; Seneca, preceptor to Nero; Gallio, the orator; Lucan, author of the Pharsalia; Seneca, the tragedian; Seneca, the historian; and many other eminent men, studied there. This university flourished likewise under the Moors. It is the see of a bishop, and contains, besides the cathedral, sixteen parish churches, thirty-six convents, sixteen hospitals, and two colleges. The cathedral church was built by the Moors for a mosque, out of the ruins of an ancient Roman temple. The fauxbourgs are handsome, and large enough to be taken for towns: seventy-five miles NE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Cordova, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres; about 100 leagues in length, and seventy in breadth, crossed by several chains of mountains, and watered by several rivers. The principal town is called by the same name, besides which there are some villages. The inha-

bitants feed a great number of cattle and horſes, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous, ſome of which are of an amazing ſize, and exceedingly dangerous, others are harmleſs. This province is but little known.

Cordova, a town of South America, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, founded in the year 1550, by Nugnez Prado, and about twenty years after erected into a biſhopric. *Long.* 43. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

Cordova (New), ſee *Cumana*.

Cordovan (Tower of), a lighthouſe at the mouth of the river Gironde, on the coaſt of France.

Core Bank, a narrow iſland of United America, on the coaſt of North Carolina, about forty miles long, and hardly two broad. *Long.* 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

Corea, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the north by Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt by the ſea of Japan, on the ſouth by a narrow ſea which parts it from the Japaneſe iſlands, and on the weſt by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China. It is a peninſula, being every where ſurrounded with the ſea except towards the north. It is governed by a king, tributary of the emperor of China, and divided into eight provinces, Hien-king, Ping-ngan, Hoang-hai, Kiang-yuen, King-ki, Tchu-ſin, King-chan, and Tchuen-lo. There are many towns exceedingly populous, whoſe inhabitants follow nearly the ſame cuſtoms, and are of the ſame religion, as the Chineſe. Corea abounds in corn and rice, of which laſt they have two kinds, one which delights in water, and the other cultivated on dry ground like corn, which is the better ſort. There are mines of gold and ſilver in the mountains, and good pearl fiſheries on the coaſt. Corea extends from north to ſouth about 500 miles, and about 200 wide from eaſt to weſt.

Cored, a town of Egypt: ſixteen miles NE. Belbeis.

Coreglio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca: fifteen miles N. Lucca.

Corella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama: ſix leagues from Tudella.

Corendelin, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: ten miles N. Soleure.

Corfcaſtle, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated in the centre of what is called *The Iſle of Purbeck*, governed by the mayor and barons, who claim the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports. It takes its name from a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by king Edgar; now in ruins. Here Edward, king of England, called the Martyr, was murdered by order of Elfrida, to obtain the crown for her ſon Ethelred. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Tueſday: eighteen miles SSW. Poole, and 121 W. London.

Corfu, an iſland of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, about fifteen leagues long, and eight wide; anciently known under the names of *Scheria*, *Phæacia*, *Corcyra*, and *Drepano*. In the beſt days of Greece the Corcyrians formed a powerful republic; in ſucceeding times it belonged to the king of Naples, afterwards ſold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of galleys in the port, and a ſtrong garriſon to defend this and the neighbouring iſlands. This iſland contains above 50,000 ſouls, and is divided into four bailiwicks or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the moſt delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. There are ſome places mountainous and barren, and good water is ſcarce. Salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the iſland.

Corfu, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, the ſeat of a bailiff, a proveditor, a captain, &c. and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is fortified, and defended by two fortreſſes; it has a good harbour, and the town has a conſiderable degree of trade. *Long.* 37. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Corga, a country of India, near the coaſt of Malabar, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Myſore country, on the ſouth by the country of the Nayrs, and on the weſt by the ſea.

Corgoloin, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: five miles N. Beaune.

Cori, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: ten miles S. Paleſtrino.

Coria, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains two churches, two convents, and two hoſpitals; near it are medicinal ſprings: ninety miles E. Toledo, and 110 ESE. Madrid. *Long.* 10. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Coria, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquiver: ſeven miles from Seville.

Coriaco, a town of South America, in the province of Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name: forty miles E. New Cordova.

Coriderva, a rock, ſituated about two miles and a half SW. from Ila, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

Corinth, or *Corinto*, or *Coranto*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, ſituated near a narrow iſthmus to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the reſt of Greece, between

between the Gulf of Lepanto and that of Engia. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally deſtroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman conſul. The riches found in the city were immenſe, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire formed what was called Corinthian braſs: this happened in the year 146 before Chriſt. Julius Cæſar endeavoured to reſtore it to its former grandeur, and ſent thither a colony; to whom St. Paul preached, and wrote his two Epiſtles. Under the Eaſtern emperors, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſubject to the patriarch of Conſtantinople. Roger, king of Naples, became poſſeſſed of it in the empire of Emanuel. It had afterwards ſovereigns of its own, who ceded it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II, in the year 1458. The Venetians retook it in 1687, and held it till the year 1715, when they loſt it to the Turks, in whoſe hands it has remained ever ſince. The town at preſent contains about thirteen or fourteen hundred inhabitants; each houſe has a garden, planted with orange and other fruit trees: forty-ſix miles E. Athens, and 342 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 40. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Coriſco, two iſlands of that name in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea, belonging to Benin.

Corita, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſeventeen miles SSW. Leon.

Cork, a county of Ireland, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the north by the county of Limerick, on the eaſt by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth-weſt, by the ſea, and on the weſt by the county of Kerry; ninety-nine Engliſh miles in length, and ſeventy-one in breadth. It contains 269 pariſhes, 76,739 houſes, and 416,000 ſouls. The county contains more ſoil that is good than bad, and ſome parts of the county are highly cultivated, the whole is hilly, and, a few places excepted, barren of timber. The principal towns are Cork, Kingſale, Youghal, Mallow, Doneraile, and Bandon-bridge; the principal rivers are Bandon, Blackwater, and Lee. The borough towns which return members to the Iriſh parliament are Cork, Rathcormuck, Middleton, Charleville, Caſtlemartyr, Baltimore, Clonekilty, Bandon-bridge, Doneraile, Kingſale, Mallow, and Youghal, two likewiſe are returned for the county.

Cork, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Roſs, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Caſhel, ſituated on a iſland in the river Lee, with two large ſtone bridges over the principal branches of the river. The town has been ſo much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increaſed in proportion. Several broad ſtreets have been lately added, by filling up the canals that formerly run through them. The earl of Marlborough beſieged and took this town from king James's army in 1690, when the duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8600 houſes, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 1300l. out of which the mayor has a ſalary of 500l. Its wealth ariſes from the capacious and commodious haven called the *Cove*, one of the beſt in the world: the entrance ſafe, in which any number of ſhips may ride ſecure from every wind. Twelve hundred veſſels have reſorted here in a year in time of peace, and it is defended by a fort in the great iſland. Ships from all nations victual here. Veſſels of 120 tons may come up to the quay, but thoſe of burden unload at Paſſage, five miles and a half from Cork. The exportation, the largeſt in the kingdom, conſiſts chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other proviſions. Here are two good modern hoſpitals for poor boys, beſides alms-houſes, ſchools, an infirmary, exchange, and cuſtom-houſe, which, as well as the other public buildings and walks, are no great ornament to the city. The houſes are old, and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city moſtly compoſed of lanes, interſecting the ſtreets at right angles. Cork is governed by a mayor, iheriffs, and common council, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 120 miles SW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Corlay, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: five leagues NW. Loudeac.

Corling, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Perſante. It has conſiderable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailliwic: fourteen miles SE. Colberg, and thirty-ſix E. Cammin.

Cormantin (Little), a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort: four miles WSW. Great Cormantin.

Cormantin (Great), a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the territory of Fantin: large and populous, containing 1200 men, who are all traders or fiſhermen. *Long.* 18. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

Cormeilles, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil, four miles WNW. Breteuil.

Cormeilles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Pont Audemar: three leagues NNE. Lisieux.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tours: seven miles SE. Tours.

Cormicy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: ten miles NW. Reims.

Cormolain, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: ten miles SSW. Baveux.

Cormons, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: seven miles SW. Goritz.

Corna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: six miles NW. Bassora.

Cornau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Diepholz: six miles N. Diepholz.

Corne, an island, ten miles long, and one wide, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

Corné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: seven miles E. Angers.

Cornegliano, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan: twelve miles SW. Parma.

Corneillan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: five miles S. Aire.

Corneille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne: four leagues SW. Falaise.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, the see of a bishop, immediately held from the Pope, and united with the see of Monte Fiascone: thirty-eight miles NW. Rome.

Cornetta, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: eighty miles E. Ispahan.

Corniglano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles WNW. Alba.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese: fifteen miles E. Milan.

Cornillia, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: four miles and a half SW. Spezza.

Cornillon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont St. Esprit: seven miles SW. Pont St. Esprit.

Cornimont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remiremont: three leagues and a quarter E. Remiremont.

Cornito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: seven miles SSW. Cangiano.

Cornogal, a town of the island of Ceylon: 30 miles NNW. Candi.

Cornouailles, before the revolution, a country of France, in Bretagne.

Cornus, a town of the island of Sardinia; eighteen miles SE. Bosa.

Cornus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: ten miles E. Cahors.

Cornus, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Afrique: fourteen miles E. St. Afrique.

Cornwall, the most westerly county of England, is almost an island, being surrounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the east, where it is bounded by the county of Devon for the length of forty-three miles from north to south. From this boundary to the westward, the land continually decreases in breadth, forming itself into a figure resembling a cornucopia; having the Bristol channel on the north, and the English channel on the south, both seas meeting in a manner in a point, at the promontory called the *Land's End*, on the west. In some places it is almost eighteen miles across; in others, about thirteen; and in some not more than five. The whole length is about seventy-eight miles. It contains nine hundreds, 201 parishes, and 758,484 acres. The land, stretching itself out in the form of a narrow peninsula, is high and mountainous in the center, and declines towards the sea on each side. On the sea-shores and the vallies, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almost only seats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit, in many parts, the appearance of a dreary waste. In the vallies, on the sea-coasts and great rivers, and in almost all the low and flat grounds in more inland situations, are to be found strata of marl, rich loams, and clays, which, being alternately intermixed, and with poorer soils, afford an extensive field to the industry of the inhabitants. The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from west to east, a very considerable distance into the county of Devon, to the farthest part of the Dartmore hills. This extensive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and storms, have washed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners. Formerly, immense quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eastern part of Cornwall; but at present the chief seat of mining lies to the westward of Saint Austle. From hence to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various strata, extending along the northern coast, keeping a breadth of about seven miles. The annual produce of tin for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting nearly to 10l. 10s. per block, exclusive

clusive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 330,000 pounds. From the ſtream-ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and ſometimes more. The ſuperior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from four to twelve per hundred weight. Native gold has been found in ſome ſtream works, and alſo, but more minutely, blended in ſome mines of tin. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding, on an average, about eleven, three fourths, in the hundred; and conſequently producing about 4,700 tons of copper. The greateſt part of the copper ores are ſent out of the country to be ſmelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l. There are alſo ſome lead mines in different parts of the county, but they are not much worked at preſent, nor is their produce great, although the ores in general, it is ſaid, produce a pretty conſiderable proportion of ſilver. Of iron ore there is abundance in many parts of the country; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Many tons have indeed been lately ſent to Wales, which the proprietors ſay is ſo rich, that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably, the ore they received has not been properly analyſed. Some ſtate the number of men employed in the mines at 22,000; others, at not above 9000; but including the ſtreamers, who are a diſtinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, employed in raiſing the ore, waſhing, ſtamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the ſummer months. From its being open to the vaſt Atlantic ocean, without the intervention of any land almoſt to the coaſt of America, it receives the whole force of the ſouth-weſt winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great Britain four-fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moiſture, and frequently ſubject to fogs, but they are not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which Gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice-houſes. From the prevalency of the ſouth-weſt winds alſo, it is very difficult to raiſe plantations of trees in expoſed ſituations; and it is only in ſheltered vales where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found, although there is no doubt that this country, as well as the greateſt part of all continents and iſlands, has originally been covered with wood. Myrtles grow every where in the open air, without the aid of green-houſes, both in this county and Devonſhire, particularly on the ſouthern coaſts. Many other tender green-houſe plants are to be ſeen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit-trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eaſtern part of the county a great deal of cider is made, and of very good quality; but very little is produced to the weſt of Truro. The mulberry-tree flouriſhes well in Cornwall, in the weſtern parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns forty-four members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Boſſiney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Grampound, Helſton, Launceſton or Dunheved, Liſkeard or Liſkerret, Eaſt-Looe, Weſt-Looe or Portpigham, Loſtwithiel, Mitchell or Midſholl, Newport, Penryn, Saint Germain's, Saint Ive's, Saint Mawe's, Saltaſh, Tregony, and Truro.

Cornwall, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: thirty miles W. Hartford.

Cornwallis, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia: forty-two miles NW. Halifax. *Long.* 64. 15. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Cornwell, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: fifteen miles S. Newhaven.

Corny, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz, two leagues and a half S. Metz.

Coromandel (Coaſt of), the eaſtern coaſt of Hindooſtan along the Carnatic, ſo called, extending from Cape Calymere. *Lat.* 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kiſtnah. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Coron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: one league and a half WSW. Vihiers.

Coron, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a gulf, to which it gives name: anciently called the *Gulf of Meſſina*, with a large harbour. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1685, after a moſt obſtinate ſiege, which laſted forty-nine days. The Turks retook it in the year 1715, with little loſs: eighty miles SSW. Corinth. *Long.* 39. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

Coronda al Reig, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five miles NW. Iſpahan.

Coronil, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: thirty miles S. Seville.

Coroorua, one of the Pelew iſlands.

Corpeau, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: ſeven miles S. Beaune.

Corpoon's Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt

coaſt of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher: two miles SW. Diep Town.

Corps, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: twenty miles SE. Grenoble.

Corpſund-les-Trois-Maries, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: three leagues S. Rennes.

Corra, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, on the lake Zare: fifteen miles SE. Kin.

Corra, a river of Perſia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in the province of Segeſtan.

Corraan, a peninſula of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo, ſeparated from Achill iſland by a narrow channel. It is about ſeven miles from eaſt to weſt, and from two to four miles wide.

Correga, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: ten miles NNE. Peniche.

Correggio, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, in the duchy of Modena; united to the Modeneſe in 1635; defended by a caſtle: eight miles NW. Modena, and twenty-five S. Mantua.

Corrans, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: five miles N. Brignoles.

Correze, a department of France; bounded on the north by the department of the Creuſe, on the eaſt by the departments of Puy-de-Dome and Cantal, on the ſouth by that of the Lot, and on the ſouth-weſt by that of the Dordogne, and on the north-weſt by the department of Vienne. Tulle is the capital.

Correze, a river of France, which riſes about twenty miles NE. Tulle, paſſes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, three miles below Brive. It gives name to a department through which it paſſes.

Correze, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle, on a river of the ſame name: eight miles NE. Tulle.

Corrib-Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway: twenty miles long, and from two to five wide. The ſouthern extremity is about three miles N. Galway.

Corrientes (Las), a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt coaſt of the river Plata: eighty leagues N. Santa Fe. *Long.* 42. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. S.

Corrin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: eighty miles NW. Iſpahan.

Corroſin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare: ſeven miles NNW. Ennis.

Corſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles E. Aleſſano.

Corſe, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſeven miles NE. Angers.

Corſeul, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Dinan: two leagues WNW. Dinan, and four and a half E. Lamballe.

Corſham, a town of England, in the county of Wilts; with a weekly market on Wedneſday. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is now conſiderable for its woollen manufacture: nine miles ENE. Bath, and ninety-eight W. London.

Corſiara, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles SW. Schiras.

Corſica, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about ninety miles in length, and from twenty-five to forty-five in breadth, called by the ancient Greeks *Kyrnos* or *Kirnon*; the Romans called it Corſica. In the time of Pliny, the number of towns was thirty-four, five or ſix of which only exiſt at preſent. It is not one of the moſt agreeable countries of Europe, but not ſuch as is deſcribed by Seneca, who was baniſhed thither; he repreſents it as ſurrounded with rocks, and affording nothing but barren deſerts, in want of water and bread-corn, and winter deſtroying the olives. This is not a juſt repreſentation: the inhabitants reap good harveſts in ſummer, and gather plenty of fruit in the autumn; the warmth of the climate is cooled by the ſea-breezes. The air is healthy, except on the eaſt coaſt near Aleria, and ſome few other places, where the marſhes exhale malignant vapours. There are ſeveral excellent ports on the coaſts; the interior part is very mountainous; a long chain of mountains divides it into two unequal parts; in which are diſperſed thick foreſts; it is watered by a great number of rivers well ſupplied with fiſh, and the coaſts abound with tunny, ſturgeon, oyſters, &c. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, both hot and cold. Quadrupeds are in great number; the horſes are ſmall, but lively; aſſes and mules are likewiſe ſmall, but of wonderful ſpirit and agility. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but in general lean; the cows give but little milk, for want of better paſture; the inhabitants generally make uſe of oil inſtead of butter. Goats and ſheep are in great plenty. Among the wild animals, is the mouffoli, an animal like a ſtag in ſize and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely ſhy and nimble: wild boars are common, as likewiſe foxes, but not wolves. Among the birds, are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood-pigeons, thruſhes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. The ſcorpion

found in the iſland is without venom; a large ſpider, whoſe ſting is as ſharp as that of the bee, ſeems the only venomous inſect in the iſland. Near Vico is a foreſt of wood, ſaid to be capable of maintaining a numerous fleet. Oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, cheſnuts, and olives flouriſh here; the latter is one of its principal riches. Vines grow almoſt in every part of the iſland; the wines are ſweet and ſtrong, and generally uſed by the Germans inſtead of mountain. Other trees are the mulberry, laurel, myrtle, &c. Wheat is cultivated; as likewiſe barley, rye, and millet. Bees produce a great deal of honey, which is liable to be bitter, and not much admired; but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and ſilver: a mine of the latter was opened in the year 1767, where a quintal of mineral produced eighteen ounces of ſilver. Here and there are found mines of alum and ſaltpetre; the granite of Corſica is nearly equal to the Oriental. Porphyry, jaſper, talk, amianthies, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, are found ſcattered in the mountains; and the South coaſt abounds with beautiful coral. Corſica was at one time ſubject to the Carthaginians, who, to render the inhabitants the more ſubmiſſive, deſtroyed their vines and olive trees—a deteſtable piece of policy, and unworthy of any nation. The Romans drove out the Carthaginians; the Goths ſucceeded the Romans, and the Saracens the Goths. The Franks took it from the latter, and gave it to the pope. The pope ceded it to the republic of Piſa. The Genoeſe having vanquiſhed the Piſans, became maſters of this iſland. The Corſicans mortally hated the Genoeſe for their rigorous treatment, and ſeveral times attempted to throw off their yoke. In the year 1735, the malcontents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government; and in 1736 they proclaimed Theodore Baron Newhoff, a native of Weſtphalia, for their king. The Genoeſe called in the French to their aſſiſtance; and Theodore, unable to reſiſt their united power, left the iſland to ſolicit friends in England and elſewhere; but he ſolicited in vain. Involved in debt, he was ſeveral years confined in England a priſoner in the King's Bench, till relieved by an act of inſolvency; when he regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica for the uſe of his creditors, and died at Weſtminſter in 1756. In the abſence of Theodore, the malcontents were headed by Gaffori, who was aſſaſſinated in 1753. Paſcal Paoli ſucceeded him, who governed with prudence, and fought with courage, till at length he was forced to ſeek an aſylum in England; and in the year 1769 Corſica was ceded to France. The French eſtabliſhed their government on a milder ſyſtem. At the late French revolution, in 1789, Corſica was conſtituted a department of France, at the particular requeſt of Paoli. In conſequence, however, of ſome miſunderſtanding, Paoli revolted, called in the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and drove the French from the iſland. Thus, in the year 1794, Corſica was annexed to the Britiſh dominions, and the ſovereignty was declared to be in his Majeſty George III, king of Great Britain, and his ſucceſſors, according to the order of ſucceſſion, and Corte is eſtabliſhed as the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

Corſoer, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt. The harbour is excellent for ſmall veſſels, but not deep. It is defended by a caſtle ſurrounded with ramparts, which ſerves alſo as a magazine for corn: fifty-two miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Corte, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Reſtonica and Tavignano; enlarged and fortified by the French; containing about 3000 inhabitants. It is, ſince the conqueſt of the iſland by the Engliſh, made the capital, the ſeat of the Parliament, and the reſidence of the viceroy: 27 miles SW. Baſtia. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Corte Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: ſix miles W. Piacenza.

Cortegana, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: thirty-eight miles NW. Seville.

Cortellazzo, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the gulf of Cagliari.

Cortemiglia, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat, ſituated on the river Bormida. Part of the town is defended with a wall and ancient towers; to the other part, which is built at the foot of a hill, the river ſerves for a wall. It had anciently a large and beautiful caſtle, now fallen to decay: four miles N. Gorzegno; and ſixteen E. Cheraſco.

Cortes, a town of Spain, in Navarre: ſeven leagues from Tudella.

Corticos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: three leagues E. Mirandella.

Cortiſidas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: twenty miles NE. Thomar.

Cortona, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence; with a celebrated academy. It contains ſeven churches, built with taſte and adorned with beautiful paintings, and twelve convents of both ſexes. The walls were

conſtructed

conſtructed of large blocks of ſtone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preſervation: thirty miles SE. Sienna. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Corvey, a town and celebrated abby of Germany, and ſmall principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, about twelve miles long and ten wide, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Weſer. The abby was founded in the year 822. It pays ſixty florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 rixdollars. The abbot depends immediately on the pope. The annual revenues of the abby are about 30,000 or 40,000 florins: twenty-four miles E. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Corunna (La), a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia; of which it is called the capital, from being the ſeat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendent of the province. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town: the former ſituated on the ſide of a hill, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle; the latter, called alſo *Pexaria*, is ſituated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, waſhed on three ſides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains one collegiate and four pariſh churches, and four convents. The harbour is large and ſafe, and defended by two caſtles: ſixty miles N. Orenſe. *Long.* 8. 23. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Corvo, the moſt northerly of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantic, about four leagues in circumference, with a ſmall port; and containing about 500 inhabitants. It is ſaid to have derived its name from the number of crows found there on the firſt diſcovery. *Long.* 31. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Corvol Orgueilleuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: two leagues SW. Clamecy.

Coryvrekan, a gulf or bay between the iſland of Jura and Scarba, on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland; with a dangerous whirlpool.

Coſa, ſee *Cooſy*.

Coſacs, or *Coſaques*, a people ſituated originally on the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaic and the Dnieſter. They are divided into three branches, called Coſakki-ſa-Porovi, or Coſacks on the Boriſthenes. Theſe, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland; and in 1674 a part of the territory came under the dominion of Ruſſia. Taking the part of Charles XII, king of Sweden, a great number of them were maſſacred by Peter the Great after the battle of Pultowa. They are now entirely ſubject to Ruſſia; and their country, heretofore the Ukraine, become a government, under the name of *Ekaterinoſlav*. The Coſakki-Doniſki, or the Coſacks on the Don, ſubject to Ruſſia, and inhabiting a province called the *Country of the Coſacks*, on the ſides of the Don. The Coſakki-Jaiki, or Coſacks on the Jaik, inhabiting the borders of the Ural or Jaik, and the north coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, ſubject likewiſe to Ruſſia.

Coſale, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſix miles SE. Civita Borella.

Coſeir (El), a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Red Sea: 100 miles SSE. Suez.

Coſel, or *Kozle*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, belonging to Pruſſia, and fortified by Frederick II: thirty-two miles ESE. Neiſs, and thirty W. Beuthen.

Coſenza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated on ſeven ſmall hills at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for his ſuffragan the biſhops of Martorano and Caſſano. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls; but there are three pariſh churches in the fauxbourgs. There are twelve convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and ſilk. Coſenza has frequently ſuffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1638: 145 miles SE. Naples. *Long.* 34. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Coſeus, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: eighty miles S. Bagdat.

Coſia di Donna, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sardinia: ſix leagues WSW. Boſa.

Coſiniſſa, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Coſſi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: fifty-two miles SSE. Siliſtria.

Coſtiaco, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria: twelve miles W. St. Veit.

Coſtin, ſee *Coſslin*.

Coſmin, or *Koſmin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: ſixteen miles SW. Caliſh.

Coſnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Gironde: eighteen miles S. Saintes.

Coſne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, on the Allier. The principal trade of the inhabitants is cutlery. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the ſixteenth century: nine leagues N. Nevers. *Long.* 20. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Coſne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: three leagues S. Cerilly.

Cossoda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Neustadt.

Cospour, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Assam: 376 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 92. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

Cossay, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the country of Ava.

Cossé le Vivier, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Craon: three leagues SSW. Laval.

Cossimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, situated on the river Hoogly, which surrounds it: five miles S. Moorshedabad.

Cossimcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole: sixty-eight miles SW. Cicacole.

Cossipour, a town of India, in the country of Almora: twenty-eight miles N. Kampour.

Cosslin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, situated on the river Nisebeck, about a league from the Baltic; ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1648: the seat of a court of justice for Farther Pomerania: twenty-eight miles NNW. New Stettin, and sixty-eight NE. Stargard. *Long.* 33. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Cossoney, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, built in the year 442, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced: eight miles NW. Nion.

Costa Rica, a province of North America, in Mexico; bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Spanish main, on the south-east by the province of Veragua, and on the west and south-west by the Pacific Ocean: fifty leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is full of deserts and forests, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants live independent of the Spaniards. There are mines both of gold and silver, but, from the difficulty of working them, they have been abandoned. The principal commerce consists in cattle, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each sea. Carthage is the capital.

Costheim, or *Kostheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Mentz, situated on an island in the Rhine, near the mouth of the Maine; taken possession of several times during the siege of Mentz, as a place of considerable importance: on the side of the river opposite to Mentz, about a mile to the East.

Costigliola, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo: four miles and a half S. Saluzzo.

Costock, or *Costway*, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, two miles N. New Malton, in the east riding of the county of York.

Coswick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst; situated on an eminence near the Elbe, with a chateau, the residence of the dowager princesses: twelve miles SE. Zerost, and six E. Dessau.

Cota-Tengah, a town of the island of Borneo: thirty miles N. Banjar Massin.

Cotantin, or *Coutantin*, or *Cotentin*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St. Sauveur, Cherbourg, Barfleur, Carentan, Ville-Dieu, Granville, &c.

Cotaringen, a town of the island of Borneo, on the south coast: 100 miles W. Banjar Massin.

Cotate, a town of India, in the kingdom of Travancor: fourteen miles SE. Travancor.

Cothus, or *Cotwitz*, a town of Lusatia, situated on the Spree, belonging to the king of Prussia. It was pillaged by the Imperial troops in the year 1631: thirty-six miles SSW. Francfort on the Oder, and forty-eight NNE. Dresden.

Côte (La), one of the richest, most populous, and most beautiful districts in Swisserland, in the country of Vaud; about five leagues in length, at a little distance from the lake of Geneva; celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the district.

Côte St. Andre, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: celebrated for its wine: six leagues SE. Vienne.

Côte d'Or, a department of France, from a mountain of that name, situated to the south of Dijon. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Aube, on the north-east by that of the Upper Marne, on the east by the Upper Saône, on the south-east by the department of Jura, on the south by the Saône and Loire, and on the west by the departments of Nyevre and Yonne. It is formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval, sixty-five miles from north to south, and from twenty-five to fifty from east to west. Dijon is the capital.

Côtes du Nord (North Coasts, Department of), one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the English channel, on the east by the department of the Ille and Villaine, on the south by that of Morbihan, and on the west by that of Finisterre and the sea, forming a part of what was before called *Bretagne*: about sixty-five miles from east to west, from twenty-seven to forty-five from north to south. St. Brieuc is the capital.

Cotechney, a river of United America, in the state of North Carolina, which runs into the Neuse: twenty miles W. Newbern.

Cotenul,

Cotemul, a town of the island of Ceylon: twenty miles S. Candi.

Cotefwould Hills, hills of England, in the county of Glouceſter, remarkable for the number of ſheep fed there, and the goodneſs of the wool: a few miles SE. of Glouceſter.

Cöthen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Cöthen, containing two churches, two ſchools, and an orphan-houſe for Calviniſts and Lutherans. Here is likewiſe an hoſpital, and a caſtle, where the prince reſides: twelve miles SW. Deſſau, and ten E. Bernburg. *Long.* 29. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Cothrbeb, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

Cothy, a river of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towey: three miles ENE. Caermarthen.

Cotiari, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: twenty miles SSE. Trincamaly.

Cotiel, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 140 miles N. Banjar Maſſin.

Cotignac, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: two leagues E. Barjols.

Cotignola, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, built in the year 1276. It is ſmall, but ſurrounded with walls and ditches: twenty-five miles SSE. Ferrara.

Cotopaxi, a mountain of South America, in the country of Peru, 3126 toiſes above the level of the ſea, with a volcano, remarkable for its frequent and violent eruptions.

Cotputly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: eight miles SSW. Delhi, and ninety NNW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Cotrona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: fourteen miles W. Cangiano.

Cotronei, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles W. St. Severina.

Cotrongiano, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles E. Saſſari.

Cotta, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen: four miles S. Pirna.

Cottan, a town of Aſia, in Little Bukkaria; a place of conſiderable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

Cottilab, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: eighty-two miles S. Delhi, and ſeventy-two W. Agra. *Long.* 77. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 24. N.

Cottiwar, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

Cotzia, or *Cozzat*, a town of Boſnia, on the river Dracia: 104 miles SW. Belgrade, and 108 SE. Banjaluka.

Cou-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: five miles SW. Tſin tcheou.

Couang-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles SSE. Koangtcheou.

Cova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues NE. Viſeu.

Coucha-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ninety leagues WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 102. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Couchahar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

Cou-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: eighty-five miles ENE. Ning-ki-tao.

Couchetou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: nine leagues ENE. Acta-Hotun.

Couches, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: four leagues FSE. Autun.

Cou-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles ENE. Kouang.

Couco, a country of Africa, in Algiers, governed by an independent king or chief: the country is mountainous, but fertile, and is ſituated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

Coucou-tchacſac, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: four leagues N. Chatcheou.

Coucour-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventy leagues W. Tourfan. *Long.* 102. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Coucouron, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: nine leagues W. Privas.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Oiſe, and ſeat of a tribunal: it is divided into two parts, called *Coucy le Chapeile* and *Coucy le Chateau*: twelve miles W. Laon, and thirteen ESE. Noyon.

Coudray (Le), a town of France: two leagues NE. Paris.

Coventry, a city of England, in the county of Warwick; for ſeveral centuries eſteemed a rich and flouriſhing town on account of its manufactures. The number of inhabitants, taken at different periods in the laſt 200 years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulſion, the diſſolution, trade grew ſo low, and occaſioned ſuch a deſertion of people from the city, as to reduce them to 3000. To remedy this evil, Edward VI granted the city a charter for an additional fair. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehenſion of a ſiege, they were found to amount to 9500. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears

to have been 2065 houſes, and 12,117 people. The accounts at preſent vary from 20,000 to 30,000; but, perhaps, the middle ſum between both may come the neareſt the truth. It was ſurrounded with walls in the fourteenth century; the expences of which were defrayed by money ariſing from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and ſheep, conſumed in Coventry. Theſe walls were in great ſtrength and grandeur, furniſhed with thirty-two towers, and twelve gates: and continued till the 22nd of July, 1661, when great part of the wall, moſt of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down, by order of Charles II. When the king ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham, he ſent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reſide there for ſome time, and deſired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refuſed admittance to any of the ſoldiery. Incenſed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates, but was repulſed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loſs. In the following month Coventry was regularly garriſoned by the parliament, and remained in its poſſeſſion during the whole war. Coventry was incorporated by king Edward III, and the firſt mayor was choſen in 1348; and was erected into a county, with a conſiderable diſtrict, in the year 1451, by Henry VI; both theſe charters were farther confirmed by James I. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the number of voters is eſtimated at about 3000. Two parliaments have been held in this city. The firſt in 1404, by Henry IV, which was ſtyled Parliamentum Indoctorum, ſo named from its inveteracy againſt the clergy. The other in 1459, by Henry VI, and was called Parliamentum Diabolicum, by reaſon of the multitude of attainders paſſed againſt Richard, duke of York, and his adherents. Here was formerly a celebrated monaſtery, founded by king Canute, for nuns, who being ſoon after turned out, Leofric, earl of Mercia, in the year 1040, enlarged, and in a manner rebuilt it. He endowed it with ſuch revenues, that Robert de Linſey, biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter, transferred the epiſcopal ſee hither; but this ſee a few years after returned to Lichfield; yet ſo as that the ſame biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield. A ſtory has been handed down for ſome centuries, that Leofric, the firſt lord of this city, being angry with the citizens, oppreſſed them with heavy taxes, which he reſolved not to leſſen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earneſtly with him for their relief, ſhould ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city; which, if we may credit the common report, ſhe did, covered up in her very long hair, unſeen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from ſuch a number of taxes for ever. Coventry contains three pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral places of worſhip for Diſſenters, Methodiſts, and Quakers. When the cathedral was ſtanding, Coventry poſſeſſed a matchleſs group of churches, all ſtanding within one cemetery. St. Michael's, at preſent, is a ſpecimen of the moſt beautiful ſteeple in Europe. Every part of it is ſo finely proportionable, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren ſpoke of it as a maſterpiece of architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauſes, camblets, &c.; a little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made to join the Staffordſhire canal near Lichfield. The former paſſes by Branſton, and, of courſe, opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The market is on Friday: forty-nine miles and a half N. Oxford, and ninety-one NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Coventry, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: fourteen miles NE. Norwich.

Coueron, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay, ſituated on the Loire: two leagues and a half W. Nantes.

Coveri-porum, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Cauvery; ſixty miles NNE. Coimbetore, and ſixty-five SE. Seringapatam.

Couefnon, a river of France, which runs into the Authion by two ſtreams, near Beaufort, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

Couefnon, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, three leagues NW. Pontorſon, in the department of the Channel.

Couet, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: five miles SW. Delmont.

Coufa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 122 miles S. Bagdat.

Cougan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſix leagues N. Pa.

Cougin-pe, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: thirty miles S. Tchahan Soubarkan.

Couhé Verac, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luzignan: three leagues SSE. Luzignan.

Coulam, a town of Hindooſtan, on the ſouthern coaſt, in the country of Tinevelly; fifteen miles NE. Cape Comorin. *Long.* 77. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Coulan, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Travancore country; fifty-

fifty-two miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 54. N.

Coulanges les Vineuſes, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre; celebrated for its vineyards: two leagues S. Auxerre.

Coulanges ſur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: five leagues S. Auxerre.

Coulans, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: ſeven miles from Le Mans.

Couleuvre, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: two leagues NE. Cerilly.

Coulibant, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt: ſixteen miles S. Portſmouth. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Coulney, or *Foulney*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, in Yorkſhire.

Coulombiers Luzignan (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luzignan.

Coulombs, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

Coulommiers, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and ſeat of a tribunal: ten leagues NE. Melun, and eight NNW. Provins.

Coulon, or *Dalai*, a large lake of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Coulonge, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: four leagues and a half NE. Chateau Thierry.

Coulonges les Royaux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: three leagues and a half NNW. Niort.

Coulonghe, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: ſeven miles NE. Domfront.

Coulons, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: ſeven miles SW. Gien.

Coultſcha, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty miles SSE. Sarangapour.

Coumour, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

Couna, or *Coyna*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramaduta: two leagues SSE. Liſbon.

Covolo, a fortreſs of the Tyroleſe, to guard a paſs in the road from Germany to Italy.

Covolo, a fortreſs of Germany, which defends an important paſſage between the country of Tyrol and Italy, with a garriſon and ſtores.

Covorden, a city of the Netherlands, in Overiſſel, the capital of Drent, one of the ſtrongeſt places in the United Provinces, in the form of a regular pentagon, with ſeven large baſtions, called after the names of the provinces, ſeven half moons, and ſeven ravelins, and beſides a fortreſs ſurrounded with five other baſtions, and a double ditch, very large and deep; the ramparts high and thick, added to this, its ſituation, in the midſt of a moraſs, renders the approach extremely difficult. It has frequently been taken and retaken by the Spaniards and Dutch; the latter fortified it in 1579, on account of its important ſituation, being reckoned the key of the provinces Groningen and Frieſland; the Spaniards took it in 1581. Maurice, prince of Orange, retook it for the States in 1592; a little time after, the Spaniards attempted to blockade it, but the prince obliged them to retire, and abandon the forts which they had conſtructed in the environs. In the year 1672, Covorden was attacked by Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghaelen, biſhop of Munſter, and taken the 12th of July, being ſhamefully given up by the governor. Charles de Rabenhaut, who commanded the Dutch forces, being informed that the garriſon, confiding in the ſtrength of the place, were very remiſs in their guard, reſolved to ſurpriſe it, and profiting by the rigour of the ſeaſon, which had frozen the moraſs, ſent ſome troops under the command of colonel Eybergen, who arrived at Covorden, the 23d of December, at three o'clock in the morning, made themſelves maſters of the city, killed the governor, and ſent the garriſon priſoners to Groningen: ſixty miles NE. Arnheim, and forty-five S. Embden. *Long.* 24. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Cour, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: three leagues SE. Blois.

Coura, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: four miles NE. Lamego.

Coupiac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique: ſix leagues E. Alby.

Couperain, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: two leagues and a half N. Villaine.

Courban-ajaton, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 125. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Courbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne: ſeven miles SW Laval.

Courcelle, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief

place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume: two leagues NW. Bapaume.

Courcelles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: four leagues S. Langres.

Courchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur: one league and a half SW. Saumur.

Courcité, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: twenty miles SW. Le Mans.

Courcon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre: four leagues S. Auxerre.

Courcouſon, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: forty-five miles NE. Tofun-Hotun.

Courdemange, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry le François: one league S. Vitry.

Coure, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Courgains, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mamers: ſix leagues N. Le Mans.

Courgis, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: five miles E. Auxerre.

Courgivaux, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne: three leagues and a quarter WSW. Sezanne.

Courgua, a town of Piedmont, in the Canaveſe, on the Orco: nine miles and a half SW. Ivrea.

Courland (Duchy of), bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the ſouth by Samogitia, and on the weſt by the Baltic. This country was formerly dependent on Poland, but is now under the influence of Ruſſia: the country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau.

Courle, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: five leagues SW. Thouars.

Courlin Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: four miles E. from the iſland of Scalpa.

Courmacſherry, a bay of Ireland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Cork, between the Barrels and Seven Heads. *Long.* 8. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Courmaton, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-two miles W. Orto.

Courmonteral, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: five miles W. Montpellier.

Courmillion, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: four leagues S. Die.

Cournon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont Ferrand: two miles W. Billom.

Couronne (La), a town of France, in the department of the Charente; celebrated for its manufactures of paper: one league SW. Angouleſme.

Courouillac, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twelve miles SW. Harchar.

Courpiac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac: nine miles NE. Cadillac.

Courpiere, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thiers: eighteen miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

Courſan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Narbonne: one league N. Narbonne.

Courſegoules, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Paul: two leagues N. St. Paul.

Courſon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Rochelle: twelve miles W. Rochelle.

Courſon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ten miles SW. Auxerre.

Court of Aldermen, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about half a league in extent every way, and five leagues from the main land. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

Courtanvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: twelve miles W. Vendome.

Courtenay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis: four leagues and a half SW. Sens.

Courteron, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues S. Barſur-Seine.

Courthezon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orange; ſituated on the Seille, and containing about 2000 inhabitants: one league S. Orange.

Courtine (La), a town of France, in the department of the Creuze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Felletin: four leagues S. Felletin.

Courtiſon,

Courtiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: two leagues NE. Châlons ſur Marne.

Courtlary, a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Bienne: ſeven miles NW. Bienne.

Courtomer, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: five miles E. Seez.

Courtonne la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: two leagues and a quarter SE. Liſieux.

Courtray, or *Courtrai*, called by the Flemings *Cortryck*, a town of Flanders, of the fourth rank, with a chateleny, ſituated on the river Lis, and celebrated for its manufacture of table linen. Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, built a caſtle in 1385, and fortified the city with many towers. In the year 1302, the famous battle of Spurs was fought near Courtray, between the French and Flemings, in which the former were defeated with the loſs of 20,000 men. In 1382, Charles VI attacked the Flemings, who had revolted againſt their comte Lewis, and having defeated them at Roſebecque, he ſacked and burned Courtray. Courtray was often taken and retaken in the laſt century; the French became maſters in 1643, and the marchal de la Ferté Sennetere obliged the Spaniards, who had begun a ſiege, to retire. In 1645, the king of Spain took it, and added to its fortifications. In the year 1646, the duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV, took it, in ſight of the army of Spain, commanded by the duke of Lorrain, who could give it no ſuccour; the following year the archduke Leopold took it from the French by aſſault. In 1667, it was again taken and fortified by the order of Louis XIV, and ceded to France by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, in 1668. In 1678, it was by the peace of Nimmegen reſtored to Spain. In 1683, the French again became maſters of the town and citadelle, which they diſmantled in 1684, and reſtored it to Spain in 1697. The French took it the 18th of June, 1792, under the command of general Luckner, but retired from it ſoon after. In the month of April, 1794, the French took it again: twenty-two miles SW. Ghent, and twenty-four S. Bruges. *Long.* 20. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Courville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf, on the Eure: ſeven miles W. Chartres.

Courzieux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ten miles W. Lyons.

Couſance, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: three leagues and a half S. Lons le Saunier.

Couſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: three leagues and a half SSE. Loudun.

Couſſergues, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Chateau: twenty miles SE. Rhodez.

Couſſey, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: one league N. Neufchateau.

Couſſon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

Coutabon, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five miles E. Manas-Hotun.

Coutances, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Channel; before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: eleven leagues WSW. Bayeux. *Long.* 16. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Cou-tcheng, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

Cou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſix leagues SSW. King.

Cou-tching, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-two miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Cou-tching-keon, a ſmall Chineſe iſland. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

Couterne, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: three leagues and a half SE. Domfront.

Cou-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-two miles SSE. Kien-nhing.

Coutouſſou-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 225 miles E. Pekin. *Long.* 129. 9. E Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Coutra-Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway: three miles SE. Gort.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourn, ſituated at the conflux of the Ille and Drôme, containing about 2900 inhabitants: three leagues NNE. Libourn.

Couture d'Argenſon, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Maile: eight leagues SE. Niort.

Couture (La), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: one league and a half NE. Bethune.

Couvertoirade, a town of France in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues SE. Millaud.

Couvignon,

Cowvignon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar-fur-Aube: one league WSW. Bar-fur-Aube.

Cowvin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: fifteen miles SSW. Liege.

Couxea, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leona. *Long.* 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Couzon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: three leagues SE. Sedan.

Cow and Calf, rocks of Ireland, in the Dundrum Bay, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Down: four miles W. St. John's Point.

Cow, or *Cowmull*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Sind, thirty miles below Attock.

Coway Stakes, a place of England near Chertſey, where Cæſar is ſaid to have paſſed the Thames.

Cowbridge, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The Eaſter quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here: twelve miles W. Cardiff, and 176 WNW. London.

Cowea, a town of United America, in the Tenneſſee government: thirty-four miles S. Knoxville.

Cowen, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Caermarthen.

Cowes, a ſeaport town on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, ſituated on the river Meden, which divides it into Eaſt and Weſt Cowes. It is a place of good trade, and a great reſort to merchant ſhips, which often lie here for convoy. Paſſage boats are continually paſſing between this place and Portſmouth and Southampton, and the packet with the mail from the iſland to London ſails from this place: nine miles WSW. Portſmouth, and ten SSE. Southampton. *Long.* 1. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Cowie, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, a little to the north of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardin.

Cowley, one of the Gallapagos Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, ſituated on the equinoctial line.

Cox's, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 152 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Coxwyck, a town of Norway: forty-four miles NNE. Romſdal.

Coyeta, a town of United America, in the Tenneſſee government: twenty miles W. Knoxville.

Coyegem, a town of Flanders: one league and a half from Furnes.

Coyl, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes twenty miles N. from Chuta Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Soank, thirty-four miles S. Conjoor; they both together form the Bramnee.

Cozé, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: four leagues SSW. Saintes.

Cozumel, an iſland of North America, near the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan, inhabited by native Indians: the country is fertile, and abundant in fowl and cattle: forty miles long and from three to ten wide. *Long.* 70. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Cozzano, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-one miles E. Ajaccio.

Crab Iſland, ſee *Bieka*.

Crab Vally, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: two miles S. from Reed Point.

Cracatoa, an iſland in the Straits of Sunda, remarkably high peaked, celebrated for its excellent water. *Long.* 105. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 5. S.

Craco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles NNW. Turſi.

Cracovia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Siradia, on the north-eaſt by that of Sandomir, on the ſouth by Hungary, and on the weſt by Sileſia. The principal towns are Cracow and Landſcron.

Cracow, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Viſtula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I, king of Poland, with ſpoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is ſurrounded by walls, large, and well built: the ſtreets wide and ſtraight, but badly paved. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; on the weſt ſide is a fauxbourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the ſouth ſide is a royal caſtle near the bank of the Viſtula, alſo walled round, and defended with towers and baſtions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handſome: here was preſerved a conſiderable treaſure in the regal jewels, the crown, the ſceptre, and the globe uſed at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the laſt, who was crowned at Warſaw; here they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, the biſhop of Cracow, who was killed by king Boleſlaus II, at the altar of a church, ſituated on a hill, named *Skalka*, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was cuſtomary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crime of his predeceſſor. Cracow is the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the year 1000, and ranks the firſt biſhop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1792 a frontier town: it occupies a great ſpace of ground, but, with its ſuburbs united,

united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The devaſtation was begun by Charles XII, king of Sweden, who took it at the beginning of the preſent century, but it ſuffered yet more ſeverely in the late invaſion by the Ruſſians and the Pruſſians. Koſciuſko drove out a Ruſſian garriſon in March, 1794, but being called to the ſupport of Warſaw, Cracow was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the troops of Pruſſia on the 15th of June following: 264 miles S. Konigſberg, and 128 SSW. Warſaw. *Long.* 20. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Craiburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: ten miles NE. Waſſerburg.

Craich, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, oppoſite Spire.

Craig-Alvie, a mountain of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Murray, a little to the north of the river Spey.

Craigan, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: fifteen miles NW. Perth.

Craigbenyon, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: three miles NE. Callender.

Craigchonichan, a place of Scotland, near Kincardine, in Roſsſhire, where the marquis of Montroſe was defeated by colonel Strachan.

Craig Darie, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kincardine.

Craigendive, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, four miles E. from the iſland of Jura.

Craiggag Point, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: ſixteen miles NE. Dornach.

Craig-Leith, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, about a mile N. North Berwick.

Craig Logan, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Wigton: nine miles NNW. Strathrawer.

Craigow, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: eighteen miles E. Fort Auguſtus.

Crail, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Danes and the Scots; eight miles SE. St. Andrew's.

Crain, or *Crainburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save, which contains five churches and a convent: twenty miles W. Laubach, and thirty N. Trieſte.

Crainberg, a mountain of Carniola: ſix miles NW. Feldes.

Crainfield, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe; fourteen miles W. Fulda.

Crakau, or *Kroka*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen; nineteen miles NNE. Dreſden.

Crakeniſh Point, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sky: ſix miles NNW. Dunan Point.

Craliovavelika, a town of Sclavonia, on an iſland formed by a ſmall river, near the Save: fifty-two miles E. Carlſtadt, and 156 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Cramlow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: thirty-two miles NW. Cracow.

Cranach, ſee *Cronach*.

Cranach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rotach, near Cronach.

Cranbrook, a town of England, in the county of Kent. In this town ſome of the inhabitants of Louvain, after a quarrel with the duke of Brabant, firſt eſtabliſhed the woollen manufacture, under the protection of Edward III, in the fourteenth century. It has a weekly market on Saturday: thirteen miles S. Maidſtone, and forty-eight SSE. London.

Cranburn, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the borders of Hampſhire and Wilts, ſituated near a large chace which extends into Wiltſhire, as far as Saliſbury: it has a weekly market on Thurſdays: twelve miles SW. Saliſbury, and ninety-eight WSW. London.

Crane, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the Potomack: thirty miles SW. Annapolis.

Cranenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, formerly Imperial, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Proteſtant church. This town was granted to a phyſician the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederic William from a diſeaſe likely to prove mortal: three miles W. Cleves.

Cranganore, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, with an irregular fortreſs, built by the Portugueſe: from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1662. The Dutch ſold it in the year 1789 to the rajah of Travancore, which cauſed a war between the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultan, king of the Myſore, who diſputed the right of the Dutch to diſpoſe of it; fifty-eight miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Cranſac, a village of France, in the department of the Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters: fifteen miles NW. Rhodez.

Cranitzperg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; ſixteen miles NNE. Munich.

Craon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Oudon: three leagues W. Chateau Gontier, and five S. Laval.

Bayle. *Long.* 16. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Craonne, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: ten miles SE. Laon.

Crapak, a long chain of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Tranſilvania.

Crapino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: twenty miles W. Vieſte.

Craponne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: ſix leagues N. Le Puy.

Craſſa, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: four miles N. Albaſano.

Crati, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes about four miles S. Coſenza, and runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and containing a church, an hoſpital, and a convent: ten miles W. Portalegre.

Cratonweſs, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine: three miles S. Stonehaven.

Cravant, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1423, between the Engliſh and the French: three leagues SE. Auxerre.

Craven, a county of North America, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Crawford (New), a town of the iſland of Jamaica: fourteen miles N. Kingſton.

Crawford (Old), a town of the iſland of Jamaica: eleven miles N. Kingſton.

Crawford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: five miles N. Weſt Point.

Cray, a river of England, which runs into the Darent, near Dartford, in Kent.

Craye, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in Glamorganſhire.

Crayford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the ſmall river Cray, which ſerves to work a mill for ſlitting and rolling iron, and another for a cotton manufacture. This place is alſo famous for a great battle fought here in 457, between Hengiſt, the Saxon, and Vortimer, the Britiſh king, in which the latter loſt 4000 men, and four of their chief commanders. The rout was ſo general and deciſive, that they left Hengiſt from that time in quiet poſſeſſion of his Kentiſh kingdom: two miles W. Dartford, and thirteen ESE. London.

Creances, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: three leagues and a half N. Coutances.

Creange, or *Krichlingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county. The county is ſmall, and pays forty florins for the Roman month, and thirteen rixdollars, forty-ſix kreutzers, to the Imperial chamber: thirty-eight miles WSW. Deux Ponts.

Crecchio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra. ten miles E. Civita di Chieti.

Crecy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: two leagues and a half S. Meaux.

Crecy, or *Crecy en Ponthieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of Auguſt 1346, between the Engliſh and French: Edward III, and his ſon the Black Prince were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great ſlaughter, 30,000 foot and 1200 horſe being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Louis, count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility: ten miles N. Abbeville, and 100 N. Paris.

Crecy ſur Serre, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: two leagues and a half N. Laon.

Credan Head, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of Waterford harbour.

Creddy, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

Crediton, or *Kirton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Exeter in the year 1050; and in the reign of Edward I, it ſent members to the Engliſh parliament, then ſitting at Carliſle; it is governed by a magiſtrate, called portreeve. There is a large manufacture of ſerges carried on here. The market is on Saturdays for proviſions, wool, and yarn: eight miles SE. Exeter, and 180 W. London.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Airſhire, and runs into Wigton bay.

Creich, or *Kreich*, ſee *Craich*.

Creichgow, or *Crichgaw*, a country of Germany, between Swabia and the Lower Palatinate.

Crefeld, ſee *Crevelt*.

Creglingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Tauber: thirty miles NW. Anſpach, and twenty-two S. Wurzburg.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis: two leagues NW. Senlis, and two and a half S. Clermont.

Creil de Bourneseau, a town of France, in the

the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Roche-sur-Yon: three leagues and a half ESE. La Roche.

Creilsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach, on the Jaxt: twenty-four miles WSW. Anspach, and thirteen WNW. Dunckelsbuhl.

Crema, a town of Italy, and capital of the Cremasco, situated on the river Serio, well built, populous, and fortified, rich, and commercial; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna. It contains five parish churches, and sixteen convents for devotees of both sexes. It has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1428, but pays no imposts. The name is said to be derived from the word *cremata*, *burned*, as being built on the ruins of a more ancient and heretical town, burned by the order of the archbishop of Milan, in the year 951: twenty-two miles ESE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 22. N.

Cremasco, a country of Italy, which takes its name from Crema, the capital, insulated in the Milanese: it belongs to the Venetians, though not united to any other part of their territories. It is small, but fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

Cremaux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: five miles S. Roanne.

Crembs, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Lyzer, about six miles N. Milstatt.

Crembsperg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: seven miles N. Milstatt.

Cremmen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, containing about 300 houses: twenty-two miles NNW. Berlin, and thirty NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Cremieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, in the district of La Tour-du-Pin: six leagues E. Lyons.

Cremnitz, or *Kremnitz*, a town of Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, celebrated for its silver mines: the town itself is very small, not containing fifty houses, but the fauxbourgs are of great extent: fifty-six miles N. Gran, and 100 E. Vienna.

Cremona, a city of Italy, and capital of the Cremonese, situated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort, as the town is by a castle; a canal, which passes through the town, forms a communication between the Oglio and the Po: the circumference is about five miles. The principal streets are wide and straight, adorned with some small squares, and a few palaces, but the houses in general are not well built. Here is an university of no great celebrity; forty parish churches, and forty-three convents of both sexes, with about 12,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan. This town is said to have been built 391 years before Christ. From the tower of one of the churches is an extensive view over the fertile plains of Austrian Lombardy: thirty-eight miles SE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

Cremonese, a country of Italy, in the Milanese, taking its name from Cremona, the capital; bounded on the east by the duchy of Mantua, on the north by the Bressan, on the west by the Lodesan and Cremasco, and on the south by the Parmesan, from which it is separated by the Po. It for a long time belonged to Spain, till the famous war for the succession of Charles II, when it was ceded to the house of Austria, and made a fief of the empire. It is fertile, particularly in wine and fruit.

Crempe, or *Krempe*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated on a brook or small river, which soon after runs into the Stoer; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle: four miles N. Glückstadt, and twenty-seven NW. Hamburg.

Crems, or *Krems*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube: twenty-three miles SW. Znaym, and thirty-two WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Crems, or *Krems*, a river of the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Crems.

Cremsier, a town of Moravia, the usual residence of the bishop of Olmutz: twenty miles S. Olmutz.

Crenan Craig, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay: thirteen miles SSE. Stranraer.

Crendirek, a lake of United America, in the state of North Carolina: thirty miles NNE. Newbern.

Créon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac: ten miles SE. Bourdeaux.

Crepon, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux: two leagues NE. Bayeux.

Crepy en Laonnois, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon: one league and a half NW. Laon.

Crescentino, a town of Italy, in the Vercellois, on the Po, in a fertile country, but a low situation. In the disputes between the Guelphs and Gibelines, many persons who were driven from Vercelli, Monferrat, &c. went to this place, then only a village, and employed their wealth in building houses, thus

that it grew daily, and probably from that circumſtance obtained its name. The inhabitants alſo encloſed it with walls, but theſe not being ſufficient to ſuſtain the attacks of an enemy, the French, in the war with the emperor, fortified it in the modern manner, ſurrounding it with walls, baſtions, foſſes, and other works. There are two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. It was taken by the French in 1704, and retaken by the allies in 1706: twenty miles NE. Turin.

Creſpy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: twelve miles S. Compeigne, and twelve ENE. Senlis.

Creſſanges, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: ten miles SW. Moulins.

Creſſy, ſee *Crecy*.

Creſt, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: two leagues SE. Clermont Ferrand.

Creſt, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, near which is a caſtle, a few years ſince uſed as a ſtate priſon for ſtate criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids: five leagues N. Montelimart, and four and a half SSE. Valence.

Crebacora, a town of Italy, in the principality of Maſſerano: four leagues W. Biella.

Crevaſta, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Durazzo.

Crevaſta, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, eight miles S. Joannina, in the province of Albania.

Crevecœur, a town and fortreſs of Holland, ſituated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuſe: taken by the French from the Dutch on the 27th of September, 1794. The garriſon marched out with all the honours of war, and were allowed to retire into the interior parts of the ſtate, on condition of not ſerving again during the war: four miles N. Bois-le-Duc, and twenty E. Breda.

Crevecœur, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Eveque: five leagues SE. Caen.

Crevecœur, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt: where Charles Martel gained a victory in the year 717: four miles S. Cambray.

Crevecœur, a Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Crevelt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Meurs, near which the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1758: ten miles S. Meurs.

Crevic, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: one league and a half NW. Luneville.

Creuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: three leagues NW. Caen.

Creuſe, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Creuſe, which paſſes through it. Gueret is the capital.

Creuſe (Little), a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near Freſſelines.

Creuſe, a river of France, which riſes about eight miles ſouth of Felletin, croſſes the department to which it gives name, and the department of the Indre, ſeparates the department of the Indre and Loire from that of Vienne, till about five miles eaſt from La Haye it loſes itſelf in the river Vienne.

Creuſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſeven miles S. Bayreuth.

Creutz, a town of Croatia, near the ſource of the river Glocovni: ſixteen miles SSE. Varaſdin, and 118 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Creutz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W. Efferding.

Creutzberg, or *Philippſtal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Homburg: twelve miles SW. Muhlhauſen, and twenty-nine W. Erfurt.

Creutzberg, or *Kluſsboreck*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, with a caſtle and two churches. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, leather, and flax: twenty-eight miles ENE. Brieg, and twenty-ſix NE. Grottgaw.

Creutzburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: fourteen miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Creutzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: ſeven miles NNW. Eiſenach.

Creutzenach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the elector Palatine, in the county of Sponheim, once Imperial, ſituated on the Nahe, which divides it into Old and New Town. The ancient kings of the Franks had a palace here: ſix miles S. Bingen, thirty WNW. Worms, and thirty-eight N. Deux Ponts.

Creutzoff, a town of the duchy of Courland: ſixteen miles SSW. Mittaw.

Creuzburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: ten miles NE. Teutſch Brod.

Crewkern, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Dorſetſhire, about a mile from the Parret, with ſome manufactures of dowlas, ſail-cloth, girtweb, and ſtockings; the number of inhabitants is about 3000. The market

on

on Saturdays is well ſupplied with proviſions and corn: twenty miles SE. Taunton, and 132 and a half W. London.

Crickhaeth, or *Crickeith*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, ſituated on the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, defended by a caſtle: twenty-one miles S. Caernarvon, and 236 and a half NW. London.

Crickhowell, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, ſituated near the Uſk: much reſorted to by invalids, for the purpoſe of drinking goats' milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient caſtle are yet viſible. There is a weekly market on Thurſday, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions: ſix miles WNW. Abergavenny, thirteen ESE. Brecknock, and 149 WNW. London.

Cricklade, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Thames, anciently a place of ſome conſequence. It contains about 250 houſes, and is a borough town, but the inhabitants having been convicted of corruption, the freeholders of ſeveral adjacent places are added to the voters, for members to ſerve in parliament. The river Thames is navigable to this town, and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former at this town. It has a weekly market on Saturday: thirty miles W. Oxford, and eighty-three and a half WNW. London.

Crieff, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeventeen miles N. Sterling, and ſixteen W. Perth.

Crimea, a peninſula of Europe, ſituated on the Black Sea, annexed to the Ruſſian dominions, and forming a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav, under the name of Taurida.

Crimeln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: two miles N. Weyda.

Crimmitzſchau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, ſituated on the Pleiſſe, built in the 13th century: the inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen: eight miles NW. Zwickau.

Crinitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg: ſix miles S. Zwickau.

Criquetot, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: ſeven miles N. Montivilliers.

Criſpalt, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: ten miles SE. Altroff.

Criſpello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: twenty-five miles E. Civita Borella.

Criſtiana, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Croaghpatrick, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: three miles SW. Caſtlebar.

Croara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: eighteen miles SW. Modena.

Croatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by the river Drave, on the eaſt by Sclavonia and Boſnia, on the ſouth by Dalmatia, and on the weſt by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from forty to ſixty in breadth. The Croatians derive their origin from the Sclavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for ſome time were ſubject to Dalmatia. In the eleventh century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever ſince continued under the the dominion of that monarchy, except a ſmall part ſubject to the Turks: though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Waraſdin, or Little Waraſdin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrab, Karlſtadt, and Sluin. Turkiſh Croatia is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Unna, and occupies a ſpace about forty miles long, and twenty wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save.

Crocq, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin: eight miles E. Felletin.

Crocy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: two leagues E. Falaiſe.

Croever Reich, or *Croefer Reiet*, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the north ſide of the Moſelle, ſold by the counts of Sponheim, in the year 1274, to the archbiſhops of Treves.

Crogham, a river of Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough, ſix miles W. Cavan.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the capital and reſidence of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg uſed this place as a fortreſs, from whence he continually haraſſed the Turks; but when the Turks became maſters of Albania, they deſtroyed the fortifications. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo: twenty miles NE. Durazzo.

Croiſic (Le), a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, about three leagues from the mouth of the Loire, ſurrounded with ſalt marſhes. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable coaſting trade: ſeven leagues W. Nantes.

Croiſſille, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: eleven miles NNW. Annecy.

Croſſilles,

Croiſilles, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: three leagues N. Bapaume.

Croix (La), a mountain of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies: thirteen miles W. Pignerol.

Croix (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: two leagues SE. Louviers.

Croix St. Leufroy (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louvieres: ſix miles NE. Evreux.

Croix ſur Meuſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: four leagues SSE. Verdun.

Crokane, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: five miles N. Dungarvan.

Crolles, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine: ten miles NE. Grenoble.

Cromach Craig, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: five miles N. Crieff.

Cromach Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: three miles NW. Cullen.

Cromarty, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable coaſting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins. The river on which it ſtands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. *Long.* 0. 43. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Cromarty, a ſmall county of Scotland, bounded on the north by a Frith or river, called the *Frith of Cromarty*; on the eaſt by the Frith of Murray, and every where elſe by the county of Roſs. This county is the ſmalleſt of the kingdom, being only twelve miles long, and three broad. Cromarty is the chief town. The Frith is the moſt commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with ſafety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almoſt a continued foreſt, is now deſtitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the Britiſh parliament alternately with Nairn.

Cromary, a town of France, in the department of the Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezoul: two leagues and a half N. Beſançon.

Crombach, a town of Germany: ſeven miles NE. Siegen.

Cromer, a town of England, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fiſhing veſſels, being chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. Many attempts have been made to raiſe a pier, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but without ſucceſs, the ſea waſhing it away. The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houſes, fell a ſacrifice to the inundation of the ſea. It is a place of reſort for ſea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-three miles N. Norwich, and 127 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Cromont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ſeven miles E. Abbeville.

Crompton Point, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Crona, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy: eight miles NNW. Bourbon Lancy.

Cronach, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, near the river Cranach: thirty miles NE. Bamberg.

Cronborg, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a point of land on the weſt coaſt of the Sound, a little to the eaſt of Elſinoor, and oppoſite to Helſingborg, in Sweden; built by Frederick II, king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, ſtrengthened with ſtone. In the year 1658, it was taken by Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, after a ſiege of a month, and reſtored to Denmark in 1660. The unfortunate queen Matilda was impriſoned here before ſhe was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called *Hamlet's Garden*, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was committed.

Crone, or *Koronow*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: fifty-ſix miles S. Dantzick.

Cronebane, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: eight miles SSW. Wicklow.

Cronenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: ten miles NW. Geroldſtein.

Cronsberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland.

Cronſchwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: two miles NE. Weyda.

Cronſuere, an iſland in the Atlantic, about five miles in circumference, near the coaſt of France.

Cronſtadt, or *Kronſchad*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Retuſari, in the Gulf of Finland, where the principal part of the Ruſſian fleet lies in harbour. The harbour is good and large, but the freſhneſs of the water decays the timber. It is defended by ſeveral forts and ramparts. The houſes are chiefly built of wood; the number of inhabitants about 60,000: twenty miles W.

Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Cronſtadt, or *Kronſtadt*, or *Braſſau*, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated about five miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Walachia, from which it is ſeparated by lofty mountains, chiefly inhabited by Germans. The ſuburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons: fifty miles ENE. Hermanſtadt. *Long.* 42. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Crooked Haven, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: two miles and a half NW. Cullen.

Crooked Iſland, one of the Bahama Iſlands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Crooked Lake, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, forty miles S. Lake Ontario.

Cropalati, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles SE. Roſſano.

Cropani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles ENE. St. Severina.

Cropaſcia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeven miles W. Umbriatico.

Croſicin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: fifty-two miles WSW. Lemberg.

Croſne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eighty miles WSW. Lemberg.

Croſs Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Main, at the entrance into Machias Bay. *Long.* 67. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Croſs Iſland, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands of Scotland: thirty-five miles S. Lerwick.

Croſs Lake, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: ſeventeen miles S. Lake Ontario.

Croſs Fells, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland.

Croſs Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America: forty-five miles N. Portlock's Harbour. *Long.* 136. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Croſſen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Sileſia; afterwards ſubmitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquiſate of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the queen of Hungary ceded the ſovereignty to the king of Pruſſia. It now makes a part of the New Mark.

Croſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg; formerly the capital of a duchy of the ſame name; ſituated on the Oder, near the conflux of the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calviniſts, manufactures of cloth, and extenſive breweries. It is ſurrounded with old walls: twenty-one miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, and ſixty-eight ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Croſſin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: twenty-four miles SW. Lublin.

Croſſwicks, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: ſeven miles SE. Trenton.

Croſtolo, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, about a mile north-weſt from Luzara, in the duchy of Mantua.

Crotenay, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: two leagues SE. Poligny.

Crotona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: twelve miles ESE. St. Severina.

Crotorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: eleven miles ESE. Homberg.

Crotoy (Le), a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, about a league from the ſea, on the north ſide of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valery: ten miles NW. Abbeville.

Crottendorf, or *Krotendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: ſix miles E. Schwartzenberg.

Crau (La), a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below St. Denys.

Crouche, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the ſea: ten miles NE. Rochfort, celebrated for its oyſter-beds.

Croughnamallin, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: ten miles WNW. Killala.

Croupiere, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: five miles S. Thiers.

Croutelle, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: one league and a half SW. Poitiers.

Crouy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: ten miles NE. Meaux.

Crouzille, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: ſeventeen miles SE. Limoges.

Crow Head, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork. *Long.* 10. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Crow Taing, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt

north-west coast of the island of Ronaldshay.

Crowland, or *Croyland*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near which formerly stood a celebrated abby, ruins of which remain. The inhabitants derive a considerable gain from wild ducks, caught in decoys: twelve miles NNE. Peterborough, and ninety-three N. London.

Crowle, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturdays: thirty-six miles N. Lincoln, and 169 N. London.

Crown Island, an island in the Eastern Sea, near the north-east coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 146. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 18. S.

Crown Point, a fort and settlement of United America, in the state of New York: twelve miles N. Ticonderago.

Croy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles NW. Amiens.

Croydon, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, which was alienated and sold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. The palace is intended to be rebuilt at Park-hill Farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is said to be one of the largest and handsomest in the county: ten miles S. London.

Crozon, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaulin: fifteen miles NW. Chateaulin.

Cruzel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: ten miles NW. Romne.

Cruachan Ben, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: twenty-five miles S. Fort William.

Cruanacarra, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Cruanailly, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Cruckardo, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: three miles SE. Bloody Farland's Point.

Crucoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: six miles SE. Cariati Vecchio.

Cruden, a bay of Scotland, formed by a river of the same name, on the east coast of the county of Aberdeen: eight miles S. Peterhead.

Cruit, a small island in the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland: ten miles S. Bloody Farland's Point. *Long.* 8. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Cruley, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: ten miles E. Verneuil.

Crumarad, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: two miles N. Killybegs.

Crumau, or *Krumau*, or *Krumtow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: sixteen miles NNE. Znaym.

Crumau, or *Krumlaw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the river Moldaw: seventeen miles SE. Prachatitz, and seventy-six S. Prague.

Crumlinwater, a river of Ireland, which runs into Neagh Lough: six miles S. Antrim.

Crummock Water, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, which abounds with char and trout.

Crump Island, a small island in the West Indies, about a mile long, near the north-east of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Cruna del Conde, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

Cuxhaven, a seaport town of Germany, situated on the north coast of the duchy of Bremen, in the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. *Long.* 25. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Cuys, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: seven miles SW. Sisteron.

Cuysfiord, a bay on the coast of Norway: twenty miles SW. Bergen.

Cuzzani, a town of the island of Corsica, on the Limone: eighteen miles NNE. Ajaccio.

Cuzac, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pons de Thomieres: four leagues W. Beziers.

Cuzy le Chatel, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnere: three leagues and a half E. Tonnere.

Clakathorn, a town of Hungary, situated on a small river, between the Muer and the Drave; celebrated for its wine: twenty miles W. Canischa, and ninety-five S. Vienna.

Cfanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros: sixty-four miles N. Belgrade, and 200 SE. Vienna.

Cferepaxa, a town and castle of Hungary: eight miles NE. Erlau.

Cferingrad, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube: five miles N. Peterwardin.

Cferna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube near Orfova.

Cferna, a town of Sclavonia: twenty miles S. Eszek.

Cfernick, a town of Sclavonia: eleven miles NE. Gradisca.

Cfegod,

Csogod, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles E. Udvarhely.

Csokaku, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles NNE. Stulweiſen.

Csongrad, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Kores and Theys: twenty-two miles N. Zegedin.

Cuadac, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in Tonquin, on a river of the ſame name.

Cub (North), a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Cub (South), a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Cuba, a very large iſland in the Weſt Indies, being 800 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy in its mean breadth from north to ſouth. It was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1492, but did not ſubmit to Spain till 1511. In the year 1519, a pilot having diſcovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the North was the moſt convenient paſſage for ſhips from Mexico to Europe, the Havannah was built on the north, coaſt as a port to receive them. It was firſt built of wood, and the encreaſing riches attracted the Engliſh and French pirates, who frequently pillaged it. In 1669, it was taken by the freebooter Morgan. In the year 1741, admiral Vernon made an eſtabliſhment on the ſouthern coaſt, and built a fort, which he called *Cumberland*, but was ſoon after obliged to evacuate it, on account of the intemperance of the climate. In 1761, the Engliſh again took the Havannah, and found immenſe treaſures. A governor, or captain general, commands in the iſland, who decides all affairs civil and military; an intendant is at the head of the finances. The iſland is divided into eighteen juriſdictions, with magiſtrates to each. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the iſland from eaſt to weſt, and divides it in two. The copper mines furniſh all the Spaniſh colonies with utenſils of that metal; ſmall pieces of gold and ſilver are collected in the ſand of the river, which makes it probable that there are veins of theſe metals in the mountains. Few countries have better ports; the moſt conſiderable and beſt known are the Havannah and St. Jago. The months of July and Auguſt are rainy; the reſt of the year is hot: the ſoil is equal in fertility to any in America, producing ginger, long pepper, and other ſpices; aloes, maſtic, caſſia fiſtula, manioc, maize, cocoa, &c. Tobacco is one of its principal productions, and is ſuppoſed to be the beſt, or moſt agreeable of any produced in the new world. The cultivation of ſugar has lately been introduced, and in ſome years the inhabitants have raiſed 250,000 quintals. The quantity of coffee is inconſiderable. Among the trees are oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. In 1763, ſome emigrants from Florida introduced bees, which multiplied with ſuch great rapidity in the hollows of old trees, that they had ſoon ſufficient for their annual conſumption. In 1770, they had more than enough, and in the year 1777, they exported 715,000 pounds. The horned cattle have increaſed ſo much, that the foreſts are filled with droves of them, which run wild, and are hunted and killed only for their ſkins; ſwine are abundant, both wild and tame. The chief birds are paroquets, turtle doves, and partridges; water-fowl are numerous: on the coaſts are found a great number of turtles. The principal fiſh are mullets and chads. *Long.* 73. 50. to 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. to 23. N.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: three leagues NNE. Beja.

Cubagua, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cumana, in South America, between the iſland of Margarita and the continent, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, chiefly viſited by the Spaniards for the ſake of pearls found on its coaſts, but, in 1524, the banks of pearls diſappeared, and the fiſhermen, who were Indians from the Lucayes iſlands, were nearly exhauſted. The ſoil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without freſh water, and producing little elſe but ruſhes. *Long.* 63. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 56. N.

Cubaimarou, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, in a bay of the ſame name.

Cubaimarou, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Cuban, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus and empties itſelf by two mouths, one into the Sea of Azoph, the other into the Black Sea, forming the ſouthern boundaries of the Ruſſian empire in that part.

Cuban Tartary, a part of Tartary, ſituated to the north of Perſia, now united to Ruſſia, which takes its name from the river Cuban.

Cubjac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: three leagues and a half E. Perigueux.

Cublanc, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: ten miles SW. Brive.

Cucana, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli: ſeven miles W. Palma la Nuova.

Cucchiara, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples: ſix leagues NW. from Vieſte.

Cuchecunna, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: ſixty-eight miles WNW. Candahar.

Cuckfield, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, in the road from London to Brighthelmſtone, with a weekly market on Friday: fourteen miles N. Brighthelmſtone, and forty S. London.

Cuckmere, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, three miles W. Beachy Head.

Cuckold's Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 32. N.

Cucq, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: fifteen miles NE. Caſtres.

Cucuron, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: ſeven miles S. Apt.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, ſituated near where St. David ſtood; this town was taken by the French, under the command of general Lally, in the year 1758: fifteen miles SSW. Pondicherry, and eighty-five NE. Trichinopoly. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan: 116 miles NW. Madras, and fifty-eight W. Nellore. *Long.* 78. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Cuddapa, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the eaſt by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Myſore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Combam.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the ſouth-eaſt borders of Neufchatel: this town was taken by aſſault, in the year 1475, by the Swiſs cantons, who allotted it to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, who reſtored it to the duke of Savoy. In the year 1536, the inhabitants ſurrendered to the Bernois without reſiſtance, under which canton it remains: five miles SE. Neufchatel, and twenty-one W. Berne.

Cue, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 100 miles SSW. Tauris.

Cuença, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito, containing fourteen pariſhes, and a town of the ſame name.

Cuença, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name, in the audience of Quito, containing between 24 and 30,000 inhabitants: 150 miles S. Quito.

Cuenca, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, anciently called *Conca*, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, ſituated between two lofty mountains and two ſmall ſtreams, which form the Xucar; it was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706; but ſoon after retaken by the duke of Berwick: ſeventy-five miles E. Madrid, and 100 WNW. Valencia. *Long.* 14. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Cuera, or *Zuera*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego: ten miles N. Saragoſſa.

Cuernabaca, or *Cornavaca*, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico: twenty miles SSW. Mexico.

Cuers, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hyeres: three leagues NNE. Toulon.

Cufa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta, on the Euphrates: ſixty miles from Bagdad.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Viſtula, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Gneſna, whoſe reſidence was at Waldiſlaw, the capital, and was long called the biſhop of Kruſvitz, becauſe he reſided at a town of that name. It has paſſed under the dominions of Pruſſia.

Cuillé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: five leagues WSW. Laval.

Cuilli, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Lake of Geneva, ſurrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1440: five miles SE. Lauſanne.

Cuiſery, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chalons ſur Saône: four leagues and a half SSE. Chalons.

Cuiseau, ſee *Cuzeau*.

Cul de Cobe, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the north part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

Cul de Sac, a general term for a bay in the Weſt India iſlands.

Cul de Sac des Anglois, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Cape Ferre.

Cul de Sac François, a bay of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 43. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac (Grand), a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia.

Cul de Sac (Grand), a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. *Long.* 44. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Cul de Sac Marin, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 42. 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

Cul de Sac (Petit), a bay of Guadaloupe: ſeven miles S. Grand Cul de Sac.

Cul de Sac (Robert), a bay of the island of Martinico, on the east coast. *Long.* 43. 13. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac (Royal), a bay on the west coast of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 43. 13. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Cul de Sac (Vache), a bay of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 43. 11. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

Culemburg, a town of the United Dutch States in Guelderland, situated on the south side of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who dismantled it two years after. The lords of Culemburg have been very illustrious, and were powerful in the year 1150. It was erected into a comté in the year 1555, by Charles V, in favour of Florent de Pallant. This Florent de Pallant was among the confederate nobles, who presented the remonstrance against the inquisition, and in favour of liberty of conscience, to the duchess of Parma, the 5th of April, 1566. During the succeeding troubles, he retired to Culemburg, where he lived peaceably, and died in the year 1598. Dying without children, the comté descended to the comte de Waldeck, who had married the heiress by a collateral line: twenty-seven miles SSE. Amsterdam, and sixteen N. Bois-le-Duc.

Culhat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: ten miles E. Riom.

Culiacan, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cinaloa, on the east by New Biscay, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and ninety broad. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are some silver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petatlan, and St. Miguel.

Culiacan, a town of North America, and capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, on a river also called Culiacan: 480 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 90. 37. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N,

Culiacan, a river of North America, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 91. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Cull, a poor seaport town of Africa, situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. *Long.* 6. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Cullan, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Meillant: ten leagues S. Bourges.

Cullen, a town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, situated in a bay to which it gives name: twelve miles W. Bamff. *Long.* 0. 29. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Cullera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Xucar; twenty-one miles S. Valencia, and ten NNW. Gandia.

Culles, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chalons sur Saône: three leagues and a half SW. Chalons.

Culloden Muir, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever destroyed the hopes of that family and their friends: four miles E. Inverness.

Cullyton, or *Colyton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday: fifteen miles W. Lime, and 150 W. London.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda; fifteen miles W. Rajamundry, and 100 E. Hydrabad.

Cullumpton, or *Collumpton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of sagathies, serges, and other woollen goods: eleven miles N. Exeter, and 159 W. London.

Cully, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coast of the lake of Geneva: five miles ESE. Lausanne.

Culm, a town of Polish Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and the see of a bishop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is situated on the Vistula. It was given by a duke of Masovia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the seat of their tribunal as long as they were possessed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Prussia: from the Teutonic knights it became subject to the kings of Poland; and has with its territory been since annexed to Prussia. It is large, without commerce, and but thinly inhabited. It was once Anseatic, and has till lately retained the privilege of coining money: eighteen miles NNW. Thorn. *Long.* 35. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Culmain, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: fourteen miles E. Bayreuth.

Culmbach (Marquisate of), a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the bishopric of Bamberg and the county of Reuss, on the east by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the south by the Upper Palatinate, and on the west by the bishopric of Bamberg. It is composed of mountains and plains; the soil is in some places rich and deep, in others sandy and stony, but generally fertile, because well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called *Fichtelberg*, or *Mountain of Pines*, from the number of those trees which grow on it, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, sulphur,

ſulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead: with quarries of ſlate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanting but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains fifty-four towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nabe, the Eger, the Saale, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 329 florins for the Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 338 rixdollars fourteen kreutzers. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military eſtabliſhment conſiſts of two regiments of infantry, a troop of horſe-guards, and a ſmall corps of huſſars, beſides fifty-five companies of militia. It is not unfrequently called *The Principality of Bayreuth*, from that city.

Culmbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and ſecond town of the principality to which it gives name; ſituated on the Main: fifteen miles NNW. Bayreuth, and twenty-five NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 29. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Culmenſee, or *Chelmſa*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, built in the year 1251: twelve miles SE. Culm.

Culmitzſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: ſeven miles E. Weyda.

Culpeper, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Cuma, a town of the iſland of Gilolo, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay.

Cuma, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy: five miles W. Naples.

Cumana, or *New Cordova*, a town of South America, and capital of New Andaluſia. This town was built in the year 1520. and was firſt called *New Cordova*, but is now generally known by the name of *Cumana*. It contains about three thouſand inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and ſemicircular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds. *Long.* 46. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Cumbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: four miles NW. Gabel.

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded on the north by Scotland and the Solway Frith, thirty miles; on the eaſt by Northumberland and Durham, fifty-eight miles; on the ſouth by Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire, ſixty-nine miles; and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea, ſixty-ſeven miles; in all 224 miles in circumference, fifty-eight miles in length, and rather above thirty in breadth. The ſurface is diverſified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular incloſures, in ſome parts enriched with riſing plantations; the whole watered by innumerable ſtreams and extenſive lakes, abounding with fiſh of various denominations, and plenty of game. Though this county enjoys an extent of ſixty-ſeven miles of ſea-coaſt, yet it cannot boaſt of its navigable rivers; the tide flows not more than two or three miles up the greateſt part of them. Cumberland may be conſidered as forming two different diſtricts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous diſtricts are ſeparated into two diviſions, one of which bounds the eaſt ſide of the county, and is the higheſt part of that ridge of mountains that divides the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of the iſland, from Derbyſhire in England to Linlithgow in Scotland. Croſs-fell, Hartſide-fell, Gelt-dale-foreſt, and Spadeadam-waſte, are the names of that portion of the ridge which paſſes through this county. Theſe mountains are compoſed of ſtrata of different kinds of ſtone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead-ore, but are no way remarkable for any ſtriking irregularities of ſurface. The other diviſion of mountainous diſtricts occupies the ſouth-weſt part of the county, and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddle-back, Helvellin, Wreynoſe, Hardknot, Sea-fell, &c. &c. which are remarkable for their ſteep, broken, rocky ſides, and romantic ſhapes; and are in general one maſs of that kind of ſtone which produces the beautiful blue ſlate, ſo much and ſo deſervedly eſteemed, for covering the roofs of houſes. They are deſtitute of coal, lime, or any metallic ores; but in ſome meaſure repay this defect, by affording ſuch valuable ſlates, and producing that ſingular mineral ſubſtance, black lead, which is found near Keſwick in this county, and, it is ſaid, no where elſe in the ſouthern part of the kingdom. The mountainous diſtricts contain 342,000 acres; improvable common, 150,000; old incloſures, 470,000; lakes and waters, 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. In a county like Cumberland, enjoying ſuch an extent of ſea-coaſt, and where ſo large a portion is occupied by mountains, and thoſe reckoned amongſt the higheſt in the kingdom, the climate muſt be various. Along the coaſt, and for a conſiderable way up the rivers, the ſnow ſeldom continues above twenty-four hours; but upon the mountains, the ſnow will lie unmelted for ſix or eight months: of courſe, the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher grounds, and upon the mountains and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing. But the whole is healthy, though ſubject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes their harveſts very precarious and expenſive. The ſoil is various. Fertile, rich, ſtrong loams occupy

but a ſmall portion of this county. Dry loams, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light ſandy ſoils, are found in a greater proportion than any other; and peat earth is more prevalent on the mountainous diſtricts, particularly thoſe adjoining to Northumberland and Durham: it is alſo found on moors or commons in the lower parts of the county. A little below Carliſle, was the famous Picts' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, acroſs the iſland, from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea; about 100 miles in length, eight feet wide, and twelve feet high, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and ſalmon. Cumberland contains one city, and fifteen towns, viz. Carliſle, the city; Aldſton, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Heſket, Newmarket, Holm, Ireby, Keſwick, Kirkoſwald, Longtown, Penrith, Ravenglaſs, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. It ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county; two for Carliſle; and two for Cockermouth.

Cumberland, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

Cumberland, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty miles W. Richmond.

Cumberland, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Juan Fernandez. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the northern part of North America. *Long.* 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 42. N.

Cumberland Fort, a fort of United America, on the north ſide of the Potomack river, in the ſtate of Maryland: ninety-five miles W. Baltimore.

Cumberland Harbour, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

Cumberland Houſe, a ſettlement of North America, near Pine Iſland Lake. *Long.* 102. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Cumberland Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, about twenty miles in circumference, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. N.

Cumberland Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Cumberland Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Cumberland Mountains, mountains of United America, which croſs the Tennaſſee government, and join the Allegany, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Cumberland River, a river of North America, which riſes in the mountains called *Cumberland Mountains*, at the weſtern borders of Virginia, and runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Cumbray (Little), a ſmall iſland of Scotland: about half a mile S. from Great Cumbray.

Cumbray (Mickle, or *Great)*, an iſland of Scotland, about ſix miles in circumference, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the iſle of Bute and the county of Air.

Cumiana, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles N. Pinerolo, and 12 SW. Turin.

Cumieres, a town of France, in the department of the Marne; celebrated for its wines: one league NW. Epernay.

Cumpulungo, a town of Walachia: fifty-ſix miles NNW. Buchoreſt.

Cuningham, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Air.

Cunlhat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: three leagues NNW. Ambert.

Cunnor, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Glamorgan.

Cunnguati, or *Cunngnales*, or *Nueva Ville Rie*, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

Cuny, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: five miles W. Sligo.

Cuolagh Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Kenmare river. *Long.* 9. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Cuomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-Tong: fifteen miles NW. Kiao.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife; a royal borough, and the county town; ſituated near the river Eden: fifteen miles SE. Perth, and twenty-three N. Edinburgh.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the river Tay, on the borders of Perthſhire: thirteen miles SW. Forfar, and ten NNE. Perth.

Cupea, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty miles N. Suczava.

Cupertino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles and a half NE. Nardo.

Cupinova, a town of Servia, on the river Save: four miles SSW. Belgrade.

Cuppis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finnland.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about twenty-five leagues from the continent of South America, and sixty miles in circumference, belonging to the Dutch; with a good port on the southern coast, called *St. Barbara*, where a great trade was formerly carried on by the Dutch in African slaves, which they sold to the Spaniards of Carthagena, Portobello, and other towns on the continent of America. Here are some sugar-works erected, which, with skins, form the principal articles of its commerce, except smuggling with the Spaniards. *Long.* 51. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

Curaray, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

Curco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: thirty-five miles SW. Tarsus.

Curdistan, a country of Asia, inhabited by the Curds; part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Persia. The Curds are supposed to be descendants from the ancient Chaldeans. They live chiefly on plunder, and are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. They have great numbers of cattle, which they drive with them, and are often shifting places in search of new pasture. There are several cities or towns in Curdistan.

Cure, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, a little above Cravant.

Curel, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joinville: one league N. Joinville.

Curemonte, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brive: four leagues and a half SE. Brive.

Curgie, a village of Scotland, with a small harbour, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay; three miles N. from the mull of Galloway.

Curia Maria, an island in the Arabian sea, near the south-east coast of Arabia: forty miles long, and sixteen broad. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

Curigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name: six miles W. Rossano.

Curigliano, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: five miles NE. Curigliano.

Curisch Haff, or *the Gulf of Courland*, a lake or gulf of Prussia, along side of the Baltic, from which it is separated by the *Curisch-Nerung*, extending from Memel to Labiaw, about sixty miles. The breadth is very unequal, being wide to the south, and narrow towards the north.

Curisch-Nerung, a tongue of land or peninsula, separating the *Curisch Haff* from the Baltic.

Curlew, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: seventeen miles S. Sligo.

Curlignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eight miles W. Otranto.

Curraghroe, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: fifteen miles SW. Strabane.

Curran, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Allahabad: thirty miles NW. Allahabad.

Curran Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: twenty-three miles SW. Killarney.

Current Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 134. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Curver, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapour: sixty miles W. Visiapour, and twenty-two SSE. Sattarah.

Cursay, or *Curzay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudun; twelve miles SW. Poitiers.

Curtolone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: four miles W. Mantua.

Curvat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: four leagues E. Alby.

Curupa, a town of South America, in the country of Brasil, situated on the south side of the river of the Amazons; built by the Dutch; now in possession of the Portuguese.

Curzola, or *Corzola*, or *Corcyra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships, and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages: thirty miles long, and eight broad. *Long.* 34. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43, 17. N.

Curzola, a town of European Turkey, at the east end of the island so called; the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in the year 1507, but were repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

Curzolari, an island, or rather five small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece: twelve miles E. Cephalonia.

Cusano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twenty-two miles NE. Capua.

Cusawatti, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia: ninety-five miles W. Tugerloo.

Cusco, a city of South America, in Peru, and see of a bishop; the most ancient, grand, and magnificent of the country; built by the Incas, on the side of several hills. At first

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it was peopled by Indians in cabins rather than houſes. As the empire extended, the houſes multiplied, and became more elegant. In the centre was a large level place, from which four grand ſtreets divided. Each province of the empire had its peculiar quarter, in which they muſt reſide during life, without the liberty of changing. They might preſerve their ancient cuſtoms, but were all compelled to worſhip the ſun in a ſumptuous temple, whoſe walls were incruſted with gold and ſilver, and adorned with different figures, and idols of the different nations ſubdued by the Incas. On a hill towards the north are yet ſeen the ruins of a fortreſs built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of ſubterraneous paſſages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuſco. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of ſtone with an aſtoniſhing neatneſs. The Spaniards found the houſes built with ſtone; and amongſt them a great number of palaces, whoſe principal ornaments were of gold and ſilver, which glittered on the walls. All the deſcendants of the Incas reſided in a particular quarter. Cuſco is at preſent a large city: the houſes are built of ſtone, and covered with red tiles; the apartments are well diſtributed; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the furniture not leſs magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of ſtone, and of an elegant and noble architecture. There are nine pariſh churches, and ſeveral convents and hoſpitals. The government is in the hands of a corregidor, who has a council of regidors elected among the nobles of the town; and from theſe are choſen the alcades. The biſhop has an income of about 4000l. a year. The chapter is compoſed of five dignitaries, four canons, and four officers. Cuſco contains about 12,000 Indians, 3000 or 4000 Spaniards, and a great number of ſlaves. The dioceſe is divided into fourteen juriſdictions, three of which belong to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and eleven to Peru, in the audience of Lima. The juriſdiction of Cuſco extends about three or four leagues from the walls. The air is temperate, but cold on the hills; is fertile in grain and fruit, and well watered by the rivers Apurimak and Yukai. *Long.* 54. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Cuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume les Dame: three leagues N. Baume.

Cuſheeny, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow: ſeven miles ENE. Portarlington.

Cuſhendon Bay, a ſmall bay of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Cuſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: two leagues and a half SW. St. Flour.

Cuſſatie, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: twelve miles W. Tugeloo.

Cuſſet, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after joins the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants: nine leagues S. Moulins, and eight SE. Montmirault.

Cuſſie, a town of Egypt: fifteen miles S. Aſhmunein.

Cuſtine, or *Condé ſur Moſelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, ſituated on the Moſelle: two leagues NNW. Nancy.

Cuſtor, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theis near its conflux with the Danube.

Cuſtrin, or *Kuſtrin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new mark of Brandenburg on the Oder. The environs are marſhy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with thirty-ſix bridges in the ſpace of a league; the road towards the new mark has ſeven. It is very ſtrong by art and nature, and contains only about 200 houſes within the walls; but the three fauxbourgs are more extenſive, and handſomer than the town. There are four churches, three magazines, two hoſpitals, &c. It was burned down by the Ruſſians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire, it was rebuilt in a more regular form: forty-eight miles E. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Cutch, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by ſandy deſerts, which ſeparate it from the country of Agimere; on the eaſt, by Guzerat; on the ſouth, by an arm of the ſea, called *The Gulf of Cutch*; and on the Weſt, by the Sinde. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

Cuttera, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: twenty miles SSE. Bereilly.

Cuttupdea, an iſland in the north-eaſt part of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 92. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

Cuvagna, a town of Italy, in the territory of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: five miles N. Udina.

Cuves, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: ten miles E. Avranches.

Cuvilly, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ſeven miles SE. Montdidier.

Cuvac, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: five miles NE. Narbonne.

Cuyck, a town of Brabant, in a ſmall territory of the ſame name, of which Grave is the capital: four miles ESE. Grave, and twelve W. Cleves.

Cuyos, or *Cuyo*, or *Chiquito*, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, bounded on the north by Tucuman; on the east, by the province of Cordova; on the south and west, by Chili. As far as is known, which is but little, it resembles Tucuman in its climate and productions.

Cuzcacattan, or *St. Salvador*, a town of North America, in the province of Guatimala: 165 miles ESE. Guatimala.

Cuzeau, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans: three leagues and a half SSE. Louhans.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey in Asia, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey at present called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names. Pliny calls it *Acamantis*, *Ceraftis*, *Aspelia*, *Amathusia*, *Macaria*, *Cryptos*, and *Colinia*. In other historians it may be found under the denomination of *Chetime*, *Erosa*, *Paphos*, and *Salamis*; and, in the poets, under that of *Cythera*. The latter made it the birth-place of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This island contained formerly nine kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and soon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the west it passed to those of the east; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. Isaac, a prince of the family of the Comenii, who governed it with the title of Duke, being fired with ambition, seized on the whole island, and established himself sovereign of it. The weakness of the empire for a long time favoured the views of the usurper; but, in 1191, Richard I, king of England, deprived him of it, together with his life. Being afterwards sold by this monarch to the Templars, difference of religion caused the inhabitants to take up arms against their new sovereigns; and the knights apprehending that they should not be able to keep peaceable possession of it, delivered it back to Richard, who renounced it in favour of Guy de Lusignan. In 1460, Charlotte, the last heiress of this family, was expelled from it by James, her natural brother. She married Louis, of Savoy; and on this account the dukes of that country still assume the title of King of Cyprus. After the death of James, Catharine Cornaro, his widow, finding herself without male children, made over this kingdom, in 1480, to the republic of Venice. But they did not long enjoy their acquisition. The Turks rendered themselves masters of it in 1570, and every thing concurred to secure their conquest. Ferdinand I, of Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, attempted to take Cyprus, and would certainly have succeeded, say the historians, had he been provided with better generals. This beautiful island is 220 miles in length, sixty-five in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulfs. A chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Buffavent, cross and divide it from east to west. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; and this is owing to the great scarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may say, are of brass; and historians assure us, that, in the reign of Constantine, no rain fell in this island for the space of thirty years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought of so long continuance must do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at present remains but the names, and a few ruins. There are some even, for the ancient situation of which it would be in vain to search. Famagusta and Nissosia are the only places of importance; unless Larnic, where the European merchants have their factory, may be classed in the same rank. Besides these, Cyprus contains seven citadels, which are commanded by the same number of governors. Some authors tell us, that the air of this island is bad and unhealthful. Mariti says the contrary. The greater part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Besides a multitude of Armenians, there are here a great many Maronites, whose religious practices and ceremonies are not much different from those of the Roman Catholics. The Turks have here a mulla, who is in some measure the chief of the law; the Greeks, an archbishop, and three bishops; the Armenians, a bishop; the Maronites, a high priest; and the Latins, two rectors, one for the French, and the other for the Italians. Religious toleration in this island is extended to all nations. The Greek and Turkish languages here equally prevail; and from this mixture there results a corruption of the two idioms. The Greek, however, in its words, has preserved the purity of the ancient dialect; but the pronunciation of it has been totally changed since the arrival of the Venetians in the island. Commercial people generally speak the Italian language, and a very few of them the French. The Cypriots are, in general, well made. They are tall; have a noble and agreeable air; and in their manner of living they are very sober and temperate. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleasure; but the Cypriots give themselves up to it with madness: and the vivacity of this passion, instead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of despotism. The people here clothe themselves in the same manner as the inhabitants of Constantinople. When the Turks conquered

conquered Cyprus, they reckoned in it, beſides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men ſubject to capitation. The population of Cyprus has ſo much decreaſed, that the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 40,000. This iſland was formerly one of the richeſt and moſt fertile in the world. It abounded with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, marcaſite, rock alum, and even emeralds; but of theſe ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The preſent government fetters curioſity in this reſpect, and forbids every kind of reſearch. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a ſpirit of ſpeculation aboliſhed that uſeful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions, are at preſent totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, aſſes, wild boars, and a great number of the moſt beautiful pheaſants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus; but they are now all deſtroyed: and it would ſeem as if theſe animals had refuſed to embelliſh a country which is no longer the ſeat of liberty. The principal productions of the iſland at preſent are ſilk, cotton, wool, nutmegs, wines, turpentine, kermes, opium, wheat, barley, coloquintida, pitch, tar, glaſſwort, ſalt, St. John's bread, timber for building, umbre, and green earth. All theſe productions form ſo many branches of commerce which the iſland carries on with Europe, and of which we ſhall ſpeak in another place. This iſland formerly was very abundant in oil, and exported conſiderable quantities of it every year to foreign countries; but olives have decreaſed ſo much for ſome time paſt, that it is now found neceſſary to import it. It abounded alſo with jujebs, from the ſeeds of which the inhabitants extracted a kind of oil. The ſame thing is ſtill done in Natolia; and this oil is one of the moſt lucrative branches of its trade with the coaſt of Syria. It is, above all, exceedingly uſeful in thoſe years when olives are ſcarce. Oil of glaſſwort was alſo a great reſource, when that of olives, or the ſeeds of the jujeb, could not ſupply enough for the numerous inhabitants of the iſland. The ſoil here produces pulſe, and all kinds of wild herbs, a knowledge of which would be a valuable acquiſition to botany; but there are few trees, and, conſequently, few fruits. Nature, however, to make up for this loſs, has been exceedingly laviſh in flowers; and the moſt beautiful and delicate plants of Italy, France, and Holland, may be eaſily naturalized. Hyacinths, anemonies, ranunculuſes, and narciſſuſſes, both ſingle and double, which require ſo much care in Europe, thrive even upon the mountains without cultivation, and render the beautiful plains of this iſland like an immenſe parterre. There would be even ſtill more of them, did not the Cypriots rob the vallies, in order to ornament their gardens. Oranges of an exquiſite taſte, and delicious flavour, are very common here. For want of hands, great part of this iſland ſtill remains uncultivated, and produces nothing but thyme and other odoriferous herbs. In the ſide of a mountain near Paphos, there is a cavern, which produces the moſt beautiful rock cryſtal. On account of its brilliancy, it has been called the *Paphian Diamond*: it is cut and poliſhed in the ſame manner as other precious ſtones. People are forbidden, under the ſevereſt puniſhment, to carry away the ſmalleſt bit of it; and the mountain is ſurrounded with guards; but their fidelity is not proof againſt the moſt trifling preſent. The like prohibition has been made reſpecting the ſtone amianthus or aſbeſtos, of which there is a quarry near the village of Paleandros. Incombuſtible cloth, it is ſaid, has been made of it: and fire, inſtead of changing, increaſes its whiteneſs. There are found here alſo red jaſper, agates, and three different kinds of ſtone. The hills neareſt to Larne conſiſt wholly of talc, which ſerves for the compoſition of that plaſter uſed in all the houſes of the country. No wild animals are ſeen here but foxes and hares: the odoriferous herbs on which the latter feed, give their fleſh an excellent taſte, and a moſt agreeable flavour. The moſt common of the winged tribe are rails, partridges, ſnipes, quails, and thruſhes. Of water-fowl there is great abundance. The becaficos and ortolans are remarkably fat; and ſo numerous, that the peaſants think they make a good market when they can diſpoſe of them at the rate of a penny for a bunch, or a dozen. Among the numerous animals here, there is a kind of ſerpent, the Greek name of which ſignifies the deaf ſnake: its bite is mortal; its body is about two feet in length, and an inch in diameter; its colour is black and yellow; and it has two ſmall horns on its head. The Greeks have named it very improperly; for it is by no means deaf. It generally frequents corn-fields; and the reapers, beſides wearing buſkins, fix ſmall bells to their ſcythes, in order to frighten it away. The tarantula of Cyprus is a kind of ſpider, of a brown colour inclining to black, and covered with long hair: its bite is not mortal; but it is, nevertheleſs, dangerous, and often occaſions excruciating pain, accompanied with a fever. That of the galley is, however, incurable. This is a thin flat animal, about a foot and a half long; of a yellow colour, and furniſhed with a multitude of legs, which it moves uniformly, like the oars of a galley: hence it has acquired its name. There is

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here alſo a black ſerpent, about a yard, or a yard and a half long; but it is not venomous: people take it in their hands without danger; and having ſtripped off its ſkin, broil the fleſh, which is ſaid to be extremely well taſted. The oxen here are lean, and of a ſmall ſize. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the ſervant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be uſed for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated there but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary. The wants of the inhabitants ſupport alſo a few manufactures, the produce of which is, however, ſcarcely ſufficient for their conſumption. Every thing here has been ſubjected to the yoke of deſpotiſm.

Czachèc, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-eight miles ENE. Brzeſc.

Czacſanich, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: thirty-eight miles S. Braclaw.

Czarlakow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: thirty-four miles WNW. Kaminiec.

Czarnaki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: ſixty miles NNE. Kaminiec.

Czarnewczyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ten miles NNE. Brzeſc.

Czarnkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: twenty-ſix miles N. Poſen.

Czarnokozyneczkie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: twelve miles W. Kaminiec.

Czaſlau or *Tſchaſlau*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name: ſituated on the Crudemka. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Ziſca, the chief of the Huſſites. Near this town the king of Pruſſia obtained a victory over the Auſtrians in the month of May, 1743: forty-two miles ESE. Prague. *Long.* 33. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Czaſlawſk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: twelve miles SW. Lederſch.

Czatoriſko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-two miles NNE. Lucko.

Czatza, a town of Hungary, on the river Kuſſutiha: 104 miles NNE. Vienna, and forty-eight N. Cremnitz.

Czay Kowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-eight miles NE. Zytomiers.

Czazin, a town of Croatia: twenty miles SSW. Novi.

Czeranan, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty-four miles NW. Braclaw.

Czeczanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: thirty-ſix miles SW. Belz.

Czebryn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-four miles SSE. Czerkaſy.

Czechtitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: ten miles SW. Lederſch.

Czeczora, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: fourteen miles E. Jaſſi.

Czeilie, a town of Hungary: twenty miles W. Topoltzan.

Czenſtochow, or *Czeſtochow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, on the Warta. It ſuſtained a ſiege againſt the Swedes in 1657: fifty miles NNW. Cracow.

Czernetz, or *Tſcherinek*, a town of Walachia, ſituated near the north ſide of the Danube: forty-four miles E. Belgrade, and 106 W. Buchoreſt.

Czernitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: eight miles S. Saatz.

Czernomitz, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran: eleven miles NNW. Bukan.

Czernvoda, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: forty-two miles N. Ternova.

Czerſko, a town of Poland, in Maſovia: thirty miles from Warſaw.

Czeſtin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: thirteen miles from Czaſlau.

Czetexula, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ſix miles S. Jaſſy.

Czetnek, a town of Hungary: twenty-ſix miles W. Caſchau.

Czetwernia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 16 miles N. Lucko.

Cziczer, a town of Hungary: twenty-one miles E. Caſchau.

Cziglin, a town of Sclavonia: ſeven miles NW. Brod.

Czirnieczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twelve miles W. Zytomiers.

Czirokogrodna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-four miles NNW. Braclaw.

Czniclow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-four miles NW. Sandomirz.

Czochzviace, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: four miles S. Bialacerkiev.

Czornow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: eighteen miles SSW. Brzeſc.

Czudnatz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: forty miles NW. Lublin.

Czugur, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth near Stephanowze.

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DAALHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, nine miles NNE. Warburg.

Dabhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels; near it are mines of copper: eight miles NW. Wetzlar.

Dabia, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles S. Cairo.

Dabo, or *Dachſperg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated on the mountains of Voſges, near the ſource of the Sarre: ſeven miles SSW. Savern.

Dabra Shin, a town of Egypt: twelve miles S. Cairo.

Dabul, a town of India, on the coaſt of Concan, taken and ſacked by the Portugueſe, under the conduct of Almeda, in the year 1509: but was taken again by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and ſalt: ſeventy-five miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Dacca, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on a branch of the Ganges; with a large manufacture of fine muſlins. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended with a ſtrong fortreſs, the remains of which appear; it is now the third in point of ſize and number of inhabitants, and capital of a diſtrict. The country round is always covered with verdure, and not ſubject to ſuch violent heat as ſome parts of Bengal: 120 miles ESE. Moorſhedabad, and 128 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 43. N.

Dachau, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated on an eminence, near the Ammer, with a ſeat of the elector: ten miles NW. Munich.

Dachſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: twenty-two miles S. Bamberg.

Dachſtein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633: eight miles W. Straſburg.

Dachſtul, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principal place of a lordſhip, which gives the poſſeſſor a ſeat and voice at the diets of the circle, but not of the empire. It pays ſixteen florins for a Roman month, and is taxed ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kreutzers to the Imperial chamber: twenty-two miles SE. Treves.

Dackenem, or *Dacquenem*, a town of Flanders: eight miles NE. Ghent.

Dadacardim, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: ſixty miles S. Diarbek.

Dadai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles ESE. Amaſieh.

Dadari, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dehli: fifty-two miles W. Dehli.

Dadeler, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twelve miles N. Cogni.

Daden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, near which are ſome mines of copper: eight miles S. Siegen.

Dadiwan, a plain of Perſia, about four or five leagues in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, to which the Engliſh and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the ſummer.

Dadlemullet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

Dafar, or *Defar*, or *Dolfar*, a ſeaport town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the weſt coaſt of a bay in the Arabian Sea, to which it gives name, governed by a ſcheick, who is a ſovereign prince. The chief export is olibanum: 160 miles ENE. Cape Fartach.

Dafar, a town of Arabia near the coaſt of the Red Sea, in the country of Yemen: 130 miles S. Mecca.

Dafne, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Urana, between Marcenopoli and Varna.

Dager-ort, a town of Ruſſia, in the iſland of Dago: eighty-four miles WSW. Revel.

Dageſtan, a province of Aſia, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, between Circaſſia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus.

Dagiſtan, or *Dabeſtan*, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on a river which runs into the Caſpian Sea: 240 miles NW. Meſchid.

Daglan,

Daglan, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarlat: eight miles S. Sarlat.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Drin: fifteen miles SS. Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagboe*, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, situated between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland, about twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

Dagonville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Commercy: three leagues E. Bar-le-Duc.

Dagoua, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour for thieves and pirates: twelve miles N. Cairo.

Dagsbury, a town of United America, in the state of the Delaware: thirty-five miles SSE. Dover.

Dahbi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty-six miles SE. Loheia.

Dahlak, or *Dalaka*, or *Dalaca*, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, about twenty-two leagues in length, and four in breadth, celebrated for its pearl fishery. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of the same religion with the Abyssinians. They are black, brave, addicted to piracy, and sworn enemies to the Mahometans. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Dahbmak, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: fifteen miles SSE. Abu-Arisch.

Dahl, or *Dal*, a river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and empties itself in the Gulf of Bothnia, four leagues ESE. Gefle.

Dahlen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: twenty-three miles NW. Meissen.

Dahme, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: forty miles SS. Berlin.

Dahmet, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar: twenty-eight miles SW. Candahar.

Dahn, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Weissembourg: thirteen miles W. Landau.

Dahomey, or *Dauma*, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated about sixty or seventy miles from the Atlantic; called also *Foun*. Dahomy, as known at present, is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 150, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that distance. The capital, Abomey, lies in about nine degrees and fifty minutes of north latitude, and between the third and fourth degree of east longitude, reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The soil is a deep, rich clay, of a reddish colour, with a little sand on the surface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly: but there is not to be found a stone so big as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans; of farinaceous vegetables, the country yields a plentiful supply, proportionable to the quantity of culture; namely maize, millet, or Guinea-corn of different sorts; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances; and also a species of beans, called ground-beans. The Dahomans likewise cultivate yams, potatoes of two sorts, the cassada, or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, also abound in this fertile country. Nor is it destitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture; such as indigo, cotton, the sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of spices, particularly a species of pepper, very similar in flavour, and indeed scarcely distinguishable from the black pepper of the East Indies. A very curious fruit is produced in Dahomy, as well as in some other parts of Africa, which resembles a small olive in every respect but the colour; being of a dusky reddish hue, changing at the end next the stalk to a faint yellow; the pulp is firm, and almost insipid; the stone is hard like that of the olive. After having chewed one or more of such berries, and spit out or swallowed the pulp at pleasure, a glass of vinegar will taste, to the person trying the experiment, like sweet wine; a lime will seem to have the flavour of a very ripe China orange; and the same change is produced in other acids, without effervescence, or any sensible motion. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, after which the periodical rains prevail. The language is that which the Portuguese call Lingua Geral, or General Tongue, and is spoken not only in Dahomy Proper, but in Whydah, and the other dependent states; and likewise in Mahee, and several neighbouring places. With respect to the Dahoman religion, it consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism on the earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject; all acknowledging the right of the sovereign at pleasure. A minister of state, on his entrance, crawls towards the apartment of audience on his hands and knees, till he arrives

in the royal preſence, where he lays himſelf flat on his belly, rubbing his head in the duſt, and uttering the moſt humiliating expreſſions. Being deſired to advance, he receives the king's commands, or communicates any particular buſineſs, ſtill continuing in a recumbent poſture; for no perſon is permitted to ſit, even on the floor, in the royal preſence, except the women, and even they muſt kiſs the earth when they receive or deliver the king's meſſage. The king of Dahomy maintains a conſiderable ſtanding army, commanded by an agaow, or general, with ſeveral other ſubordinate military officers, who muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field upon all occaſions, at the command of the ſovereign. The payment of theſe troops chiefly depends on the ſucceſs of the expeditions in which they are engaged. On extraordinary occaſions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's ſtandard, every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. Within the walls of the different royal palaces in Dahomy, are immured not leſs than 3000 women; ſeveral hundreds of theſe are trained to arms, under a female general, and ſubordinate officers, appointed by the king, in the ſame manner as thoſe under the agaow. Theſe warriors are regularly exerciſed, and go through their evolutions with as much expertneſs as the male ſoldiers. They have their large umbrellas, their flags, their drums, trumpets, flutes and other muſical inſtruments. In ſhort, the ſingularity of this inſtitution never fails to attract the particular attention of the Europeans, when, among other uncommon exhibitions, they are preſented with the unuſual ſpectacle of a review of female troops. The dreſs of the men in Dahomy conſiſts of a pair of ſtriped or white cotton drawers, of the manufacture of the country, over which they wear a large ſquare cloth of the ſame, or of European manufacture. This cloth is about the ſize of a common counterpane, for the middling claſs, but much larger for the grandees. It is wrapped about the loins, and tied on the left ſide by two of the corners, the others hanging down, and ſometimes trailing on the ground. A piece of ſilk or velvet, of ſixteen or eighteen yards makes a cloth for a grandee. The head is uſually covered with a beaver or felt hat, according to the quality of the wearer. The king, as well as ſome of his miniſters, often wears a gold or ſilver laced hat and feather. The arms and upper part of the body remain naked, except when the party travels or performs ſome piece of work, when the large cloth is laid aſide, and the body is covered with a ſort of frock or tunic without ſleeves. The feet are always bare, none but the ſovereign being permitted to wear ſandals. The dreſs of the women, though ſimple, conſiſts of a greater number of articles than that of the men. They uſe ſeveral cloths and handkerchiefs; ſome to wrap round the loins, and others to cover occaſionally the breaſts and upper part of the body. The neck, arms, and ancles, are adorned with beads and chowries; and rings of ſilver, or baſer metal, encircle the fingers. The ears are pierced ſo as to admit the little finger, and a coral bead of that ſize ſtuck into each, if the party be able to afford it; otherwiſe a portion of red ſealing-wax, or a piece of oyſter-ſhell poliſhed, is applied in the ſame manner. Girls, before the age of puberty, wear nothing but a ſtring of beads or ſhells round the loins, and young women uſually expoſe the breaſts to view. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeneſs. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they poſſeſs far above the African nations with whom we have hitherto had any intercourſe: this being the country where ſtrangers are leaſt expoſed to inſults, and where it is eaſy to reſide in ſecurity and tranquillity.

Dahra, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia: one league SW. Loheia.

Dahrije, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile: thirteen miles SSW. Damietta.

Daiaur, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: fifty miles W. Amadan.

Dajon, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna.

Dair Kavran, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdiſtan: thirty miles SSE. Kerkuk.

Dala, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhône, not far from Leuk, in the Valais.

Dalaborg, or *Dalsborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Lake Venner: thirty miles NE. Udvalla.

Dalacca, ſee *Dabblak*.

Dalai, ſee *Coulon*.

Dalby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: four miles ESE. Lund.

Dale, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyl, a little below Lifford.

Dale, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, ſixteen miles W. Lifford.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Helſingland, on the eaſt by Geſtricia and Weſtmanland, on the ſouth by Warmland, and on the weſt by Norway: 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; containing many mountains, in which are mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, intermixed with

fertile pastures. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The principal towns are Hedemora, Tuna, and Sater.

Dalebr, a fortress of Sweden, built on a rocky island, with a garrison to guard the entrance, and receive the duties of vessels going to Stockholm.

Dalem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderburn: seven miles E. Buren.

Dalem, or *Dalen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Limburg; the capital of a comté of the same name, situated on the river Bervine. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, who took it in 1672. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nimeguen: fifteen miles NNW. Juliers, and sixteen WSW. Aix la Chapelle. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Dalenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Netze: sixteen miles ESE. Zell.

Dalfsen, or *Dalfsen*, a town of the United Dutch States in Overissel, situated on the Vecht: eight leagues SW. Coverden.

Dalsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: six miles NW. Worms.

Dalheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: three miles NNW. Wallenberg.

Dalia, or *Daal*, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, about twenty-eight leagues in length, and thirteen in breadth, situated between the Venner lake and the government of Bahus. Full of mountains and forests towards the north; but towards the south it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants: it has a number of mines. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief articles: the principal town is Dalaborg.

Dalias, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: six leagues WSW. Almeria.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the river Esk, at the union of the two branches, the North and South Esk. Near it is a magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh: six miles SE. Edinburgh.

Dalkey, a small island in St. George's Channel, near the east coast of Ireland, a little to the south of Dublin Bay. *Long.* 6. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Dalkowiczke, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: thirty-two miles NE. Minsk.

Dalmacherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore Country: ninety-five miles NE. Bangalore, and eighty-six NW. Madras.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Bosnia and Croatia, on the east by Servia, and on the south and west by the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice. It is reckoned to contain 477,000 square miles, and in the year 1783, 367,000 inhabitants. Dalmatia, or, as it is written in old coins and inscriptions, *Delmatia*, takes its name from its ancient capital *Delmium*, or *Delminium*, which the Romans took and destroyed in the 597th year from the building of the city. If the Romans brought it under the yoke, Dalmatia shook it off no less than five times, and for the space of 220 years, to Augustus's reign, gave them a great deal of trouble. On the division of the provinces between Augustus and the senate, Dalmatia fell to the senate as one of the proconsular provinces; but they voluntarily ceded it to the emperor, who appointed a questor over it. At the demise of Constantine the Great, it was reckoned among the western parts of Illyricum. It suffered extremely by the inroads of the northern Barbarians, and the Goths reduced it in their way to Italy. After this, Justinian, emperor of the East, conquered Italy and also Dalmatia, but, in the year 1543, the Sclavi entered it, and, about the end of Heraclius's reign, established themselves in it. The country had then its particular kings, of which Zlodomir, or Zaromyr, the last, dying without issue, left the kingdom to his consort, who bequeathed it to her brother, Saint Ladislaus, king of Hungary; ever since which it has been dependent upon that crown: but the Venetians are masters of the maritime parts. In the wars which the kings of Hungary had, both with the Venetians and the turbulent Dalmatians, they were for a considerable time successful; but, in the fifteenth century, the Venetians reduced the whole kingdom of Dalmatia, though they have since been dispossessed by the Turks of a considerable part. At present the Hungarians, Venetians, Turks, and Ragusans, share it amongst them. The Dalmatians use the Sclavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long course, but are mostly navigable. The country is as it were strewed with mountains, but these not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palateable and wholesome vegetables, growing upon them, besides treasures of gold and silver ore within them. It has also many fertile plains; and besides a sufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of sheep. The air is temperate and pure. Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part possessed by the Venetians lies to the south-east of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient cities and fortresses. The inhabitants are warlike, intrepid soldiers, and excellent seamen: the nobility and people well attached to the republic;

republic; mildneſs makes them faithful ſubjects to Venice; their privileges are reſpected, and it would be dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are, Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almiſſa. Beſides what the Venetians poſſeſs on the continent, ſeveral iſlands on the Adriatic belong to them, which are conſidered as a part of Dalmatia. Turkiſh Dalmatia lies eaſt of Venetian Dalmatia: the principal towns are Scardona, Clinovo, and Herzegowina. The republic of Raguſa forms the other part of Dalmatia.

Dalrymple's Point, a cape of the iſland of Dominica: two miles S. Charlotte's Town.

Dam, ſee *Damme*.

Dama, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 220 miles ENE. Mecca.

Damac, a town of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

Damala, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: forty miles SE. Napoli di Romania.

Damanhour, or *Demenhur*, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria: thirty-two miles ESE. Alexandria.

Damapetta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: forty-five miles NW. Rajamundry, and 140 E. Hydrabad.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 136 miles NE. Sanaa.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman: ſeventy miles N. Oman. *Long.* 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

Damariſcotty, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Damaſcus, a celebrated city of Syria, about fifty miles from the ſea, from which it is ſeparated by a long chain of mountains; but by whom or when founded is unknown. That it exiſted in the time of Abraham, is evident from the ſacred writings. In the time of David, it was the capital of a kingdom which David conquered and added to his own dominions. During the reign of the ſucceeding kings of Iſrael and Judah, it was ſometimes ſubject to them, and at other times independent, or governed by kings of their own, who called themſelves kings of Syria and Damaſcus. In the year of the world 3939, it came under the power of the Romans, with whom it continued till it fell into the hands of the Arabians. Obodas, father of Aretas, king of Arabia, was maſter of Damaſcus, under Auguſtus; and Aretas was governor of Damaſcus when St. Paul was there. Damaſcus was a long time under the dominion of the emperors, and was one of the five arſenals which they had in the eaſt. About the middle of the ſeventeenth century, in the reign of Heraclius, the Saracens became maſters of it; they were driven out by the Turks, whoſe general became Soudan, or Sultan, of Damaſcus. Other Turks, commanded by Ottoman Sultans, deſtroyed the kingdom of Damaſcus. Tamerlane, having defeated the Sultan, Bajazet II, beſieged and took Damaſcus, and put the inhabitants to the ſword: next the Egyptian Mamelukes got poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till the year 1516, when Selim, emperor of the Turks, conquered both it and all Syria, ſince which time it has remained with the Turks. Damaſcus is now the capital of a pachalic. The Arabs call it *El Sham*. It is ſituated in a vaſt plain, open to the ſouth and eaſt, and ſhut in toward the weſt and north by mountains, which limit the view at no great diſtance; but in return, a number of rivulets ariſe from theſe mountains, which render the territory of Damaſcus the moſt watered and moſt delicious province of Syria; the Arabs ſpeak of it with enthuſiaſm, and think they can never ſufficiently extol the freſhneſs and verdure of its orchards; the abundance and variety of its fruits; its numerous ſtreams; and the clearneſs of its rills and fountains. No city affords ſo many canals and fountains; each houſe has one; and all theſe waters are furniſhed by three rivulets, or branches of the ſame river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a courſe of three leagues, flow into a hollow of the deſert to the ſouth-eaſt, where they form a lake called *Bebairat-el-Mardy*, or the *Lake of the Meadow*. With ſuch a ſituation, it cannot be diſputed that Damaſcus is one of the moſt agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is ſtill deficient in point of ſalubrity. The inhabitants complain, with reaſon, that the white waters of the Barrada are cold and hard, and it is obſerved, that the natives are ſubject to obſtructions; that the whiteneſs of their ſkin is rather the paleneſs of ſickneſs than the colour of health; and that the too great uſe of fruit, particularly of apricots, occaſions there, every ſummer and autumn, intermittent fevers and dyſenteries. Damaſcus is much longer than it is broad. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toiſes, or ſomething leſs than a league and a half in circumference, and probably contains 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of theſe are Arabs and Turks; the number of Chriſtians are eſtimated at above 15,000. Damaſcus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the north of Aſia, as Cairo is for thoſe from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from thirty to fifty thouſand; many of them repair here four months before the time, but the greateſt number only at the

end of the Ramadan. Damaſcus then reſembles an immenſe fair, nothing is to be ſeen but ſtrangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Perſia; and every place is full of camels, horſes, mules, and merchandize. By means of this caravan, Damaſcus is become the centre of a very extenſive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correſpond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekar, and even with Perſia. They ſend caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their courſe by Djeſr-yakoub, Tabaria, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandize of Conſtantinople and Europe by way of Saide and Bairout. The home conſumption is balanced by ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and ſweetmeats, cakes of roſes, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey conſumes to the amount of about 40,000 pounds. The remainder paid for by the courſe of exchange, occaſions a conſiderable circulation of money in cuſtom-houſe duties, and the commiſſion of the merchants. This commerce has exiſted in theſe countries from the moſt remote antiquity. It has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumſtances; but it has every where left very apparent traces of the opulence it produced. The pachalic of Damaſcus comprehends nearly the whole eaſtern part of Syria. In this vaſt extent of country, the ſoil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and thoſe on the banks of the Orontes, are the moſt fertile: they produce wheat, barley, doura, ſeſamum, and cotton. Some parts are of a gravelly and poor ſoil, better adapted to fruits and tobacco than any thing elſe. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and fruit trees, and in ſome places to vines, from which the Greeks make wine, and the Mahometans dried raiſins. The pacha enjoys all the privileges of his poſt, which are more conſiderable than thoſe of any other pachalic; for, beſides the farm of all the cuſtoms and impoſts, and an abſolute authority, he is alſo conductor of the ſacred caravan of Mecca, under the highly reſpected title of Emir Hadj. The Mahometans conſider this office as ſo important, and entitled to ſuch reverence, that the perſon of a pacha who acquits himſelf well of it, becomes inviolable even by the ſultan: it is no longer permitted to ſhed his blood. But the divan has invented a method of ſatisfying its vengeance on thoſe who are protected by this privilege, without departing from the literal expreſſion of the law, by ordering them to be pounded in a mortar, or ſmothered in a ſack, of which there have been various inſtances: 270 miles SSW. Diarbek, and 130 NNE. Jeruſalem.

Damaſenſa, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagra, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river Gambia.

Damaun, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of the Paſhwah, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea; in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, by whom it was taken in the year 1535. Aurungzebe beſieged it about the middle of the laſt century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garriſon ſallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, ſo terrified thoſe animals by their fire-arms, that they turned on their maſters, and trampled to death half his army: fifty-three miles S. Surat, and twenty-five SW. Durrampour. *Long.* 72. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Damazan, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: two leagues E. Caſtel Jaloux.

Dambach, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ſix leagues and a half SSW. Straſburg.

Dambach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles ESE. Freuſtadt.

Dambanna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

Dambck, or *Damke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Saltwedel.

Damblain, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: five miles E. La Marche.

Dambroucza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eight miles NE. Lemberg.

Damel, or *Kayo*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Damelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles W. Belitz.

Damerie, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: one league and a half W. Epernay.

Damerſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: ten miles NW. Neuburg.

Damgarten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Recknitz; taken by the Swedes in the year 1630, retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1637, and reſtored to the Swedes in the year 1638: twenty-two miles SW. Stralſund.

Damianovitz,

Damianovitz, a town of Croatia: fixty-four miles S. Varaſdin, and fifty-two ESE. Carlſtadt.

Damiatte, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: ten miles W. Caſtres.

Damicotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: thirty miles N. Coimbetore, and ſixty S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

Damietta, or *Damiat*, a ſeaport town of Egypt, firſt built at the eaſtern mouth of the Nile, and called *Thamiatis* under the government of the Lower Empire. It daily increaſed as Peluſium declined, and was a ſecond time taken by the emperors of Conſtantinople about the year 238 of the Hegira. But the importance of a maritime town ſo favourable ſituated, was at length ſeen; and ſix years after, the caliph Elmetouakkel ſurrounded it with ſtrong walls, which, however, did not impede the valiant Roger, king of Sicily, from taking it, in the year 550 of the Hegira. Salah Eddin, who began to reign over Egypt about this time, did not let him long enjoy his conqueſt, but drove the Europeans from Damietta, who, fifteen years after, returned again to beſiege it, but their efforts were ineffectual. Again the cruſaders attacked it with powerful forces, under the reign of El Addel, in the year 615 of the Hegira. After many turns of fortune, bloody battles, and a ſiege of ſeventeen months, the Chriſtian princes took Damietta by aſſault, but did not long enjoy the fruit of all the blood they had ſpilt, and an armament which had coſt ſums ſo immenſe. Surrounded near the canal of Achmoun, by the warers of the Nile, and the Egyptian army, they bought their lives and liberty by reſtoring their conqueſt. Thirty-one years after their defeat, Louis IX took Damietta, without ſtriking a blow. The daring valour of a king, who threw himſelf armed into the water to march againſt an enemy entrenched on ſhore, and the impetuoſity with which he attacked them, ſpread terror through their army, which, flying, cowardly abandoned a fortreſs amply ſtored, and capable of long reſiſtance. The Arabs, ſoon after, recovered it, but, weary of defending a place, which brought upon them the moſt warlike nations of Europe, they wholly eraſed and rebuilt it higher up the country. Damietta is larger and not leſs agreeable than Roſetta; it forms a ſemicircle, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Nile, two leagues and a half from its mouth. It contains about eighty thouſand inhabitants, and has ſeveral ſquares: bazars filled with merchandize, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian ſtuffs, ſilks from Mount Lebanon, ſal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, beſpeak it a commercial place. The houſes, eſpecially near the river, are very high; moſt of them have pleaſant ſaloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind, there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other ſide, and of the Nile, which traverſes a rich country between them both. Various grand moſques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are ſimilar to thoſe of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels inceſſantly fill the port of Damietta. Some, named ſherm, ſerve to load and unload the ſhips that anchor in the road; others are coaſting pilot boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marſeilles. The rice mezelaoui, the fineſt of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and its annual exportation amounts to between 2 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewiſe cloths, ſal ammoniac, wheat, &c. Laws, ruinous to the country, prohibit the exportation of the latter; but they are evaded, and it is paſſed as rice. The Chriſtians of Aleppo and Damaſcus, for many ages eſtabliſhed here, carry on the principal trade; they are ſuffered to grow rich by Turkiſh indolence, which contents itſelf with occaſional extortions. Exportation of rice is forbidden, but by arrangements advantageous to the receiver of the cuſtoms, the people of Provence annually load ſeveral ſhips. The thing moſt diſadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour, the road where veſſels lie being totally expoſed, every gale that riſes the captains are obliged to ſlip their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open ſea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be eaſy to give ſhips free entrance into the Nile, which is deep, and this ſmall expence would render Damietta a fine harbour: but deſpotiſm, inſenſible to the good of nations, always marches towards deſtruction, and has neither will nor power to create. The ſlip of land where Damietta is built, ſhut in on one ſide by the river, and on the other by the lake Menzala, is only from two to ſix miles wide eaſt and weſt. Rivulets interſect it in every direction, and render it the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields eighty buſhels for one, and other products are in the ſame proportion: eighty-four miles NNE. Cairo. *Long.* 49. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Damins, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Grey League: ten miles NNE. Ilantz.

Damiſche Sea, a large lake of Germany, or rather an expanſion of the Oder, in the circle of Upper Saxony, northward of the town of Damm, eight miles long, and about one and a half wide.

Damm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Plone, where it runs into

the Damiſche Sea. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing ſteel: five miles E. Stettin. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Dammarie, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres: two leagues S. Chartres.

Dammartin, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: ten miles NW. Meaux, and ſeventeen NE. Paris.

Dammartin, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort-l'Amaury: three leagues and a half NW. Montfort.

Damme, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twelve miles S. Vechta.

Damme, a town of the United Dutch States, in Groningen, ſituated in the Ommelends, on the river Damſter, the capital of a country called *Fivelingo*, which comprehends forty-five villages. Damme has a communication with Groningen by means of a canal. It was anciently fortified before the troops of Charles V took it by aſſault in 1536, when under the dominion of the duke of Gueldres. It was diſmantled in 1539, by order of George comte de Tautembourg. Although it be unfortified, it enjoys the privileges of a city, and has a voice among the ſtates in Groningen. It ſuffered much in the religious wars of the 15th century, as well as by inundations ſome years ſince: fourteen miles NE. Groningen, and two W. Delfzyl.

Damme, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the canal between Bruges and Sluys: takes its name from the ſtrong dyke made here to prevent the incroachment of the ſea, ſometimes called *Hondts-Damme*, that is the *Dog's Dike*, perhaps from the dog borne in the arms of the place. It was firſt ſurrounded with walls in 1233, and has been ſince regularly fortified with ſeven baſtions. It forms a citadel to the city of Bruges, and could at any time inundate the country, if that city was beſieged. In the year 1213, a ſquadron of French ſhips came to attack it as a prelude to Ghent, but were defeated by the Engliſh. In the year 1384, it ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt an army of 80,000 men, commanded by Charles VI, king of France, and ſurrendered only for want of freſh water. It is in the Franc of Bruges, and enjoys the ſame privileges as Oſtend. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch by the peace of Utrecht: three miles NNE. Bruges, and ſix SSW. Sluys.

Dammer, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: four miles SE. Militſch.

Damra, a town of Arabia Deſerta: eighty miles S. Damaſcus.

Damot, a province of Abyſſinia, ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of that empire, about forty miles long from north to ſouth, and twenty from eaſt to weſt.

Dampierre-ſur-Salon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: eight miles N. Gray.

Dampierre-les-Fraiſans, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: ten miles NE. Dole.

Damrabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 180 miles SW. Zareng.

Damſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg* nine miles NW. Prenzlow.

Damſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bootan: fifty-four miles SW. Taſſaſudon. *Long.* 88. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 11. N.

Damſter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ems, at Delfzyl.

Damville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: ten miles S. Evreux.

Damvilliers, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun. It belonged heretofore to the duchy of Luxemburg, and was fortified by the emperor Charles V, in the year 1528. The French took it under Henry II and Louis XIII. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenées, and diſmantled in the year 1673: eleven miles N. Verdun, and eleven S. Montmedy.

Dan, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into the Roanoke. *Long.* 78. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Dinarakie, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ſixty miles E. Iſpahan.

Danbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: fifty-five miles NNE. New York, and 116 SW. Boſton.

Danby, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: twenty-three miles N. Bennington.

Danda, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Dandar, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, on the banks of the Puddar, ſouth-weſt of Oudipour.

Dane, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which joins the Weever, at Northwich.

Dangala, or *Dangola*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile: 150 miles N. Sennar.

Dangé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the diſtrict of Chatellerault: two miles and a half N. Chatellerault.

Dangeau, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chareaudun: three leagues NNW. Chareaudun.

Danger (Iſlands of), in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſeen by commodore Byron, in June, 1765, and appeared to be well peopled. *Long.* 169. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 15. S.

Danger (Point), a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 8. S.

Dangoliſzki, a town of Lithuania: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Braſlaw.

Dangu, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: one league SW. Giſors.

Danicha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Chatanga: 360 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 45. N.

Daniel, a ſmall iſland in the river Meuſe, a little below Stockem, in the biſhopric of Liege.

Danilov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlaval: twenty-eight miles ENE. Jaroſlaval, and 360 ESE. Peterſburg.

Daniłowiecze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty-four miles S. Braſlaw.

Dankali, or *Dancali*, a kingdom of Abyſſinia, lying along the coaſt of the Red Sea, the ſoil is unproductive, and the chief riches are ſalt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or emperor of Abyſſinia. Baylur is the principal town.

Dann, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings: one league N. Phalſburg.

Dannemarie, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: three leagues E. Befort.

Dannemoine, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: one league N. Tonnerre.

Dannenberg, or *Danneberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze. Beer is the principal article of commerce. The king of England has a flour-mill erected here: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Luneburg, and fifty-four NE. Zell.

Dannge, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the ſea, at Memel.

Dantzick, or *Dantzig*, a ſeaport town of Pruſſia, ſituated in the province of Pomerelia, on the Viſtula, about four miles from the Baltic. Two ſmall rivers, called the *Radaune* and the *Motlau*, paſs through the city; theſe rivers unite below the town, and run together into the Viſtula. It is large and populous, and properly conſiſts of two parts, the Old Town and New Town, with their ſuburbs. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, two for Calviniſts, and one for Roman Catholics. It was anciently the principal of the Hanſe towns, being one of the firſt that entered into that aſſociation. The German is almoſt the only language ſpoken here: the Poliſh being but little uſed by the inhabitants. Dantzick, ſo ſo early as the year 997, was a large commercial town. The New Town was founded by the Teutonic knights in the year 1311, and was firſt ſurrounded with a wall and moat in the year 1343. The inhabitants refuſing to do homage to Stephen, king of Poland, without a previous confirmation of their rights and privileges; the city was put under the ban, and beſieged by that prince. However, matters were adjuſted, and, on a public acknowledgment of their error, and paying a large fine to the king, he received the city into favour, confirmed its privileges, and granted the inhabitants the free exerciſe of their religion. In 1734, Staniſlaus, king of Poland, took refuge in this city; but this occaſioned a bombardment from the Saxons and Ruſſians. At length, when there were no hopes of relief from the French by ſea, and king Staniſlaus had found a way to make his eſcape, Dantzick ſubmitted to Auguſtus III, elector of Saxony, as its ſovereign. In the year 1752, 1288 Poliſh veſſels, ſmall and great, from the Viſtula, and 1014 ſhips from the ſea, arrived in this port; and 58,060 laſts and forty buſhels of corn were brought into this city for exportation; other exports conſiſt of tallow, leather, wool, wax, butter, ſkins, &c. Articles of importation are wine, ſpices, cloth, ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, herrings, ſalt, iron, lead, drugs, &c. The king of Pruſſia, who had before ſeized on the greater part of the province, in the year 1793, added the remainder, with the city of Dantzick, to his dominions: ſixty-eight miles WSW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 18. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Danuba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Danube, a river of Germany, which riſes in Swabia, near Donefchingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm, paſſes through Swabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia; and empties itſelf into the Black Sea by ſeveral mouths, between *Lat.* 44. 55. and 45. 30. N. thirty-five miles E. from Iſmail. It receives ſixty rivers, great and ſmall, in its courſe, and runs near to, or waſhes, the walls of the following cities and towns: Eſchingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldſtadt, Straubing, Paſſaw, Lintz, Ips, Stein, Tuln, Vienna, Preſburg,

Preſburg, Raab, or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Vicegrad, Waitzen, Peſt, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semandria, Vipalanka, Orſova, Vidden, Nicopoli, Ruſſig, or Ruſcek, Driſtra, Kaſſovat, Kirſova, Ibrail, Reni, Rakel, Iſakzi, Iſmail, Tulcza, Kilia, &c.

Danville, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: thirty-three miles SSE. Frankfort.

Danvou, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: ſix leagues S. Bayeux.

Danyelow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: ſixty-four miles E. Lemberg.

Daon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Gontier: two leagues S. Chateau Gontier.

Daps, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Little Belt: fourteen miles NE. Hadersleben.

Daraan, or *Daraun*, a town of Aſia, in Grand Tartary; about twenty-four leagues E. Samarcand.

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſaid to have been founded by Darius; it is large, but not populous, near which ſalt is found of various colours white, black, red, and green. A conſiderable manufacture of glaſs is carried on here: 116 miles ESE. Schiras.

Darab, or *Dras*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the greater Atlas, not far from Tefza, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Non.

Darab, or *Dras*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Morocco, Gezula, and Tafilet, on the eaſt and the ſouth by Zahara, and on the weſt by Sus, and takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which paſſes through it: the principal produce is indigo and dates: the inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and ſome of the diſtricts of the country are dependants of Morocco.

Daramajon, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java: thirty miles E. Batavia.

Darampoory, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eighty-eight miles E. Seringapatam, and 110 N. Dindigul. *Long.* 78. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 11. N.

Daraporum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country; thirty-ſix miles ESE. Coimbetore, and ſeventy-three W. Tritchinopoly. *Long.* 77. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Darby, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania; five miles SW. Philadelphia.

Darda, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, built by the Turks in the year 1686, and taken by the Imperialiſts in 1687: thirty miles S. Bacs, and forty-four SSE. Ziget.

Dardanelles, two caſtles, one on each ſide of the Strait of Galipoli, between the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, built, in the year 1658, by Mahomet IV, to guard the entrance of the narrow ſea, which is not more than a league wide.

Dardaſſen, or *Dardaſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: four miles ENE. Oſterwick.

Darec, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſixty miles S. Zareng.

Darec de Camuna, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 180 miles W. Kidge.

Dar-el Hamara, a town of Africa, in the kindgdom of Fez, ſaid to have been built by the Romans; the trade is principally in corn and oil. *Long.* 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Daren, a river of Wales, in the country of Caernarvon, which runs into the ſea, fifteen miles SW. Pulhely.

Darent, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, three miles N. Dartford. The mouth near the Thames is called *Dartford Creek*.

Darew, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-four miles SSE. Novogrodek.

Dargan, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm, ſituated on the Gihon.

Dargel, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into St. George's Channel, nine miles SSE. Dublin.

Dargeſin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi: forty-eight miles NE. Amadan.

Dargies, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles S. Poix.

Darien, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: forty-ſeven miles SSW. Savanna.

Darien (Gulf of), a large river or arm of the ſea, at the mouth of a river of that name; not deep in proportion to its breadth, but growing deeper farther in. It empties itſelf into the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 59. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Darien (Iſthmus of), a country of South America, and the northern part of Terra Firma, extending in length about 120 leagues, in the form of a half moon, and from ſixteen to forty-five in breadth; bounded on the north by the Spaniſh Main, on the eaſt by the province of Carthagena, on the ſouth by the country of Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and the province of Veragua. The land is almoſt every where of an unequal ſurface, diſtinguiſhed by hills and vallies of great variety for height, depth, and extent. The vallies are generally watered with rivers, brooks,

brooks, and ſprings, with which the country very much abounds. They fall ſome into the North, others into the South Sea; and moſt of them take their riſe from a ridge, or chain of higher hills than the reſt, running the length of the iſthmus, and in a manner parallel to the ſhore. This is of an unequal breadth, and curves as the iſthmus itſelf does. It is moſtly neareſt the North Sea, ſeldom above ten or fifteen miles diſtant from it. Mr. Wafer ſays, he had always a fair view of the North Sea from thence; but the South Sea he could not ſee from any part of the ridge, by reaſon that though here and there are plains and vallies of a conſiderable extent, and ſome open places, yet they lie intermixed with conſiderable hills, and thoſe ſo clothed with tall woods, that they interrupt the proſpect very much. On the north ſide of the main ridge, are either no hills at all, or ſuch as are rather gentle declivities, or gradual ſubſidings of the ridge, than hills diſtinct from it. This ſide of the country is every where ſo covered with woods, that it may be called one continued foreſt. Some of the rivers which water this country are indifferently large, though few of them navigable, as having bars and ſhoals at their mouth. On the north coaſt, the rivers are for the moſt part very ſmall: for, riſing generally from the main ridge, which lies near the ſhore, their courſe is very ſhort. The river of Darien is, indeed, very large; but the depth at the entrance is not anſwerable to the wideneſs of its mouth, though farther in it is deep enough. But from thence to Chagre, the whole length of this coaſt the rivers are little better than brooks. This province is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the ſcene of more actions than any in America. From its ſituation both on the North and South Seas, the gold ſands of its rivers, and the treaſures of Peru, which are brought hither and imported into Old Spain, have induced ſeveral adventurers to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is extremely hot, and the low lands are overflown with continual rains. The mountains here are ſo difficult of acceſs, that it takes up ſeveral days to croſs them, though the diſtance be inconſiderable. From the tops of ſome of theſe the Spaniards firſt diſcovered the South, or great Pacific Ocean, in the year 1513, and called it the South Sea, becauſe they croſſed the iſthmus from the North Sea; though, in fact, the Pacific Ocean lies weſt of the main land of America. The principal towns of Darien are Panama and Porto Bello.

Darkehmen, a town of Pruſſia: fifty miles ESE. Konigſberg.

Darking, or *Dorking*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated at the angle of two vallies, ſurrounded by hills. The town was deſtroyed by the Danes. The church is collegiate. The market, particularly celebrated for the quantity of poultry, is kept on Thurſday. The principal trade is meaſing: the cuſtom of borough Engliſh prevails in this manor; that is, the youngeſt ſon is heir to the copyhold eſtate: eleven miles E. Guildford, and twenty-four SSW. London.

Darlington, a town of England, in the biſhopric of Durham, ſituated on the Skern: with conſiderable manufactures of linen and woollen. Here is a weekly market on Monday, well ſupplied with corn and proviſions: eighteen miles S. Durham, and 238 N. London.

Darlington, a county of South Carolina.

Darmadjera, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: three leagues N. Sarangpour.

Darmſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the houſe of Heſſe, to which it gives name: fortified with a wall in the year 1330: this town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a conſiſtory, a criminal court, and a grammar ſchool: eighteen miles ESE. Mentz, and thirty-two N. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

Darnall, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, three miles NW. Rayader Gowy.

Darnetal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: half a league E. Rouen.

Darney, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: five leagues and a half WSW. Epinal.

Darmigheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: three miles W. Hanau.

Daroca, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a vally between two hills: the town is large, containing ſeven pariſh churches, one of which is collegiate, and five convents; but is not populous: thirty-eight miles SSW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Darore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: ninety-five miles NW. Beder.

Darro, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Grenada, and joins the Xenil, a little below.

Darryfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: fifteen miles S. Concord.

Dart, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, a little below Darmouth.

Dartford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Darent, in the road from London to Canterbury. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry VIII converted to a royal palace, and is now become a gentleman's seat. The first army raised by Richard, duke of York, in order to obtain the crown of England, was assembled near this town in the year 1452. It consisted of 10,000 men, but finding the king was at Blackheath with a superior number of troops, he declined the enagagement. The river Darent, or Dartford Creek, as it is called, will admit boats to bring up goods to the town: eleven miles W. Rochester, and fifteen E. London.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent, south, to Oakhampton, north, twenty miles, and five to fifteen wide. In all which space is no town, and only two villages.

Dartmouth, a seaport town of England, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English Channel: said to have been formerly called *Clifton*. It is an ancient corporation, and a borough town, sending two members to the British parliament. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships. Here live several considerable merchants, who send out vessels to Newfoundland for fish, which they dispose of in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery of seamen, the fishery employing near 3000 men, a certain number of which, the owners are obliged by act of parliament to select from landmen. It has a weekly market on Friday, for corn and provisions, and one almost every day for fish: thirty-one miles S. Exeter, and 204 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Dartmouth, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire: 100 miles NW. Boston. *Long.* 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Darv, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: ninety miles NE. Sirgian.

Darwar, a considerable fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, and one of the king of Mysore's frontier towns: eighty-eight miles S. Visiapour, and ninety ENE. Goa. *Long.* 75. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Darwen, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Ribble, near Preston.

Darwent, see *Derwent*.

Daschitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: seven miles NNE. Chrudim.

Daschutz, or *Daschcutz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: six miles N. Zlabins.

Dashur, a town of Egypt: fifteen miles S. Cairo.

Dassawn, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Betwha: ten miles W. Raat.

Dassel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, belonging to the bishopric of Hildesheim, but insulated, with its district, in the duchy of Brunswick: seventeen miles SSE. Hameln, and twenty-two SSW. Hildesheim.

Dassy, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanha Bay. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 26. S.

Dast Surab, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: seventy miles S. Schiras.

Dat-al-samin, a town of Arabia: 250 miles W. Cathem.

Dathpach, a town of Arabia: sixteen miles NE. Medina.

Datola, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean: ten miles NE. Lipari.

Datteah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud: ninety-six miles S. Agra.

Dau Gledheu, or *Two Swords*, a river of South Wales, which runs into the river Clethy, near Milford Haven.

Dava, or *Ufpo*, a province of Japan.

Dauba, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolislaw: sixteen miles WNW. Jung Bunzel.

Daubensee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: ten miles S. Traunstein.

Daubensee, a lake of Swisserland, on mount Gemmi.

Daudie, a town of Egypt: sixteen miles N. Ashmunein.

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, erected into a corporation by a charter by king John, which was renewed by queen Elizabeth. The principal trade is making whips: nineteen miles SE. Coventry, and seventy-two NW. London.

Daun, or *Thaun*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: twelve miles S. Simmern.

Daun, or *Dun*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, on the Leser: twenty-five miles from Coblentz.

David Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Grenada. *Long.* 61. 26 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Davidova, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 208 miles NNE. Turuchansk.

Davidova, a town of Russian Siberia, on the Lena, in the government of Irkutsch: twenty-four miles NNW. Vercholensk.

Davidova, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Irkutsch, on the Kirenga: sixty miles S. Kirensk.

Davidson, a county of North Carolina.

Davis's Cove, a cove on the west coast of the island of Jamaica: two miles N. Green Island Harbour.

Davis's Inlet, a river or arm of the sea,

on the east coast of Labrador, the mouth situated *Long.* 60. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Davis's Strait, a narrow sea which divides Greenland from North America, discovered by captain Davis, in the year 1585. *Lat.* 60. to 80. N.

Daule, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

Daulsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: four miles NNE. Verden.

Dauma, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. N.

Daumazan, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirepoix: eight leagues W. Mirepoix.

Daun, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles E. Judenburg.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the country of the Grisons. In the district are two lakes well furnished with fish, mines of copper, lead, and silver, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle: sixty miles SE. Zurich. *Long.* 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Dauphin, an island in the north part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobile, about five leagues long, but narrow; very barren; according to the account given by voyagers, not a tree to be seen in one half the island, and the other not much better. The French attempted a settlement here, and the cultivation of tobacco, which was said to be equal to that of Virginia. In the year 1719, the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt to take it, during the space of four days. *Long.* 88. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

Dauphin, a county of Pennsylvania, in which are found mines of iron ore. The total number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

Dauphiny, before the revolution, a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and after being subject to many princes, was ceded, in the year 1343, by the dauphin Humbert, to the younger son of Philip de Valois, king of France; obliging him and his successors to bear the name and arms quartered with those of France: Dauphiny thus became an appanage of France, and the eldest prince always took the title of Dauphin. It was not incorporated, but formed a separate state: and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. The country is fertile in some places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, salt, wood, copperas, silk, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead; but two thirds of the country are mountainous and barren. It now forms the departments of the Isere, the Drôme, and Higher Alps.

Dauseras, a town of the duchy of Courland: fixteen miles WSW. Seelburg.

Dauw, a town in the southern part of the island of Celebes.

Dawidgrodek, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzese: fifty-six miles E. Brzesc.

Dawidow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc: fifty-six miles E. Brzesc.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes, situated on the Adour, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and containing about 5000 inhabitants, celebrated for its warm baths; the spring of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in fifteen minutes: before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. This town was destroyed by the Saracens in the year 910. It was a long time in the possession of the English, from whom it was taken in the year 1461, by the French, and has remained annexed to that country ever since: twenty-two miles NE. Bayonne, and twenty-six SW. Monte de Marsan. *Long.* 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Daxberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles W. Efferding.

Daxenbach, or *Taxenbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: thirty miles S. Salzburg.

Daya, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, on a river of the same name: thirty miles S. Acheen.

Daymar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman: 220 miles S. Mascat.

Daya, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: sixty miles SW. Kin.

Deabagen, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar: thirty miles NW. Candahar.

Dead, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Nevern, near Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

Dead Sea, or *Lake Asphaltites*, a large lake or inland sea of Palestine, which contains neither animal or vegetable life, no verdure on its banks, or fish in its waters; but it is not true that its exhalations are pestiferous, so as to destroy birds flying over it. It is very common to see swallows skimming its surface, and dipping for the water necessary to build their nests. The immediate cause which deprives it of vegetables and animals is the extreme saltness of the water, which is infinitely stronger than that of the sea. The soil around it, equally impregnated with this salt, produces no plants, and the air itself, which becomes loaded with it from evaporation, and which receives also the sulphureous and bituminous vapours, cannot be favourable to vegetation: hence the deadly aspect

pect which reigns around this lake. In other reſpects, the ground about it, however, is not marſhy, and its waters are limpid and incorruptible, as muſt be the caſe with diſſolution of ſalt. Mines of foſſil ſalt are found in the ſide of the mountains which extend along the ſhore, and for time immemorial have ſupplied the neighbouring Arabs, and even the city of Jeruſalem. Fragments of ſulphur and bitumen are found alſo, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. Naturaliſts have been greatly embarraſſed to find a diſcharge for the waters which the Jordan is continually pouring into the lake, and have therefore been inclined to ſuſpect it had a communication with the Mediterranean; but, beſides that we know of no gulf to corroborate this ſuppoſition, it has been demonſtrated by accurate calculations, that evaporation is more than ſufficient to carry off the waters brought by the river.

Deadman's Iſland, one of the Magdalen Iſlands. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Deadman's Head, or *Deadman's Point*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 4. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Deal, a town of England, on the coaſt of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. It has no harbour, but the ſea between the ſhore and the Godwin Sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a ſecure road for ſhips, where they ſtop both outward and homeward, to put in letters, to ſet paſſengers on ſhore, to take in proviſions, wait for orders, &c. The pilots of Deal are good ſeamen, bold and active in affording aſſiſtance to veſſels in diſtreſs, in ſaving the lives of thoſe on board, and bringing the cargo to land. Cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to ſupply veſſels which may ſtand in need of them: vegetables and other neceſſaries. Deal is defended by a caſtle; or rather ſeveral caſtles were built to defend the coaſt between Dover and the North Foreland. Julius Cæſar landed here when he made his firſt deſcent on the iſland. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, but is a member of Sandwich. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4500: ſeventy-two miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Dean, a foreſt of England, in Glouceſterſhire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. The foreſt once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were twenty-three pariſhes, and four market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have leſſened the quantity of wood, but not conſumed it, as care is ſaid to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore.

Dean (Great), or *Michael Dean*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated in the foreſt, to which in all probability it gives name, with a weekly market on Mondays: twelve miles W. Glouceſter, and 120 W. London.

Deane, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire.

Decradere, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica.

Debalpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: twenty-one miles W. Indore, and thirteen S. Ougein.

Debalpour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Moultan, ſituated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan: ſeventy miles SE. Lahore, and 150 E. Moultan.

Deben, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which riſes near Debenham, and runs into the ſea at Harwich.

Debenham, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Fridays: fourteen miles and a half N. Ipſwich, and eighty-three and a half NNE. London.

Debin, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty-eight miles E. Chamir.

Deblow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: four miles SSW. Chrudim.

Debra Libano, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: 180 miles S. Gondar.

Debra Selalo, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: ninety miles SW. Gondar.

Debra Semona, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: 110 miles S. Gondar.

Debreczin, a large and populous town of Hungary, without walls. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1684, but retaken by the Imperialiſts in the ſame year: ſixty-ſeven miles WNW. Colofvar, and 165 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Deça, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, two leagues below Anza, in Aragon.

Deccan, by this general term, which ſignifies *South*, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India ſouth of the parallels of twenty-one or twenty-two degrees of north latitude, forming an extent of territory about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is the moſt extenſive ſenſe; but in its proper and more limited ſenſe, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, the Weſtern Indian Sea, and the province of Oriſſa: that is, the Deccan is formed of the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad,

bad, or Amednagur, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the weſtern part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a viceroyalty, or ſubah, the poſſeſſor of which, at the time of the invaſion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam-Elmoulouk, or Protector of the Empire; he preſerved an apparent independence: his juriſdiction extending from Burhampour to Cape Comorin, and eaſtward to the ſea. Six provinces depended on this prince, and the number of his ſubjects was eſtimated at thirty-five millions. The Mahrattas are in poſſeſſion of the greater part; other diſtricts have from time to time been formed into ſeparate ſtates: and the conſtant revolutions of India will make the boundaries of each country uncertain. The Nizam's preſent dominions, including his tributaries, are about 430 miles long, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and about 300 wide: Hydrabad is the capital. Each province will be conſidered under its reſpective head.

Deccan Shabazpour, an iſland of India, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 98. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Deception Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 124. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Decize, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, ſituated at the conflux of the Airon and the Loire, on an iſland: near it are coal mines; and antimony is found contained in a ſulphurous ochre: five leagues SE. Nevers. *Long.* 21. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Deckendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. In the year 1633, it was taken by the troops of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and retaken by the Swedes in the year 1641: twenty-eight miles NW. Paſſau, and thirty-eight ESE. Ratiſbon.

Decturapour, one of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 8. N.

Decz, or *Deez*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: ſeven miles NW. Samoſvivar.

Dedard, a town of Tranſylvania: eight miles W. Kereſztier.

Deddington, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturdays. It was formerly a corporation and a borough town: ſixteen miles N. Oxford, and ſixty-nine and a half WNW. London.

Dedeler, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania; twenty-one miles NW. Cogni.

Dedham, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Stour, on the borders of Suffolk, from which it is ſeparated only by the river, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: ſeven miles NNE. Colcheſter, and fifty-eight NE. London.

Dedham, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and county of Suffolk, where a wire manufacture has been eſtabliſhed: fifteen miles SW. Boſton.

Dee, a river which riſes in the county of Merioneth, in two ſprings which unite near Pimble Meer into one ſtream: it paſſes through that lake, croſſes the county of Denbigh, and ſeparates that county from Cheſhire, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, about fifteen miles NW. from Cheſter.

Dee, a river of Ireland, which croſſes the country of Louth, and runs into the ſea, four miles NE. Dunleer.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Kircudbrightſhire, from Loch Dee, and runs into Solway Frith, about five miles below Kircudbright.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the borders of the county of Inverneſs, and runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

Deel, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn.

Deenkote, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, on the eaſt ſide of the Sinde, where there is a paſs acroſs that river: thirty-two miles S. Attock.

Deep Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: one mile S. Green Iſland.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: eight miles N. Peterborough, and eighty-nine and a half N. London.

Deer, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in the United States of America, about eighteen miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Deerfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the river Connecticut; ſeventy-two miles W. Boſton, and 126 NNE. New York.

Deerfield, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut: four miles N. Deerfield.

Deferines, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: one mile NE. Montluçon.

Degagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: four leagues and a half N. Cahors.

Degligi, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixteen miles NE. Candy.

Degnecam, or *Dennecham*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overiſſel, on the Dinckel; ten miles NW. Bentheim.

Degnezo, a town of Tranſylvania: ten miles NW. Biſtricz.

Degnizla, or *Deniſley*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, deſtroyed by an earthquake, which ſwallowed up many of the inhabitants; excellent grapes grow in the environs; to the eaſt and ſouth are mountains covered with ſnow: 108 miles ESE. Smyrna. *Long.* 46. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Deh Bouroor, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: eighty miles NNW. Iſpahan.

Deh Cambek, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: forty-eight miles NW. Iſpahan.

Dekam, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles WNW. Sana.

Dekchar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: ſeventy miles SW. Sirgian.

Dekdaweh, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: ſixty miles NE. Herat.

Dehi Coub, or *Dekaku*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: nine miles W. Lar.

Dehi Domde, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles SSE. Schiras.

Dehi Ghirdou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles N. Schiras.

Dehi Kourd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: twenty-one miles NW. Lar.

Dehne, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: 108 miles E. Meſchid.

Debtiez, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles NW. Leopoldſtadt.

Deifan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty-two miles N. Sana.

Deiggitſch, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach, about a mile SE. from Voitſberg.

Deinek, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-ſix miles W. Birlat.

Deinſburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles N. Ebernſtein.

Deinſe, or *Deynſe*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Lys. In 1625, Philip IV, king of Spain, made it into a marquiſate, in favour of Don Diego de Mexia de Guſman, lieutenant-general of the Spaniſh forces in the Netherlands; but he being called to Spain, and created marquis de Leganez, ſold the territory of Deinſe to Florent de Merode, baron of Duffel, in 1632. It has been often fortified, particularly in 1695, when William III, king of England, placed in it a numerous garriſon, under the command of brigadier Francis Fergus d'Offarel, colonel of a Scotch regiment; but on the firſt approach of the French army, he ſurrendered priſoner of war, the 30th of July, at the firſt ſummons. The colonel was afterwards tried for his conduct, and broke with diſgrace; and the other officers who had conſented to a ſurrender, were puniſhed in proportion: nine miles SW. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Deir Abulife, a town of Egypt: forty-five miles SW. Cairo.

Deirut, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, oppoſite Foua: fourteen miles S. Roſetta.

Deizabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ninety miles N. Iſpahan.

Delaram, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ninety miles NE. Zareng.

Delas, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon, five miles SW. Builth.

Delaware, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennſylvania, on the eaſt by the river and bay of Delaware, and on the ſouth and weſt by Maryland; about ninety-two miles long from north to ſouth, and twenty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into three counties, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex; the whole population of which, in the year 1790, amounted to 59,094 inhabitants. The face of the country is in general low; large quantities of ſtagnant water at particular ſeaſons of the year overſpread a great portion of land, and ſubject the inhabitants to intermitting and other complaints. The land is otherwiſe rich and fertile, producing great quantities of grain, and feeding numbers of cattle. The ſoil along the Delaware River, from eight to ten miles into the country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and highly fit for the purpoſes of agriculture. This county was conſidered as part of Pennſylvania, without a ſpecific name, till the revolution, when the three counties became an independent ſtate, under the title of the *Delaware State*. The chief towns are Dover, Newcaſtle, Wilmington, Milford, and Duck Creek. The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate along the Delaware River and Bay is indented with a great number of ſmall creeks. The principal rivers are the Cheplank, Nanticok, and Pocomoke, which have their ſources in this ſtate; all have a weſterly courſe, and are navigable for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons for twenty or thirty miles into the country. There are in this ſtate ſeven epiſcopal churches, twenty-one Preſbyterian congregations, ſix of Baptiſts, and four of Quakers, beſides a Swediſh church at Wilmington, the oldeſt in the United States, and a number of Methodiſts. The trade is not very conſiderable; the principal exports are wheat and other corn, hay, and lumber.

Delaware, a river which iſſues by two ſtreams from the Katſkill Mountains, in the

ſtate

ſtate of New York; in its courſe it ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from thoſe of New York and Jerſey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the ſtate of Delaware from Jerſey, till it loſes itſelf in Delaware Bay, a few miles below Salem.

Delaware Bay, a large bay, or arm of the ſea, between the ſtates of Delaware and New Jerſey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware River and ſeveral other ſmaller ones: in the centre about ten leagues across, and about ſeven at its mouth from Cape Henlopen to Cape May.

Delbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, near which Germanicus defeated the Bructeri: eight miles WNW. Paderburn.

Dele Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: ten miles NE. Mullingar.

Delebio, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valteline, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Adda, near which the duke of Milan obtained a celebrated victory over the Venetians in the year 1432, or 1434: five miles NW. Morbegno.

Delecito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles SSE. Troja.

Delfino, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha reſides: 356 miles W. Conſtantinople, and ſixty SSW. Edeſſa. *Long.* 39. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Delft, a city of Holland, ſituated on a canal called the Schie, which after traverſing the city, runs into the Meuſe, at Schiedam and Delftſhaven; the figure is a long ſquare. Godfrey le Boſſu, duke of Lorraine, having conquered Holland, began to build this city in 1075. The country about it is agreeable, but ſo low, that if great care were not taken to keep the dikes and ſluices in good repair, they would run great hazard of being overwhelmed with the waters. This city was formerly much celebrated for beer, of which it exported large quantities: as likewiſe for a peculiar kind of glazed earthenware, called Delft, from the place of its manufacture or invention. The magiſtracy is compoſed of four burgomaſters, and ſeven echevins, jointly with the vroedſchap, or common council, who name the eſcout for three years, and continue him, if they judge proper. The city holds a third rank in the ſtates, and has many handſome houſes and grand buildings. Delft has often experienced the calamities of war, and unfortunate accidents. In the fourteenth century, Albert de Bavaria, comte of Holland, took the city, after a ſiege of ſix weeks, diſmantled and ruined the caſtle, and obliged the citizens to pay ten thouſand crowns, becauſe they had favoured the factions of the Houks againſt the Cabillautins. In the year 1536, the city was reduced to aſhes by a dreadful fire, during which a ſtork, not being able to ſave her young, was obſerved to precipitate herſelf into the flames. It was ſoon after built with greater magnificence. In the year 1654, it was again greatly damaged by a fire, which deſtroyed a magazine (in which was ſtored a great quantity of gunpowder) and above five hundred houſes; ſince which the powder-magazine is built at ſome diſtance from the town. Before the reformation, Delft had ten religious houſes, beſides hoſpitals and chapels. The celebrated Hugo Grotius was a native of this place: twenty-nine miles SSW. Amſterdam, and eight NW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 21. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 1. N

Delftſhaven, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe, with a canal cut to join the Schie, by means of which boats may paſs to Delft, the Hague, and other places. It is ſtrongly fortified, and well defended by dams: two miles SW. Rotterdam, and eight SSE. Delft.

Delfzuyl, a fortreſs of the United Dutch States, in Groningen, in the Ommelands ſituated at the mouth of the river Damſter, where it empties itſelf into the river Ems. It has often been demoliſhed and rebuilt, and is now a ſtrong place, fortified with good ramparts, ſeven baſtions, and a citadel, with large and deep ditches; the harbour is very convenient, and will contain a great number of veſſels. The Spaniards laid ſiege to it in 1581, under the conduct of the comte de Rennebourg, who having blocked up the river Ems and the ſea coaſt, compelled them to ſurrender after ſixteen days, on condition that five companies of deſerters were permitted to depart unmoleſted. In 1590, prince Maurice retook it, ſince which it has remained in the poſſeſſion of the ſtates: eleven miles WSW. Emden, and ſixteen NE. Groningen. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Delhi, a country of Hindooſtan; bounded on the north by the mountains of Thibet, on the eaſt by the country of Thibet and the ſubah of Oude, on the ſouth by the countries of Agra and Agimere, and on the weſt by Moultan; about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It is divided into ſeveral provinces, or circars, and contains many cities and towns. Several parts of it produce wheat, rice, millet, ſugar, indigo, pulſe, and fruits of various ſorts. The principal rivers are the Jumnah and the Ganges: the climate is more temperate than that of Agra, and was formerly the richeſt part of Hindooſtan; but having been the ſeat of continual wars, it has been miſerably laid waſte, and many parts of it almoſt depopulated.

As

As it now remains, it conſtitutes, perhaps, the whole of the dominions of the great Mogul. Delhi is the capital.

Delhi, a city of Aſia, at preſent the nominal capital of Hindooſtan, and actually ſo during the greateſt part of the time ſince the Mahometan conqueſt. Its ancient name is ſaid to have been *Inderpat*. Shah Jehan, grandſon of Acbar, and father to Aurungzebe, made this city his reſidence, to avoid the heat of Agra, and, adding greatly to its ſize, directed it to be called *Shahjehanabad*. It contains three principal ſtreets, which are long and ſpacious, the others are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It has two grand moſques, built at a great expence, of red ſtone brought from Fattipour; and two others, whoſe cupolas are covered with gold. The number of ſmall ones is incredible: it is compoſed of two towns, the Old Town, founded by the Gentoos; the New by the emperor Schah Jehan, and in the whole rather more than nine miles, but not twelve, in circumference. The reſidence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red ſtone, about a thouſand ells in length, and 600 in breadth, and coſt 10,500,000 rupees. The outſides of the houſes are mean, but the inſide is ſaid to be in general handſome, and well furniſhed. In the year 1399, this city was taken and plundered, with dreadful cruelties, by Timûr Bek, who carried away immenſe riches, and the principal part of the inhabitants as ſlaves. In the year 1739, Nadir Shah invaded Hindooſtan, and entered Delhi on the 2d of March, demanding the ſum of twenty-five millions ſterling. This ſum was not obtained without great diſturbances, which occaſioned the ſhedding of much blood; great cruelties were exerciſed, and many, preſſed for their quotas, killed themſelves. On the 6th of May the conqueror left Delhi; the loſs ſuſtained by the emperor and the people, in jewels, treaſures, goods, deſtruction of fields, and of the buildings, amounted to near one arrib of rupees, or 125,000,000l. ſterling. Out of this Nadir Shah carried away to the value of ſeventy krores, or eighty ſeven millions five hundred thouſand pounds, in jewels and other effects; beſides above twelve millions ſterling which fell to the ſhare of the officers and ſoldiers. The charges of his army while he continued there, the arrears, pay, and gratuity advanced them, with what property was deſtroyed by fire, and fields laid waſte, amounted to near twenty krores, or twenty-five millions. Of the inhabitants of the empire, from the arrival of the Shah in Hindooſtan to his return, two hundred thouſand were deſtroyed. *Long.* 77. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Delitzſch, or *Doliczſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic, containing three churches and a chapel, it was burned by the Huſſites in the year 1429: twelve miles N. Leipſic, and ſixteen E. Halle.

Delkenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: five miles NNE. Mentz.

Delkiras, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles W. Tocat.

Dellamcotta, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the country of Bootan, which commands the principal paſs over the mountains; taken by ſtorm in the year 1773, by a detachment under the command of captain John Jones: fifty miles SW. Taſſaſudon, and 175 N. Moorſhedabad.

Delle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: three leagues SE. Befort.

Dellys, or *Teddeles*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: fifteen leagues E. Algiers.

Delme, a town of France, in the depart- of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: two leagues NW. Chateau Salins.

Delme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, near Delmenhorſt.

Delmenhorſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a ſmall county on the river Delme, near its union with the Weſer, containing only one church, about 237 houſes, and 1400 inhabitants: the town is ſituated on the Delme, from which it receives its name. The county belongs to the kings of Denmark, as counts of Oldenburg, and pays eighty florins for a Roman month: ſeven miles SW. Bremen. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Delmont, or *Delemoni*, or *Tallperg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the conflux of the Biers and the Sorne. It contains an epiſcopal palace, two convents, and about 800 inhabitants: ſixteen miles SSW. Bâle, and twelve ESE. Porrentrui.

Delos, or *Dili*, an iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained within it; it is now little more than a deſert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Some call it the *Little Delos*, giving the name of the *Greater Delos* to the iſland of Rhenea, which lies near it. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Delta, a name given to the tract of country encloſed between the branches of the Nile in Egypt, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to the Greek letter ſo called. It is likewiſe applied to the mouths of the Ganges, of the Aya, and other rivers.

Delvin,

Delvin, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: thirty-six miles SW. Delfino.

Dema, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

Demaie, a town of Egypt: ſix miles NW. Manfora.

Demange aux Eaux, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: eight miles W. Vaucouleurs.

Demaſs, or *Demſas*, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of the country of Tunis: eight miles SE. Lempta.

Demavend, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 170 miles E. Amadan.

Dembea, a large lake of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, in a province of the ſame name, in the weſtern part of that country: it is ſuppoſed to be 150 leagues in circumference, and contains many iſlands, one of which is a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners.

Demer, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Liege, and paſſing by Haſſelt, Dieſt, Arſchot, &c. runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

Demerari, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, navigable for merchant veſſels thirty leagues up the country. It empties itſelf into the Atlantic; a ſettlement is formed by the Dutch on the banks of this river, where the inhabitants cultivate ſugar, cotton, and coffee. It was taken by the Engliſh during the American war, who loſt it to the French ſoon after; at the peace of 1783 it was reſtored to the Dutch. *Long.* 57. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Demeu, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: two leagues W. Vic Fezenſac.

Demianka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Demianſkoi.

Demianſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, ſituated at the conflux of the Demianka and the Irtiſch: 100 miles NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

Demir Capi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SE. Balikeſri.

Demm, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty miles SSW. Chamir.

Demmin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Pœne. Grain forms the principal article of its commerce. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1631; by the Imperialiſts in the year 1637, and again by the Swedes in 1639: twenty-ſix miles S. Stralſund. *Long.* 30. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Demnerat, a town of Egypt: twenty miles N. Aſna.

Demona (Vally of), a diviſion of the iſland of Sicily, lying to the north-eaſt part of the iſland, neareſt to Italy, about a hundred miles long, and twenty broad.

Demont, or *Demona*, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſituated in a vally near the Sturia, with a citadel built on a ſharp rock. It contains three pariſh churches: eleven miles W. Coni, and fourteen SSW. Saluzzo.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated near the Maritſch, where a Greek archbiſhop reſides, and the Chriſtians have two churches. This town was the abode of Charles XII for ſome years: twelve miles S. Adrianople.

Denain, a town of France, in the department of the north, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Scheldt, near which marechal Villars beat the Imperialiſts and the Dutch, in the year 1712: four miles NE. Bouchain, and five SW. Valenciennes.

Denat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: ſeven miles N. Alby.

Denavaca, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: fifty miles S. Candy.

Denbigh, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, on the ſide of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd: called by the Welch *Cledvryn yn Rhos*, i. e. *the craggy hill in Roſs*. The preſent town was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the inhabitants leaving their former reſidence. It is a corporation, the county town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. There is a weekly market on Wedneſday: ſixty-one miles E. Holyhead, and 208 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Denbighſhire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, on the north-eaſt by the county of Flint, on the eaſt by Cheſhire and Shropſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire, and on the weſt by Caernarvonſhire, about thirty-eight miles long, and eighteen broad, and is divided into twelve hundreds. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwſt. The principal rivers are the Conway, which ſeparates it from the county of Caernarvon, the Clwyd, the Dee, and the Elwy. The country is in general mountainous, and ſome of the mountains always covered with ſnow; and in ſome are mines of lead. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Dender, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, at the edge of a ſmall but fertile plain, about half a mile from the river: near it are remarkable and magnificent ruins, ſuppoſed of an ancient temple of Serapis: 242 miles S. Cairo, and forty-eight SSE. Girge.

Denderbelle,

Denderbelle, a town of Flanders: one league S. Dendermoud.

Dendermond, or *Termond*, a town of Flanders, ſituated at the union of the Dender and Scheldt, in a very fertile country, and ſurrounded with meadows well watered by thoſe two rivers, and which, by means of ſluices, will in a ſhort time produce water enough to inundate all the neighbouring country. It has two pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. In 1667, Louis XIV attempted to make himſelf maſter of this place, but was obliged to retire with precipitation, to prevent his army of 50,000 men being deſtroyed, the inhabitants having begun to open the ſluices. In the year 1706, general Churchill beſieged it; it had been a long time blockaded, but being a very dry ſeaſon, the beſiegers found means to drain off the water, attacked the city, and compelled it to ſurrender, the 15th of September, ſix days after the trenches had been opened; the garriſon, with the governer, the marquis del Valle, ſurrendered priſoners of war. The Dutch put in a garriſon of their troops, till the year 1715, when it was agreed with his Imperial and Catholic majeſty, by the barrier treaty, that for the future the Dutch ſhould furniſh one part of the garriſon, and that the other part ſhould be of Imperial troops, or of the country; and that the governor ſhould be appointed by the emperor, taking an oath of fidelity to the States General: fourteen miles E. Ghent, and ſeventeen NW. Bruſſels. *Long.* 21. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Denderwyndeke, a town of Flanders: one league S. Ninove.

Denee, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſeven miles S. Angers.

Deneuvre, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: ten miles SE. Lunéville.

Deneze, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: eight miles W. Saumur.

Denglisg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: twenty miles NW. Saltzburg.

Dengain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: one league W. Leſcar.

Denia, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia; ſaid to have been founded by the Marſeillois, before the Chriſtian era. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. The chief trade is in raiſins and almonds. During the war of ſucceſſion, Denia was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1706; but retaken in the year 1708: thirty-eight miles NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 16. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, formed by the union of a part of the continent called *Jutland*, and ſeveral iſlands between the North Sea and the Baltic; two of theſe iſlands, Zealand and Funen, are large, the reſt are ſmall; their names are Langleland, Lealand, Falſter, Mona, or Moen, Arroe, Samſoe, Borgholm, Amack, Anholt, Leſſoe, or Leſſaw, with many others of leſs conſequence; all theſe will be conſidered under their proper heads. Jutland, or that part of Denmark which belongs to the continent, is bounded on all ſides by the ſea except towards the ſouth, where it is bounded by Germany. Denmark is conſidered one of the moſt ancient monarchies in Europe, and was known to the Romans as part of Scandinavia, and called *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. How it acquired the name of Denmark is not certainly known; the moſt generally received opinion is that of Saxo-Grammaticus, who derives it from Dan, the firſt founder of the Daniſh monarchy, and Mark, or Marc, country, i. e. the country of Dan. The kingdom is rich and populous, but of ſmall extent; commerce is become flouriſhing by different manufactures eſtabliſhed in latter times. The form of government is very different from what it formerly was; the crown is hereditary, and the power of the king abſolute. This change took place in year 1660; before that time the kingdom was elective by the ſtates, whoſe authority was almoſt without bounds, leaving to the king little more than a ſhadow of royalty. They not only decided on war or peace, and gave their conſent to new taxes, but compelled thoſe princes whom they elected to the crown, to ſwear at the time of their coronation that they would ſuffer themſelves to be dethroned if, without the approbation of the ſtates, they ſhould encroach on the public treaſure, which was kept at Cronenburg, and reſerved for extraordinary neceſſities. The ſtates were compoſed of the clergy, nobility, citizens, and peaſants. In the year 1658, Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, laid ſiege to Copenhagen, and threatened the conqueſt of the kingdom. Internal weakneſs and civil diſſenſions in Denmark rendered the proſpect of his ſucceſs the greater. Frederick the Third, naturally of a peaceable and indolent turn of mind, was roufed by the ſituation of his kingdom, almoſt at the mercy of a haughty enemy, ſuddenly ſurmounted his natural coldneſs, and exhibited proofs of courage equal to the greateſt hero. All ranks were united by the example of the king in their exertions for the defence of the city, which held out till the 27th of May, 1660, when peace was made between the two kingdoms. At the concluſion of this war, a diet was called to take into conſideration the exhauſted ſtate of the country, and raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies by freſh taxes.

Diſputes

Diſputes aroſe between the nobility and the other ſtates on the mode of taxation, till at length they all, aſſiſted by ſome political manœuvres, declared the crown to be hereditary, and the power of the king unlimited and abſolute. In the times of heatheniſm the Danes worſhipped the gods Freyer, Thor, Thyr, Odin, and Freya, of whom Odin was the chief. Chriſtianity was introduced in the ninth century, and Harold VI, king of Denmark, was baptized in the year 960. The doctrine of Luther was eſtabliſhed at the diet held in the year 1537; other religious ſects are allowed a free exerciſe of their religion. There are ſix biſhops in Denmark, but no archbiſhops. They have no other power than ſuperintending, examining, and ordaining new preachers; and the laws only give them the name of ſuperintendents. Their revenues ariſe from lands, tithes, and a ſmall ſum which they receive from every church. The number of ſouls in the iſlands of Denmark and Jutland is eſtimated at 800,000, in the duchy of Sleſwick, or South Jutland, 24,000; to which, if we add Norway, the duchy of Holſtein, and other eſtates in Germany, the whole number will be rather more than 2,000,000. The royal revenues ariſing from the land-tax, duties paid by veſſels paſſing the Sound, poll-tax, and other impoſitions, amount to 1,400,000, and the expenditure to 1,384,000. In the year 1779, the navy conſiſted of thirty-eight ſhips of the line, and twenty frigates; but of theſe not more than twenty-five, and fifteen frigates, were fit for ſervice. The peaſants of Norway are free; on the other hand, the peaſants in Denmark are ſlaves to the nobility; but freedom is ſaid to have been lately given to the peaſants of the crown by the prince. The exports of Denmark exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. The exports are principally grain of different kinds, brandy, horſes, cattle, hogs, iron, copper, &c. beſides the produce of their manufactures, as gloves, lace, linen and woollen cloth, ſtuffs, hats, earthen ware, &c. Commercial companies are eſtabliſhed in Denmark to the Eaſt Indies, Weſt Indies, and Africa, and trade in general ſeems making rapid progreſs; in the year 1746, the number of manufacturers in Copenhagen was only 1200; in the year 1780, they were upwards of 4000.

Denn, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty miles E. Zebid. *Long.* 43. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Denrebout, a town of Flanders: five miles S. Aloſt.

Denſchendorf, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern: four miles W. Borg.

Dentzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: ten miles NE. Treves.

Dentar, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: eight miles NE. Shabur.

Deogar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar, formerly a capital city, and reſidence of a raja: fifty-five miles NNW. Nagpour, and ſeventy-five NE. Ellichpour. *Long.* 79. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 54. N.

Deogur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: twenty miles S. Gohud.

Deogur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: ſeventy-two miles SE. Bahar.

Deolary, a town of Aſia, in the country of Almora: ten miles W. Rampour.

Deols, or *Bourg-Dieu*, ſee *Bourg-Dieu*.

Deougen, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-three miles SW. Kin.

Deonnelly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: nineteen miles NNE. Bangalore.

Depart, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, on the Gave oppoſite Orthes.

Depaty, a rock near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Copland, in the north channel of the Iriſh Sea.

Depignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles SSW. Coſenza.

Deptford, a town of England, ſituated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surry. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of *Deptford Strond*, alias *Weſt Greenwich*, a name which, in later times, became ſolely appropriated to the lower parts of it, on the banks of the Thames, the upper town retaining that of Deptford only. Deptford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It contains about 2000 houſes, many of which are neat and well-built. The greateſt ſupport and conſequence of Deptford ariſes from its dock. It has a wet dock, of two acres, for ſhips; and another, of one acre and a half, well provided with timber and all ſorts of naval ſtores. Beſides the national docks, there are ſeveral others belonging to ſhipbuilders for merchants' veſſels. At Deptford is the ſociety of the Trinity Houſe; founded, in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, commander of the great ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII, for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on the coaſt, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II, were alſo confirmed

by letters patent of the firſt of James II, in the year 1685, by the name of "The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild or Fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brothers; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named younger brethren, are of an unlimited number; for every maſter, or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as ſuch; and theſe ſerve as a continual nurſery to ſupply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwiſe. The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren, are by charter inveſted with the following powers: that of examining the mathematical children of Chriſt's Hoſpital; the examining of the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; the appointing pilots to conduct ſhips in and out the river Thames; and the amerćing all ſuch as ſhall preſume to act as maſter of a ſhip of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty ſhillings; ſettling the ſeveral rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houſes, and other ſea marks, upon the ſeveral coaſts of the kingdom, for the ſecurity of navigation, to which light-houſes all ſhips pay one halfpenny a tun; granting licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their ſupport, in the intervals of ſea ſervice, or when paſt going to ſea; the preventing of aliens from ſerving on board Engliſh ſhips, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence; puniſhing of ſeamen for deſertion, or mutiny, in the merchants' ſervice; and the hearing and determining the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the merchants' ſervice; but ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the court of Admiralty. To this company belongs the ballaſt-office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a ſufficient quantity of ballaſt, for the ſupply of all ſhips that ſail out of that river; in which ſervice ſixty barges, with two men each, are conſtantly employed, and all ſhips that take in ballaſt pay them one ſhilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ſhips' ſides. In conſideration of the increaſe of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter impowered to purchaſe in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum, and alſo to receive charitable benefactions of well diſpoſed perſons, to the amount of 500l. per annum, clear of reprizes. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor ſeamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expence of 6000l.: four miles E. London.

Der, a town of Egypt: eleven miles S. Siut.

Deraſhia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty-eight miles NW. Braclaw.

Derazina, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lucko: twenty-eight miles NE Lucko.

Derbe, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: ten miles W. Aoſta.

Derbend, or *Derbent*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, with a good harbour, ſaid to have been founded by Alexander; the reſidence of a khan, and many Armenian merchants. Czar Peter became maſter of it during the civil wars of Perſia, and the empreſs Catherine II took it in the year 1780. *Long.* 67. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

Derbend, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: twenty miles N. Adrianople.

Derbent, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 110 miles NE. Herat.

Derbent, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ninety miles S. Abiverd.

Derbent, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 110 miles S. Abiverd.

Derbinſkoi, a Tartarian village of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Derby, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Derwent. It is populous and well built, and contains five pariſhes, with a large market-place, and a handſome town-houſe. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The firſt mill for throwing ſilk, in England, was erected here in the year 1734, after a model being brought from Italy by Sir Thomas Lombe. The china manufacture is remarkable for its colouring and gilding. Ornaments, ſuch as vaſes, urns, pillars, columns, &c. made of ſpar, form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of trade at Derby. The number of inhabitants in the five pariſhes, is eſtimated at 8593. Prince Charles entered Derby on the 4th of December, 1745, but abandoned it the 6th: 126 miles NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Derby, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Middleton.

Derbyſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt by Cheſhire, on the north by Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by the counties of Nottingham and Leiceſter, on the ſouth by the counties of Leiceſter and Stafford, and on the weſt by the county of Stafford; about fifty-eight miles in length from north to ſouth, and from eighteen to thirty broad, containing 720,640 acres. Towards the north-weſt it is very mountainous, and that part is called the *High Peak*. The eaſtern part of the county and the centre are called the *Low Peak*.

Peak. The ſouthern part is more level. The ſoil of the High is very ſhallow, and hardly admits the uſe of the plough, it affords however paſture for ſheep: the Low Peak is more capable of cultivation, and the ſouthern parts are fertile. Derbyſhire is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain 106 pariſhes, and ten market towns. The market towns are Derby, Cheſterfield, Wirkſworth, Bakewell, Aſhbourn, Bolſover, Alfreton, Chapel in the Frith, Dronfield, and Tidſwall. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, the Wye, the Dove, and the Rother. In the moutains are lead, iron, and copper ores, antimony, alabaſter, milliſtones, &c. lime-ſtone in many parts, and coals in a few places. The Peak is generally reckoned one of the higheſt hills in England. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at rather more than 155,000.

Dereham (Eaſt), or *Market Dereham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: ſixteen miles W. Norwich, and 100 NNE. London.

Derenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, and capital of a lordſhip: ſix miles WSW. Halberſtadt, and ſeventeen E. Goſlar.

Derenperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Ebenfurth.

Dereviannce, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: ſeventy-ſix miles E. Uſt Siſolſk.

Dereviannoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the weſt coaſt of Lake Olonetz: twelve miles S. Petrovadſk.

Derewnie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty-two miles ENE. Novogrodek.

Derg, a lake of Ireland, with a river of the ſame name, which runs from the lake to the river Foyle, in the county of Donegal: eight miles E. Donegal.

Derghas, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 120 miles ESE. Zareng.

Dergues (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: five leagues S. Rhodez.

Derig, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Sligo. *Long*. 8. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 55. N.

Derig, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford: five miles ENE. Edgworthſtown.

Derina, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: twenty-four miles SW. Killarney.

Derkul, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Donetz: thirty-ſix miles S. Bielovodſk.

Dernbach, or *Ternbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda, containing two churches: twenty-two miles ENE. Fulda.

Derne, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict in the country of Tripoly, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the reſidence of a ſangiac. *Long*. 22. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 55. N.

Dernis, or *Derniſch*, a town and fortreſs of Dalmatia, ſituated on a mountain near the river Kerka, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1684.

Derote, a town of Egypt, ſituated in an iſland formed by the canal between Cairo and Roſetta. *Long*. 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 40. N.

Derpt, ſee *Dorpat*.

Derra, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty-ſix miles SE. Loheia.

Derrik, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 130 miles NW. Reſhd.

Derry, ſee *Londonderry*.

Derry, *Dary*, or *Deſiy*, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Avon, in Merionethſhire.

Derſina, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 228 miles SSW. Zareng.

Dertho, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 110 miles ENE. Zareng.

Derval, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Briant: twelve miles W. Chateau-Briant.

Derveragh Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: five miles N. Mullingar.

Derwent, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which riſes about ſix miles S. from Keſwick, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Workington.

Derwent, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, five miles SE. Selby, in the county of York.

Derwent, a river of England, which riſes in Northumberland, divides that county from Durham for ſeveral miles, when it croſſes a ſmall part of the latter county, and enters the Tyne, about three miles above Newcaſtle.

Derwent, a river of England, which riſes in the northern part of the county of Derby, and, paſſing through the county, joins the Trent, eight miles ESE. from Derby.

Derwent Fells, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland; celebrated for its mines of black lead, a little to the S. of Keſwick.

Derwent Water, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, formed by the river Derwent, about four miles long, and rather more than one wide, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands, one of which is called *Derwent*: the northern part of the lake is very near Keſwick.

Dery, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly, in Merionethſhire.

Deſaguedero, a river of Mexico, which runs from the Lake of Nicaragua into the

Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 66. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

Deſaigue, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: five leagues and a half N. Privas.

Deſana, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: five miles SW. Vercelli.

Deſchel, a town of Brabant: thirteen miles S. Herentals.

Deſchkin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel: twenty-four miles N. Orel, and 484 SSE. Peterſburg.

Deſchnay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty-one miles ENE. Konigingratz.

Deſchno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: four miles W. Aycha.

Deſeada, or *Deſirada*, or *Deſidereda*, the firſt of the Caribbee iſlands, diſcovered by Columbus in the year 1494; about ten miles long, and hardly five broad. The ſoil is in ſome places black and good, in others ſandy and unproductive: four leagues E. Guadaloup. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Deſeaden, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty miles SSE. Kin.

Deſenik, a town of Hungary: ten miles S. Levens.

Deſenzano, or *Diſſenzano*, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan; celebrated for its wines: fifteen miles E. Breſcia.

Deſertines, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: twelve miles W. Mayenne.

Deſine, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman: 240 miles SW. Maſcat.

Deſiſi, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: fifteen miles E. Autun.

Deſna, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiov.

Deſoſo, a town of Spain, in Navarre: ten miles SW. Eſtella.

Deſolation Iſland, ſee *Kerguelen's Land*.

Deſſau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Deſſau, ſituated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe. It is divided into Old and New town, has three fauxbourgs, and was ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1341, by prince Leopold. There are two churches for Calviniſts, one for Lutherans, a Latin ſchool, two hoſpitals, and an orphan houſe; with manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats: twenty-eight miles SE. Magdeburg, and forty-eight SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Deſſoubre, a river of France, which runs into the Doubs, at St. Hypolite.

Deſtakhide, a Tartarian village of Siberia: forty-eight miles SW. Yakutſk.

Detroit, a town of North America, in Canada, on a river which forms a communication between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Deſunney, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, five miles SE. from Surnabugh Point.

Deſures, or *Deſurenes*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: nine miles SE. Boulogne, and ſixteen WSW. St. Omer.

Deſvaute, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Dieſt.

Detern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland: one mile S. Stickhauſen.

Detmold, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, the ſeat of the tribunals of the country, and the ordinary reſidence of the reigning counts; ſituated near the mountain of Teutberg, or Teutenberg, where Varus was defeated: twenty four miles NNE. Lippſtatt, and twenty-five SSW. Minden. *Long.* 25. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Dettelbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: nine miles E. Wurzburg.

Dettez, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: eight miles WSW. Montcenis.

Dettingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: ten miles E. Ohringen.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Maine, where a battle was fought between the Engliſh, under the command of king George II, in perſon, and the earl of Stair; and the French, under the command of the duke of Noailles. The Britiſh troops had advanced into the country, where they were in want of proviſions, and in ſuch condition that an engagement muſt have been at a diſadvantage, and a retreat impracticable: the impetuoſity of the French led them to action too ſoon, they paſſed the defile which they ſhould have been contented to guard; and, under the conduct of the duke of Gramont, their horſe charged the Engliſh with great fury; but being received with intrepidity, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat over the Maine, with the loſs of about five thouſand men. His Britannic majeſty, with great perſonal courage, expoſed himſelf to a ſevere fire of the enemy's cannon; and in the midſt of the engagement encouraged his troops by his preſence and example. The Engliſh had the honour of the day; but were ſoon obliged to leave the field of battle, which was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, who treated the wounded Engliſh with great clemency: nine miles S. Hanau, and ſix NW. Aſchaffenburg.

Dettor, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Tivy, in the county of Cardigan.

Deva, a town of Tranſilvania: ten miles W. Millenbach.

Deva, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: fifteen miles W. St. Sebaſtian. *Long.* 14. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Deva, a river of Spain, which paſſes by Mondragon, Placentia, &c. and runs into the ſea, at Deva.

Develto, or *Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, near the Black Sea: fifty-eight miles NE. Adrianople, and 106 NNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Deventer, a town of the United Dutch States, and the capital of Overiſſel, was formerly a free and Imperial city; it is ſituated in a part of the province called *Zallant*, on the river Iſſel. It is large and populous, having ſix gates, and is ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with a great number of towers, and defended with large and deep ditches, filled with the waters of the Iſſel. Some think it took its name from Davon, a rich man, the friend of St. Livin, the apoſtle of the country, who firſt converted the people to Chriſtianity; it was erected into a biſhopric, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Utrecht, in the year 1559, by pope Paul IV, but this biſhopric continued only till the Proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed in the province: beſides the cathedral, they had three other pariſh churches, and ſeveral other religious houſes. The magiſtracy is compoſed of burgomaſters, echevins, and common council, which are changed every year; beſides which it has a large council, compoſed of forty-eight of the principal citizens, who meet four or five times a year. The ſtates took it the 10th of November, 1578, after a ſiege of three months, but as the inhabitants were not well affected, the earl of Leiceſter entered with ſome Engliſh troops, and ſecured the place. Colonel Stanley, who had been appointed governor, ſurrendered to the prince of Parma, the 31ſt of January, 1587. The Spaniards kept it till 1591, when it was again taken by prince Maurice. In 1672, the city, rather than undergo the calamities of a ſiege, ſurrendered to the biſhop of Munſter and elector of Cologn, on the condition that the city ſhould be re-united to the empire, under the archbiſhop of Cologn and biſhop of Munſter; that the reformed religion ſhould be maintained; and that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war. The prelates abandoned the city the 2nd of May, 1674, after receiving forty-two thouſand crowns for its ranſom: forty-ſix miles E. Amſterdam. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Banff.

Deviac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbezieux: fifteen miles S. Angouleſme.

Devialaia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oſenoka. *Long.* 167. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

Devicotta, a town of India, in the Carnatic, ſituated at the mouth of the north branch of the Cauvery, in the Bay of Bengal, in the country of Tanjore: twenty miles N. Tranquebar. *Long.* 79. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 21. N.

Devicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: forty-eight miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Devil (Iſle of), one of the ſmaller Molucca iſlands.

Devil's Race, rocks on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, on the coaſt of Callabaſh Bay.

Devizes, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, of great antiquity; containing two churches and a chapel, beſides a place of worſhip for Diſſenters. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here was formerly a caſtle, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt in England; but now nearly deſtroyed. Two markets are held weekly, on Monday principally for butchers' meat, the other, on Thurſday, is very large for corn, wool, cattle, &c. Very conſiderable manufactures are carried on here, particularly of ſerges, kerſeymeres, and broad-cloth. In the market place is erected a ſtone and inſcription to a memorial of divine vengeance inflicted on an unhappy woman who called God to witneſs a falſehood: nineteen miles E. Bath, and eighty-eight and a half W. London. *Long.* 2. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Devonſhire, a county of England; bounded on the north by the Briſtol Channel, on eaſt by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, on the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by Cornwall, from which it is ſeparated almoſt the whole extent by the river Tamar; is about ſeventy miles from north to ſouth, and about ſixty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into thirty-three hundreds, which contain one city, Exeter, forty market towns, 1733 villages, and about 340,000 inhabitants. The air is mild in the vallies; and ſharp, though healthy, on the hills. The ſoil of the weſtern parts is generally coarſe and moory, or ſtiff clay, which is not proper for ſheep, but feeds a great number of oxen, ſent afterwards to the better paſtures of Somerſetſhire, to be made ready for ſlaughter. The northern parts are dry and healthy, where the downs afford good paſture for ſheep, and the arable lands yield good crops of corn; yet not equal to the eaſt and mid-

dle parts. However, the ſouth of Devonſhire is eſteemed the moſt fertile. That part called the *South Hams*, near Torbay, is particularly celebrated for the excellence and quantity of its cyder. Devonſhire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and in the reign of king John, when the mines of the latter were farmed for 100 marks, the mines of Devonſhire produced 100l. per annum. Four Stannary courts were eſtabliſhed for the government of the miners, and regulation of the mines: and although Cornwall has nearly monopolized the trade, the Stannary laws in ſome degree remain in force: the Devonſhire tinners are not under the lord lieutenant, but form a militia by themſelves. Iron mines have been diſcovered, as likewiſe copper mines, with veins of loadſtone and ſilver. Here are likewiſe quarries of good ſtone for building, and ſlate for covering houſes, great quantities of which are exported. The chief manufactures are ſerges, duroys, druggets, ſhalloons, narrow cloths, ſtuffs, &c. The principal rivers are the Ex, Tamar, Tave, Lad, Oke, Tame, Touridge, Dart, Ken, &c. The towns are Barnſtaple, Plymouth, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Taviſtock, Oakhampton, Aſhburton, Honiton, Plymton, Totneſs, Bcaralſton, Crediton, Biddiford, Topſham, Axminſter, Bampton, Newton-Abbot, Lyſton, Bowe, Bradninch, Brent, Kingſbridge, Dodbrook, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Cullumpton, Comb Martin, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherly, Holdſworthy, Ilfracomb, Modbury, Morton, Sidmouth, South Moulton, Torrington, Chegford, Sheepwaſh, and Teignmouth, or Tinmouth; of which the eleven firſt are borough towns, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament; which, with two for the city of Exeter and two for the county, make in the whole twenty-ſix members.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, three miles E. Stirling.

Deule, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Lys, at Deulemont.

Deulemont, a town of France, in the department of the North, at the conflux of the Deule and the Lys: ſix miles NW. Lille.

Deuprag, a town in the country of Thibet: fifteen miles S. Sirinagur.

Deux Ponts (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is compoſed of the ancient county of the ſame name and the county of Veldentz, and is bounded on one ſide by what was formerly Alſace and Lorraine, and on the other by the electorate of Treves and the Lower Palatinate, and much interſected by the poſſeſſions of divers princes. In the year 1385, it was annexed to the palatinate. The deſcendants of the princes palatine obtained the throne of Sweden, and gave three princes to that kingdom, Charles X, XI, and XII. From this branch it deſcended to the houſe of Birkenfield, who are in poſſeſſion of it now. The ſoil is mountainous, with ſome paſtures and corn-fields, which afford a ſufficiency to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants; the ſides of the Glen are vineyards, and in the mountains are mines of quickſilver, iron, copper, and coals. The principality pays for the Roman month 240 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 172 rixdollars and thirty-ſix kruitzers. The revenues are eſtimated at 500,000 florins.

Deux Ponts, in German *Zweybrucken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name, on the Erlbach; the ſeat of juſtice for the principality, with churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts: forty-ſix miles W. Manheim, fifty-eight E. Mentz, and forty-five N. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

Dewah, or *Gogra*, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſes the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges, fifteen miles W. Patna.

Dewitſburgh, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Suſquehana: 155 miles NW. New York.

Deydeſheim, or *Didineſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: fourteen miles WNW. Spire.

Dezioe, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the place where the prophet Jeremiah was buried, near Cairo.

Dezkuh, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 110 miles ENE. Zareng.

Dfefan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, ſituated on the coaſt of the Red Sea: twenty-two miles W. Abu-Ariſch.

Dgiroon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: eighty-four miles S. Schiras.

Dhar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: forty-two miles W. Indore, and thirty-ſix SSW. Oudein.

Dharniſaleh, a town of the country of Thibet: ſixty miles Saraangpour.

Dhoolpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: thirty-two miles S. Agra.

Dhul, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Caſhimere, five miles NE. Caſhimere.

Diacber, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: twenty-four miles SW. Zaweh.

Diaferi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 135 miles N. Herat.

Diam, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: eighty miles N. Herat.

Diamant (Le), a town of the iſland of Martinico, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

Diaminiz, or *Dunamund*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the coaſt of

of the Baltic: twelve miles NW. Riga.

Diamond, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico: half a league S. Cape Diamond.

Diamond, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Diamond Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

Diamper, or *Udeamper*, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, ſaid to be inhabited by Chriſtians of St. Thomas: fifteen miles W. Cochin. *Long.* 76. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 57. N.

Dian Mahe, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar: 100 miles N. Carembole.

Dian Raholt, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar: 110 miles NNE. Carembole.

Dian Raval, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar: ſixty miles NNE. Carembole.

Diano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: thirteen miles NNW. Policaſtro.

Diano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: about two miles from the ſea, and three from Oneglio.

Diar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 190 miles NNE. Herat.

Diarbek, or *Diarbekir*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a province to which it gives name, ſituated on a beautiful plain, near the weſt bank of the Tigris; formerly called *Amid*. and by the Turks *Kara-Amid*. or *Karamid*. It is one of the moſt populous and commercial towns of Aſiatic Turkey, The inhabitants carry on a good trade in red cloth, cotton, and Morocco leather, with Hungary, Poland, Ruſſia, and other countries, where long dreſſes and ſhort boots are uſually worn. It is ſurrounded with a double wall, fortified with towers. It is ſuppoſed that there are 20,000 Chriſtians in this town, two thirds of which are Armenians, the reſt Neſtorians and Jacobites. It is the reſidence of a pacha: 600 miles NW. Iſpahan, and 540 ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 57. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Diarbekir, a province and government of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and anciently called *Meſopotamia*. It is bounded on the north by Turcomania, on the eaſt by Curdiſtan, on the ſouth by Arabia, and on the weſt by Syria. The government is divided into nineteen ſangiacats, and five other diſtricts called *Hukiumet*, which are free. Eleven of the ſangiacars belong to the Turks, and eight in Curdiſtan, which acknowledge the grand ſignor, but whoſe chiefs are hereditary. The principal towns are Diarbek and Moſul.

Diaſbenkir, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſix miles NW. Kir-ſhehr.

Diaſt, a town of Egypt: three miles N. Manſora.

Diavolo, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Dibe, or *Peſchiera*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: eighteen miles SE. Damietta.

Dibi, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: eight miles SE. Roſetta.

Dibra, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania. It was beſieged by the Turks in the year 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only ſpring which ſupplied the towns with water, which compelled the inhabitants to ſurrender: thirty miles N. Akrida.

Dick, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: ſixteen miles W. Queenborough.

Dickſcove, a village of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſituated on a ſmall creek, which admits only boats.

Dickſon, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: forty miles NE. Fayetteville.

Dickvel, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth coaſt: 102 miles S. Candy.

Dicrich, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the river Semoy, ſurrounded with a wall by John, king of Bohemia and count of Luxemburg; it is the capital of a juriſdiction which extends over twenty-ſix villages and hamlets; in ſpirituals, it is under the archbiſhop of Treves. The Hollanders, under Philip, comte of Naſſau, thought to have made themſelves maſters of it in 1593, but the brave defence of the citizens gave time to the comte de Mansfelt to come up with his troops, who put them to flight: fifteen miles N. Luxemburg, and fifteen NW. Treves. *Long.* 23. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Didwana, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: thirty miles NE. Nagore, and fifty-one N. Agimere.

Die, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, ſituated on the Drôme; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: ten leagues NE. Montelimart. *Long.* 23. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Diebach, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: four miles WSW. Luxemburg.

Dieburg, or *Depurg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: twenty-four miles ESE. Mentz.

Diego Garcias, or *Chagas*, an iſland of

Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 68. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 45. S.

Diego de Ramires, an iſland near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, SSW. Cape Horn. *Long.* 68. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 39. S.

Diego Rias, or *Rodriguez*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Ocean; 100 leagues E. from the iſland of Mauritius. *Long.* 57. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Diego Suarez, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

Diele, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Czezora.

Dielette, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel: five leagues WSW. Cherburg.

Diemen, a town of Holland: four miles SE. Amſterdam.

Diemen (Straits of), between the coaſt of Aſia, and the iſlands of Japan.

Diemen's, or *Van Diemen's Land*, the ſouthern coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by Taſman, who firſt diſcovered it in the year 1642.

Dienne, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: four leagues N. St. Flour.

Dienville, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: three leagues NW. Bar-ſur-Aube.

Diep Bay, a bay on the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, near Diep Bay Town.

Diep Bay Town, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Diepenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: twenty-one miles SSW. Hoya.

Diepholz, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Hoya, on the eaſt by Minden, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, and on the weſt by Munſter; about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth; full of briers, ſmall underwood, and moraſſes; the cleared country will hardly, to the utmoſt exertion of labour, yield ſix for one; the meadows along the Dummer Sea are better. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by breeding cattle, which they ſell to Holland, and the countries bordering on the Rhine. They likewiſe have manufactures of coarſe woollen ſtuff, and coarſe linen, which latter has a conſiderable ſale in Holland, Bremen, and America. It contains four towns, and about 1900 houſes. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It was erected into a county by the emperor Maximilian; on the attainder of the count, in 1385, it paſſed to the duke of Zell, and from them to the electorate of Hanover. The matricular taxation is one horſe and four foot, or twenty-eight florins monthly.

Diepholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Hunte; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth: thirty miles SSW. Bremen. *Long.* 25. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Dieppe, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine; ſituated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, in the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, but narrow; capable of containing only about 200 veſſels, of not above 400 tons' burthen, with about eighteen feet at high water. It contains about 21,000 inhabitants. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an Engliſh fleet, which ſet fire to it, and burned down the greater part: twenty-nine miles N. Rouen. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Dieppenheim, a town of Overiſſel: twenty miles E. Deventer.

Dierdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, ſituated on the Wiedbach, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the counts. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and employed in agriculture and commerce: eight miles NNE. Coblentz.

Dierenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles S. Steyr.

Dierenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles N. Nitterfeldt.

Dierenpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Mieſſau.

Dierenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. Near it is a caſtle, where Richard I, king of England, was impriſoned: ſix miles W. Crems.

Dieſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Ammer Sea: eight miles S. Landſberg.

Dieſſenſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twelve miles N. Paſſau.

Dieſt, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Demer, in which are carried on conſiderable manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, &c. particularly for the ſupply of the neighbouring country. The barony of Deiſt, to which was annexed the power of naming the magiſtrate, as alſo the title of burgrave of Antwerp, was in the year 1490, inveſted in the houſe of Naſſau. The allies took Dieſt in 1705, after having forced the lines which had been made for the defence of the country, and placed ſome ſquadrons of dragoons to keep poſſeſſion; but on the 24th of October, the ſame year, a detachment from the French army retook it, and made the garriſon

ſon priſoners of war, and demoliſhed the fortifications: twelve miles NE. Louvain, and twenty-two W. Maeſtricht. *Long.* 22. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Dieterſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSW. Tuln.

Dietfurth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Altmuhl: nineteen miles W. Ratiſbonne. *Long.* 29. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Dietmanſried, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: eight miles NNW. Kempten.

Dietriſchtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Geyl: one league W. Arnoldſtein.

Dietz a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Naſſau, under the name of *Naſſau Dietz*, ſituated on the Lahn. It contains three churches, two for Calviniſts, the other Lutherans: twenty-three miles W. Wetzlar, and twenty-five N. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Dieu (Iſle de), an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of France, about ſeven miles long, and two wide: fifteen miles SSW. Noirmoutier. *Long.* 15. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Dieu-le-Fit, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: four leagues and a half E. Montelimart.

Dieüe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun, on the Meuſe: ſix miles S. Verdun.

Dieulifh, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminſter, in Dorſetſhire.

Dieulouard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: three leagues NNW. Nancy.

Dieuſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, celebrated for its ſalt-works: twenty-two miles NE. Nancy, and twenty-ſeven SE. Metz.

Dig, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: ſixty-three miles S. Delhi.

Digby, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Bay of Annapolis: fifteen miles SW. Annapolis.

Diges, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues NW. Tonnerre.

Dighton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirty-three miles S. Boſton.

Dignac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ſeven miles S. Angouleſme.

Dignant, a town of Venetian Iſtria, about a league from the ſea. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Digne, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Alps, ſituated on a ſmall river, at the foot of ſome mountains, containing about 3000 ſouls, with ſome celebrated mineral waters, uſed both externally and internally: twenty-eight miles S. Apt. *Long.* 23. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Digny, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: five leagues W. Chartres.

Digoin, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: four leagues W. Charolles.

Digouville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: four miles E. Cherburg.

Dijon, a town of France, and capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, ſituated on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the ſide of which the inhabitants cultivate vines, of which they make excellent wine: it has four gates, and three fauxbourgs, and is near a league in circumference. The walls are handſome, but the fortifications old. The caſtle was built by Louis XI. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonnois, was the ſee of a biſhop, contained ſeven pariſhes, four abbies, eleven convents, a college, an hoſpital, &c. and 25,000 ſouls: eleven poſts W. Beſançon, and thirty-ſeven SE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Dijonnois, before the revolution, a country of France, round the city of Dijon.

Dikowo, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles ESE. Gitſchin.

Dilin, a town of Hungary: two miles N. Schemnitz.

Dill, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and ſeat of a juriſdiction, in the county of Sponheim: twenty-ſix miles WNW. Creutznach.

Dilla, a high mountain of India, on the coaſt of Malabar: twenty-four miles NNW. Tellichery.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of Naſſau Dillenburg, ſituated on the Dille; near it is a furnace for the ſmelting of copper: fourteen miles NW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Dillingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated near the Danube; where the biſhop of

of Augſburg uſually reſides. It contains a chapter and three convents; and was formerly a county, the princes of which were powerful: twenty-five miles NNW. Augſburg, and twenty-four NE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Dillſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: ſix miles E. Heidelberg.

Dimbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Grein.

Dimchurch, or *Dinchurch*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated by the ſide of a ſtrong dyke, called *Dimchurch Wall*, between Romney and Hythe, to prevent the encroachments of the ſea, with a carriage road on the top, which is moſtly wide enough for carriages to paſs each other: four miles and a half NNE. New Romney, and four and a half SSW. Hythe.

Dimel, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Weſer, near Helmerſhauſen.

Dimikur, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingrarz: ten miles W. Biezow.

Dimitria, a fort of Ruſſian Tartary, on the Don, in the government of Caucaſus: twelve miles N. Ekaterinograd.

Dimitrowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty miles SSW. Braclaw.

Dimla, a ſtrong town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty miles ESE. Taas.

Dimne, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twelve miles SSE. Dsjebi.

Dinaburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Dwina: eighty miles NW. Polotſk, and 256 SSW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Dinagepour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the the country of Bengal: eighty-five miles N. Moorſhedabad, and 180 E. Patna.

Dinan, or *Dinant*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts, ſurrounded with thick walls; ſituated in a fertile country, and a healthy ſoil: the number of inhabitants is about 4000, the chief manufactures are of linen and thread; near it is a chalybeate ſpring: twelve miles S. St. Malo, and twenty-eight E. St. Brieuc. *Long.* 15. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Dinant, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, near the Meuſe; containing eight churches, ſix convents, two hoſpitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather; near it are quarries of marble and other ſtone, with ſome mines of iron ore. It was taken by the French, in the year 1554, and in 1676, but was reſtored by the peace of Riſwick: twelve miles S. Namur, and five N. Charlemont. *Long.* 22. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Dinant, a bay of France, on the weſt coaſt of the department of Finiſterre, in the Engliſh Channel, between Breſt Road, and the Bay of Douarnenez. *Long.* 13. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Dinaſmawddwy, or *Dinaſmouthy*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a weekly market on Friday: thirty-five miles NW. Montgomery, and 196 WNW. London.

Dinaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: ſixty miles WSW. Lemberg.

Dinckel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Vecht, about ſeven miles N. from Nienhuys, in the county of Bentheim.

Dinckel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Emmer, near Wobbel, in the county of Lippe.

Dindigal, a city of India, in the Myſore country, capital of a diſtrict or circar to which it gives name: fifty-one miles SW. Trichinopoly, and ſeventy SE. Coimbore. *Long.* 78. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Dineſtons, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-five miles E. Pittſburg.

Dingé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: five leagues N. Rennes.

Dingelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Iſer: forty miles W. Paſſau, and forty-eight NE. Munich.

Dingelſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the county of Eichſeld, on the Unſtrutt: thirty-three miles NW. Erfurt.

Dingle, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, ſituated on the north coaſt of a large bay to which it gives name. It was a place of great note and commerce, and though the town ſhews at preſent ſome marks of decay, it preſerves ſome trade, and exports butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-one miles WSW. Tralee. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 3. N.

Dingmans, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: ſeventy-five miles N. Philadelphia.

Dingwall, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, and a royal borough, with a manufacture of linen, ſituated at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty: nine miles W. Fortroſe. *Long.* 1. 7. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Dinin, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Nore, in the county of Kilkenny.

Dinkelſbuhl, or *Dunkelſpuhl*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on three hills, near the Wernitz. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants and partly Roman Catholics; and the magiſtracy is compoſed of one half each. In the year

928,

928, it was ſurrounded with a wall, and in 1126, by another. It is aſſeſſed to the empire and the circle at ninety-ſix florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar, at 148 rixdollars ſeventy-one kruitzers: ſixteen miles SW. Anſpach. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Dinkira, or *Dinkeera*, a country of Africa, a little inland of the Gold Coaſt.

Dinſlaken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: twenty-three miles SE. Cleves.

Dinwidie, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: eleven miles SW. Peterſburg.

Dioko-war, or *Diacovar*, a town of Sclavonia: ſixteen miles SW. Eſzek.

Dios Gyr, a town of Hungary: thirty-two miles W. Tokay.

Dioſtetwi, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Oels: three miles SSW. Mittelwalden.

Dion, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: 270 miles N. Herat.

Dippoldiſwalda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: twelve miles SSW. Dreſden, and twenty S. Meiſſen.

Diracoul, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: forty-two miles SSE. Bagdad.

Dirchau, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Viſtula: twelve miles S. Dantzick.

Direction (Iſlands of), four ſmall iſlands at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Magellan, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 77. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 27. S.

Direnkrutt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SE. Ziſterſdorff.

Direnow, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs from the Groſs Haff into the Baltic.

Dirmſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: ſeven miles SSW. Worms.

Dirritorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. In the year 1310, Charles de Treves, grand maſter of the Teutonic order, ſeized on this town, pillaged it, and reduced it to aſhes: three miles N. Steyr.

Dirchau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Pomerelia, on the Viſtula, not large, but fortified: ſixteen miles SSE. Dantzic.

Dirchl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles S. Leypa.

Diſappointment (Iſlands of), two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 5. to 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 5. to 10. S.

Diſel, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: eighteen miles SE. Herat.

Diſentis, one of the eight juriſdictions in the ſuperior part of the Griſon league: ſituated about the ſources of the Rhine; mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language the Romanſh, i. e. a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. In this country, about ſixteen leagues long, are mines of copper and ſilver.

Diſentis, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a juriſdiction in the country of the Griſons, ſituated near the ſources of the Rhine, with an abby, founded in the 7th century: ten miles SSW. Ilantz.

Diſhne, a town of Egypt: ſixteen miles NE. Menuf.

Diſmieu, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: one league SE. Cremieu.

Diſma, a town of Japan, where the Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade.

Diſs, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, containing about 600 houſes. Here are manufactures of ſtockings and coarſe hempen cloth. The market is on Friday: thirteen miles SSW. Norwich, and ninety-two NNE. London.

Diſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: two leagues and a half NNE. Poitiers.

Diſſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: ſixteen miles WSW. Salzwedel.

Diſſen, or *Tiſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, with ſome ſalt-works, which belong to the elector of Hanover: ſixteen miles SE. Oſnabruck.

Diſſenhofen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1179. The church ſerves for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants: three miles SSE. Schaffhauſen.

Diſire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: three leagues SW. Saumur.

Ditfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Quedlingburg: four miles NE. Quedlingburg.

Ditkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Treves, on the Lahn: ſeventeen miles W. Wetzlar.

Ditmanſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles S. Schrattentaal.

Ditmarſen, a country ſituated near the Baltic, between the Elbe and the Eyder; the chief towns are Meldorp and Lunden.

Ditombio, a river of Piedmont, which riſes two miles NE. from Orta, paſſes through the Novareſe, and divides into two rivers, the Albona and the Gogna.

Ditterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſeven miles SE. Politzka.

Dittlaken, a town of Pruſſia: three miles S. Inſterourg.

Ditzen, ſee *Diſſen*.

Diu, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of the country of Guzerat, about three miles long, and one broad, with a town of the ſame name, that has a good port, ſubject to the Portugeſe. It is ſituated weſt of the Gulf of Cambaya. *Long.* 70. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Diu Point, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Guzerat. *Long.* 69. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 46. N.

Divandaron, the name of five ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the Maldives.

Dive, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about two miles NNE. Dives, in the department of the Calvados.

Dives, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: four leagues NE. Caen.

Divvis, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: two miles W. Belfaſt.

Divy Point, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the eaſt coaſt of the circar of Condapilly, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 81. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Dixan, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill, conſiſting of Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe chief trade is ſelling children for ſlaves. *Long.* 40. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 58. N.

Dixmont, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues N. Joigny.

Dixmude, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee; the ſea came formerly up to the walls, making a ſmall arm capable of receiving merchant-veſſels, which came to traffic, attracted by the privileges granted by the ancient comtes of Flanders; it had every year a free fair for horſes, in July. Dixmude was firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1270. Philip the Fair, king of France, took it in 1299, and augmented its fortifications. It has often experienced the calamities of war and fire. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, thirteen echevins, and a common council. It has ſeveral convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preſerve an image of the Virgin, which they ſay ſhed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German ſoldier with his ſword. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, and was ceded to the latter by the treaty of the Pyrenées, concluded the 7th of November, 1659, but they abandoned it in October, 1690. In September, 1692, they placed in it a freſh garriſon: and again abandoned it in January, 1693, after having ſeized on Furnes. William III, king of England, then put in a ſtrong garriſon, and added conſiderably to the fortifications, but the French took it in 1695, by the treachery or cowardice of the governor, colonel John Antoine Ellenberger, major-general of the Daniſh troops, who had eight regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons, with plenty of artillery, and ſtores of all kinds, neceſſary to ſuſtain a ſiege of ſeveral months; yet he ſurrendered on an infamous capitulation, without having ſuſtained an aſſault, or ſuffered the leaſt breach; he was afterwards tried for cowardice, by a council of war, and condemned to loſe his head, which ſentence was executed at Ghent, the 30th of November, 1695. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter: fourteen miles N. Ypres, and eleven S. Oſtend. *Long.* 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Dixon, a town of United America, in South Carolina: twenty-ſeven miles E. Camden,

Dixon's Entrance, ſtraits in the North Pacific Ocean, between Queen Charlotte's Iſland and the continent of North America.

Dizabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ſixty miles SSE. Amadan.

Dizum, or *Diſſum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland: four miles SSE. Emden.

Dmitrevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: ſixty-eight miles NNW. Jaroſlavl.

Dmitriev Svopa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Svopa: twenty-miles NNW. Kurſk, and 432 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Dmitrija Roſtovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſting, on the Sula: 140 miles ESE. Uſting.

Dmitrow, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are ſo tranſparent that the pips may be ſeen through the rind: thirty-two miles N. Moſcow.

Dneprovſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris, on the Dnieper: eighty miles SSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Dnieper, or *Dneper*, or *Nieper*, or *Boriſthenes*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the government of Tver, paſſes by Smolenſko, Mogilev, Kiov, Ekaterinoſlav, &c. and runs into the Black Sea, near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolenſko.

Dnieſtr, or *Nieſter*, a river of Poland, which paſſes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raſzcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itſelf into the Black Sea, at Akerman.

Doabeh, a river of Aſia, which changes its name to *Kameh*, near Cabul.

Doan, a town of Arabia, in the province of

of Hadramaut, the reſidence of a ſchiech: twenty-five days' journey E. from Sana.

Doarçon, or *Doiarçon*, or *Oierçon*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biſcay, near Port Paſſage.

Doba, or *Daba*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman: 144 miles NNW. Maſcat.

Dobarua, or *Dobarowa*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia: 120 miles E. Sire.

Dobber, a town of Arabia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Sana.

Dobbs, a county of North Carolina.

Dobeln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: twenty-four miles WNW. Dreſden, and fourteen W. Meiſſen.

Doberſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles W. Lutkenborg.

Doberſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Bohmiſch Waidthofen.

Doblen, a town of the duchy of Courland: ſix miles NE. Mittaw.

Doborcva, a town of Boſnia: twenty-eight miles SSE. Serajo.

Doboſna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twelve miles NW. Rohaczow.

Doboy, a ſmall American Iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

Dobra, a town of Tranſilvania: twenty miles WNW. Millenbach.

Dobra, a town of Servia: ſeventeen miles W. Orſova.

Dobradien, a town of Sileſia, ſee *Gutentag*.

Dobrakotz, a town of Hungary: nineteen miles S. Symontornya.

Dobrata, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty miles W. Jaſſy.

Dobraticze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ſix miles S. Brzeſc,

Dobrawiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: four miles S. Jung Buntzlau.

Dobre, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: fifty-ſix miles WSW. Belcz.

Dobreniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles SW. Konigingratz.

Dobrianka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 116 miles S. Mogilev.

Dobrilow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: thirty-two miles S. Halicz.

Dobrilug, a town of Luſatia: twenty-eight miles W. Spremberg, and thirty-four N. Dreſden.

Dobrofort, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: eight miles SE. Belcz.

Dobromil, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty-two miles SW. Lemberg.

Dobroniva, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ſix miles NE. Schemnitz.

Dobruſka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles NE. Konigingratz.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on the banks of the Viſtula: twenty miles NW. Plonſko.

Dobſhena, a town of Hungary, twelve miles SSW. Kapſdorf.

Dobygur, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles S. Velore.

Do-Carmo, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil. *Long.* 26. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Doce, or *Freſh Water River*, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 23. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

Docelles, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges: two leages and a half from Remiremont.

Docker, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the ſea, five miles N. Lancaſter.

Dockum, a town of the United Dutch States in Friſeland, ſituated in the country of Ooſtergoo, on the river Ee, with a good port, built in the year 248, by Ubbs, duke of Frieſland. The king Gondabole firſt ſurrounded it with a wall; and coined gold money in 739; the walls have been often demoliſhed and rebuilt. They preſerve in this city a manuſcript of the goſpels, ſaid to be written by Boniface, the German apoſtle, and ſecond biſhop of Utrecht, who ſuffered martyrdom with fifty one of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleaſant, and has a good town-houſe, built on the ſide of a grand canal, over which is a handſome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and baſtions. The admiralty of the province is held here: ten miles NE. Lewarden, and thirty-three W. Delfzyl. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Dodbrook, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: fifteen miles and a half SW. Dartmouth, and 219 and a half WSW. London.

Docheln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic, on the Mulda; with manufactures of cloth and hats: thirty miles SE. Leipſic.

Doel, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, oppoſite Lillo.

Doen, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube: fifty-ſix miles NNE. Siliſtria.

Doeſburg,

Doesburg, a town of the Dutch ſtates, in the county of Zutphen, rich and populous. The Hollanders made themſelves maſters of it in 1570; but in the year 1583, the citizens called in the prince of Parma to their aid, and drove the Dutch away; but the earl of Leiceſter took it again in 1586, being the firſt conqueſt achieved by the Engliſh forces ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of the States General. Francis de Mendoza, admiral of Aragon, retook it in 1598, but it ſoon after ſurrendered to prince Maurice of Naſſau, who conſiderably augmented the fortifications. The biſhop of Munſter took it in 1672, but relinquiſhed it ſoon after. Like the other towns of the province, it opened its gates to the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications, and abandoned it in 1674: eight miles SSW. Zutphen, and nine NE. Arnham. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Dofar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the weſt coaſt of the gulf to which it gives name: 180 miles SW. Haſſek, and 120 miles N. Cape Fartak.

Doffir, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twelve miles S. Chamir.

Dofre, a town of Norway: thirty-ſix miles E. Romſdael.

Dog Iſland, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north-weſt coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

Dog's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Dogs (Iſle of), in the county of Middleſex, oppoſite Greenwich. Here Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans, in the year 46.

Dogado, that part of the Venetian ſtates in which is the capital; it extends from the mouth of the Liſonzo to that of the Adige, between the country of Friuli, the Paduan, and the Polеſin-de-Rovigno, including the canals of Venice and the canals of Marano.

Dogger Bank, a very extenſive ſand bank in the German Ocean, between the coaſt of England and Germany.

Dogliani, a mountain of Boſnia; twelve miles N. Serajo.

Dohaliz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles NW. Konigingratz.

Dohna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Moglitz, containing about 100 houſes: nine miles SSE. Dreſden.

Doingoi, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatſkoi. *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 5. N.

Doiron, a river of Savoy, which joins the Iſere near Mouſtiers, in the Tarentaiſe.

Dojar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty-four miles E. Chamir.

Dokowiche, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: twenty-eight miles NW. Belcz.

Dol, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, ſituated in a marſhy country, about a league from the ſea; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours: the air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited, it contains about 1200 houſes: ſix poſts N. Rennes, and twenty-ſeven W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Dolaiſzcze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: twelve miles NNE. Novogrodek.

Dolan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles W. Gitſchin.

Dolanowa, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which runs into the Oka: twelve miles S. Bratſkoi.

Dolce Acqua, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated on the Navia, the capital of a marquiſate, defended with a ſtrong caſtle and fortreſs. The land produces all things neceſſary, eſpecially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all ſorts, and excellent oil: ſixteen miles ENE. Nice, and three and a half NE. Vintimiglia.

Dole, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura, ſituated on the north ſide of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a ſtrong place, but the fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV: twenty-five miles N. Lons le Saunier, and twenty-three WSW. Beſançon.

Dolgaia, a bay of Ruſſian Lapland, in the White Sea. *Long.* 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 25. N.

Dolganowa, a town of Ruſſian Siberia: thirty-two miles NNE. Nertſchinſk.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountains called *Kader-Idris*, with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarſe woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation: forty miles S. Caernarvon, and 205 NW. London.

Dolgenſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the north of Templin.

Dolhinow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighty miles E. Wilna.

Dolicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: twenty-ſix miles NW. Kaminiec.

Dollart Bay, a large bay or lake of Germany,

many, in East Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea, in the year 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed thirty-three villages: sixteen miles W. Groningen, and six SW. Emden.

Dollendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Blankenheim: three miles SE. Blankenheim.

Dolleren, a river of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ille, about two miles N. Mulhausen.

Doll's Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, between West Harbour and Peake Bay.

Dollstadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland: six miles NW. Preuschmark.

Dolmar, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: five miles S. Schmalkalden.

Dolmatov, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iset: eighty miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

Dolmayrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: three leagues N. Agen.

Dolnstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstat, on the Altmuhl: six miles W. Aichstat.

Dolonoskoi, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irkutsch: sixteen miles W. Semipolatnoi.

Dolphin's Island, an island in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. S.

Dombaca, a small island, near the coast of Ava, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

Dombes, before the revolution, a principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, about eight leagues long, and seven broad, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of the Ain.

Dombrowaz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: sixty miles SW. Lemberg.

Dombrowken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: ten miles E. Nordenberg.

Domenzain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauleon: seven miles NNW. Mauleon.

Domevre, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ramberviller: two leagues N. Epinal.

Domevre sous Aviere, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epinal: one league NW. Epinal.

Domfront, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne, situated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants: ten leagues WNW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Dominica, an island of the West Indies, so named by Christopher Columbus, from the circumstance of discovering it on Sunday (November 3, 1493) situated between Guadaloupe and Martinico; about twenty-nine miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into ten parishes. It contains many high and rugged mountains, among which are volcanoes, that frequently discharge eruptions. From some of these mountains issue springs of hot water, whose medicinal virtues are much commended. Dominica is well watered, there being upwards of thirty rivers in the island, besides a great number of rivulets. The soil, in most of the interior country, is a light brown-coloured mould, and appears to have been washed from the mountains. Towards the sea-coast, and in many of the vallies, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth, and seems well adapted to the cultivation of all the articles of West Indian produce. The under stratum is, in some parts, a yellow or brick clay, in others a stiff terrace; but it is in most places very stony. In the woods of Dominica are innumerable swarms of bees, which hive in the trees, and produce great quantities of wax and honey, both of which are equal in goodness to any in Europe. Dominica was confirmed to Great Britain by the peace of Paris, in 1763, having been taken from the French in 1759. At the commencement of the American war, this island was in a flourishing state. The port of Roseau having been declared a free port by act of parliament, was resorted to by trading vessels from most parts of the foreign West Indies, as well as from America. The French and Spaniards purchased great numbers of negroes there for the supply of their settlements, together with vast quantities of the merchandize and manufactures of Great Britain; payment for all which was made chiefly in bullion, indigo, and cotton, and completed in mules and cattle; articles of prime necessity to the planter. Thus the island, though in itself certainly not so fertile as some others of less extent in its neighbourhood, was becoming very rapidly a colony of considerable importance; but unfortunately it wanted that protection which alone could give its possessions stability and value. On Monday, the 7th of September, 1778, a French armament, consisting of a forty gun ship, three frigates, and about thirty sail of armed sloops and schooners, having on board upwards of 2000 regular troops, and a lawless banditti of volunteers, appeared off the island, under the command of the marquis de Bouillé, governor of Martinico, and general of the French Windward West Indian

dian Iſlands. The whole number of the militia in the iſland did not exceed one hundred. The ſmall force, however, that was collected, behaved with that ſpirit and gallantry, which give room to lament that they were not better ſupported. But gallantry was unavailing againſt ſuch ſuperiority of numbers: for about 2000 of the French having ſhortly after gained poſſeſſion of the heights above Roſeau, determined the fate of the iſland. The bravery of the inhabitants, however, obtained for them very honourable terms of capitularion. It was reſtored to Great Britain by the peace of 1783. The principal towns are Portſmouth, and Roſeau, or Charlotte's Town. The exports of the iſland, from January 5th, 1787, to Jan. 5th, 1788, were 71,312 cwt. of ſugar; 63,392 gallons of rum, 16,803 gallons of molaſſes, 1,194 cwt. of cocoa, 18,149 cwt. of coffee, 11,250 pounds of indigo, 970,816 pounds of cotton, 161 cwt. of ginger, with miſcellaneous articles, to the value of 11,912l. 10s. 9d. The whole, according to the current prices in London, to the value of 302,987l. 15s. *Long.* 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Dominica, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, one of the Marquis of Mendoza iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, mountainous, rocky, and apparently barren; about ſixteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 139. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 41. S.

Dominica (La), a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty-five miles W. Havanna.

Domitrovſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel: forty miles SW. Orel, and 484 SSE. Peterſburg.

Domitz, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda: ſold by the elector of Brandenburg to the count of Schwerin in 1328, with the duties, and all the country on both ſides the Elbe, for 7500 marks: the town and duties returned again to the houſe of Brandenburg, but the fortreſs remains with the duke of Mecklenburg, as heirs of the counts of Schwerin. It was taken by the Imperial troops in 1627; by the Swedes in 1631; by the Saxons and Imperialiſts in 1637; and again by the Swedes in 1643: thirty-four miles S. Schwerin. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Dommaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: ſeven miles WSW. Vitré.

Dommalain, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: one league N. La Guerche.

Dommart les Pontbieu, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: four leagues NW. Amiens.

Domme, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: two leagues S. Sarlat.

Dommel, a river of Brabant, which paſſes by Bois-le-Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuſe, forms, with that river and the Wahal, the iſland of Bommel.

Dommitſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: thirty-eight miles NW. Meiſſen.

Domnau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: nineteen miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Dmo d'Oſcello, or *Doſſola*, a town of Piedmont, in the vally of Oſſola, defended by a fortreſs: fifty-one miles NW. Milan, and ſeventy NNE. Turin. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Dompaire, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Auſtraſia, and dukes of Lorrain: three leagues WNW. Epinal.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Donjon. fourteen miles ESE. Moulins.

Dompierre, a town of France in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: two leagues ESE. Saintes.

Domremy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy. The birth-place of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc: three leagues and a half E. Bar-le-Duc.

Domrianka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: forty miles N. Perm.

Don, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and runs into the Sea of Azoph by two mouths, a little to the weſt of Azoph.

Don, a river of England, in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Aire, near Snaith.

Don, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the weſt part of the county of Aberdeen, and croſſing the county, runs into the ſea, a little below Old Aberdeen.

Don Chriſtopher's Cove, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

Donaghadee, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, at the entrance of the north channel, where packets are eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of carrying the mails and paſſengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a diſtance not quite ſeven leagues: fifteen miles E. Belfaſt *Long.* 5. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Donaiecz,

Donaiecz, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, twenty-five miles below Cracow.

Donaueſchingen, or *Doneſchingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in the Black Foreſt, where the prince of Furſtenberg has a palace, near which is a ſpring, ſaid to be the ſource of the Danube: thirteen miles NNW. Schaffhauſen, and thirteen W. Duttlingen.

Donavitz, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles NNW. Palotza.

Donauſtauff, or *Domſtauf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Ratiſbon, on the Danube: ſix miles E. Ratiſbon.

Donawert, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube. It was formerly Imperial and in the circle of Swabia, but being put under the ban of the empire, in the year 1607, was ſeized by the duke of Bavaria. It is fortified, and has a bridge croſs the Danube. It has been taken ſeveral times in the wars of Germany, both by the French and the Swedes: thirty miles W. Ingoldſtadt: and eighteen N. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Doncaſter, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York, governed by a mayor and aldermen, who have an income of 4000l. a year. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: ninety-ſeven miles S. Durham, and 160 N. London.

Donchery, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan, on the Meuſe; it is defended with walls and ſome fortifications. Here is a woollen manufacture: one league W. Sedan.

Dondanga, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-four miles NE. Piltyn.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eſk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland, called from the town, *The Bay of Donegal*: nine miles NNE. Ballyſhannon.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, bounded on the weſt and north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the ſouth by the county of Fermanagh and an arm of the ſea, called the *Bay of Donegal*, about ſeventy miles in length, and from ten to thirty in breadth: it is computed to contain only forty-two pariſhes, 23,531 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The ſurface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in ſome parts boggy, with ſome rich vales between the mountains and by the ſides of the rivers. The principal town is Ballyſhannon, which, with the county and the towns of Donnegal, Killibegs, Lifford, and St. Johnſtown, each return two members to the Iriſh parliament. The principal rivers are the Finn, the Dale, and the Guibarra.

Donetz, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bielgorod, in the government of Kurſk, and runs into the Don near Kotchetovſkaia, in the country of the Coſſacks.

Donetſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the river Donetz: 140 miles E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 56. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Donges, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: ſeven leagues WNW. Nantes.

Dongo, ſee *Angolo*.

Donjon (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier: eight leagues SE. Moulins. *Long.* 21. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Donkov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, ſituated near the ſource of the Don: ſixty miles S. Riazan, and 480 SSE. Peterſburg.

Donnemarie, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: three leagues SW. Provins.

Donneraile, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork; it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: nineteen miles N. Cork, and twenty-ſix S. Limerick.

Donnerſmark, or *Cſotortokhely*, or *Stwartek*, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles NNW. Kapſdorf.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp-ſeed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boſton and the Waſhes. It has a weekly market on Saturday: eleven miles WSW. Boſton, and 110 N. London.

Donnoe, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 5. N.

Donſhal, a town of Egypt: ten miles NW. Foua.

Donſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacks, on the Don: 220 miles ENE. Azoph.

Donſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 116 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Donzenac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: three leagues and a half WSW. Tulle.

Donzère, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: two leagues and a half S. Montelimart.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne: five leagues and a half SW. Clamecy.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, five miles E. Feurs.

Dooab, a tract of fertile land of Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah: belonging to the nabob of Oude.

Doobaunt, a lake in the west part of North America. *Long.* 100. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 5. N.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the same name in the county of Air, into the Frith of Clyde, about three miles S. Air.

Dopönen, a town of Prussian Lithuania: four miles SSE. Stalluponen.

Dorac, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: seventy-five miles S. Susa.

Doran, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen; situated on the declivity of a mountain, the residence of several Imans: twenty-eight miles S. Sana. *Long.* 44. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Dorat, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne: eight leagues N. Limoges. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Dorchester, a county of North America, in the state of Maryland.

Dorchester, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey: twenty-eight miles SE. Salem.

Dorchester, a town of England, and capital of Dorsetshire, containing three parishes. It is supposed formerly to have had four gates, and been surrounded with walls, some parts of which yet remain. It is a borough town, sending two members to the British parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The assizes are held, and the representatives for the county are elected here. This town has long been celebrated for its strong beer, which forms a very considerable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne. It is computed that 600,000 sheep are fed within six miles of Dorchester, and the ewes are observed generally to bring two lambs: fifty-three miles E. Exeter, and 120 W. London. *Long.* 2. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Dorchester, a town of United America, in the state of South Carolina, on the Ashley river: fifteen miles NW. Charlestown. *Long.* 80. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 58. N.

Dorchester, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: four miles S. Boston.

Dordogne, a river of France, which rises about seven miles north-west from Besse, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, passes by Bort, Argental, Beaulieu, Souillac, Limeuil, Bergerac, Castillon, Libourn, &c. and joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordogne, a department of France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the north-east by the department of the Upper Vienne, on the east by the departments of the Lot and Correze, on the south by the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the west by the departments of the Gironde and the Lower Charente, and on the north-west by the department of the Charente. Perigueux is the capital.

Dore, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and joins the Allier, near Cusset, in the department of the Allier.

Dore l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: five leagues E. Issoire.

Dorebat, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twelve miles W. Taas.

Dorenberg, or *Duirenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg: three miles NW. Bielefield.

Dorenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderburn: five miles SSE. Paderburn.

Dorenthal, or *Dorothcenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: thirteen miles S. Freyburg.

Dorette, a river of France, which runs into the Dive, near Troan, in the department of the Calvados.

Dorfen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Isen: twenty-seven miles ENE. Munich.

Dorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube: eleven miles NW. Bruck.

Dorfflis, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles S. Zisterstorf.

Dorfmark, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: twenty miles NW. Zelle.

Dornheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: twelve miles N. Hanau.

Doroboss, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: sixty miles E. Lucko.

Doria Baltea, or *Grand Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and, after winding through the vally of Aosta, &c. empties itself into the Po by two branches, between Chivazzo and Crescentino.

Doria Riparia, or *Little Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of France, passes through the vally of Susa, &c. and runs into the Po, a little to the north-east of Turin.

Doringstadt, or *Durinstatt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric

ric of Bamberg: fourteen miles N. Bamberg.

Dorkian, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles W. Sinope.

Dorking, ſee *Dorking*.

Dorkowska, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty-four miles SSE. Braclaw.

Dormans, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay, on the Marne: four leagues W. Epernay, and ſix SW. Reims.

Dornabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 150 miles NW. Herat.

Dornach, or *Dorneck*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure, which takes its name from a ſtrong caſtle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiſs over the Auſtrians in the year 1499. The Swiſs had only 6000 men, the enemy amounted to 15,000, of whom 3000 were left dead on the field. This was almoſt deciſive of the Swiſs independence.

Dornberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt; eight miles WNW. Darmſtadt.

Dornbeuren, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: five miles S. Bregentz.

Dornburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: fourteen miles E. Weimar.

Dornburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt, near the Elbe: eight miles WNW. Zerbſt.

Dorne, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: three miles SSW. Deciſe.

Dornecy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: two leagues E. Clamecy.

Dornheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: five miles W. Darmſtadt.

Dornnum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland: ſix miles WSW. Eſens.

Dornock, a ſeaport town of Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland, on a frith or arm of the German Sea, called the *Frith of Dornoch*; formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Caithneſs, but now much decayed from its former grandeur. It is the county town. It was taken by the young Chevalier in the year 1746: twenty-four miles N. Inverneſs. *Long.* 0. 44. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Dornoll, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, in the ſouthern part of the county of Montgomery.

Doroboi, or *Doroboi*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ſixty-eight miles NNW. Jaſſi, and 142 NW. Bender.

Dorog, a town of Hungary: ſix miles SE. Nanas.

Dorogobuz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: forty miles ENE. Smolenſk, and 320 SSE. Peterſburg.

Dorojkiewicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ninety miles E. Brzeſc.

Doroninſk, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia, and government of Irkutſch, on the Ingoda: 190 miles ESE. Verch Udinſk, and 280 ESE. Irkutſch.

Doronk, a town of Egypt: two miles S. Siut.

Doroſtay, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſixteen miles SE. Lucko.

Dorp Aubeit, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty-four miles N. Chamir.

Dorpat, or *Dorpt*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: formerly the ſee of a biſhop, in the palatinate of Livonia. It was ſeized by the Czar Iwan Baſilovitz, in the year 1558, and afterwards ceded to Poland: the Swedes took it in 1625. But Peter the Great finally annexed it to Ruſſia: 116 miles NNE. Riga, and 132 SW. Peterſburg.

Dorra, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eighteen miles ESE. Kin.

Dorſet, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: twenty miles N. Bennington.

Dorſetſhire, a county of England; bounded on the north by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the eaſt by Hampſhire, on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, and on the weſt by Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire; extending from eaſt to weſt about ſixty miles, and from fifteen to thirty-five north to ſouth. It is for the moſt part hilly; the ſoil is, in general, ſhallow, over a chalky bottom, but in ſome of the vallies very rich; the whole is eſtimated at 775,000 acres, of which 250,000 are ſuppoſed to be in tillage, 80,000 water meadow, 90,000 paſture, 9000 woods and coppices, 290,000 ſheep paſture, and 86,000 uncultivated. The number of ſheep kept in this county is eſtimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually ſold, and ſent out of the county. Great advantages are derived from the ſheep, not only from the fleece and carcaſe, but likewiſe from the manure. In one particular inſtance the ſheep owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is, in providing ewes to yean at a remarkably early ſeaſon, in the midland counties, which ſupply the metropolis with fat lambs. The wool produced in this county is ſhort and fine, of a cloſe texture, and the quality of it is highly

eſteemed in the manufacture of that ſtaple commodity called broad cloth. The wether ſheep are conſtantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas, or downs, by day, and are penned on the tillage by night; they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before ſun-riſe in the winter, and not later than ſix o'clock in the ſummer. The ewes are folded only in ſummer, that is, when they have no lambs. From a due obſervation of the quality and number of ſheep bred and kept in the county, it may be ſuppoſed, with ſome degree of accuracy, that the produce of wool annually is 90,000 weys, or weights of thirty-one pounds each. Among various articles of great import to the community in the county of Dorſet, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beminſter, all ſorts of twine, ſtring, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes, are made; from the fineſt thread, uſed by ſadlers in lieu of ſilk, to the cable, which holds the firſt rate man of war. The nets made for the fiſhery at Newfoundland, as well as for home uſe, and the ſails for ſhipping of every kind, are manufactured of the beſt quality, as well as ſacking for hammocs, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulins; and in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp uſed here, not more than one third of it is allowed by the manufacturers to be of Britiſh growth; the remaining two thirds of it is imported from Ruſſia and America, as raw materials. The manufacture carried on at Beminſter employs upwards of 2000 people. At Bridport there are a great number of manufactures, and about 1800 people are ſaid to be employed in this town; and in its environs, as far as ſeven or eight miles round, upwards of 7000 people are in conſtant work. No ores of any kind have been found in this county, nor mines of coals; but quarries of excellent ſtone are found in the iſland of Purbeck, near the ſea, where upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the ſtone. The ſtone obtained at Purbeck is uſed for walling, floors, ſteps, foot pavements, &c. About 50,000 tons are annually ſhipped at Swannage. The whole iſland of Portland ſeems to be one entire maſs of the moſt beautiful ſtone, chiefly uſed in the metropolis and elſewhere for the moſt ſuperb buildings, and is univerſally admired for its cloſe texture and durability, ſurpaſſing any other. About a mile diſtant from Corf-Caſtle, are found large quantities of pipe clay, which is in great eſtimation, and abſolutely neceſſary for the uſe of the potters in Staffordſhire and other places: about 11,000 tons are annually ſent from this place for that purpoſe, and about 100 men are conſtantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than ten or twelve feet deep. Dorſetſhire is divided into thirty-four hundreds, which contain twenty-two towns, and 248 pariſhes. The towns are Dorcheſter, Lyme, Shafteſbury, Pool, Bridport, Wareham, Corf-Caſtle, Weymouth, Melcomb-Regis, Sherborn, Blandford, Cranborn, Beminſter, Abbotſbury, Bere, Everſhot, Frampton, Milton-Abby, Stalbridge, Sturminſter, Cerne, and Winburn; of which the firſt nine are borough towns, and ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament; making, with two for the county, twenty members in the whole. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 89,000. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

Dorſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen, on the Lippe. It is ſtrong, though it was ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Swedes and Heſſians during the long war of Germany: thirty miles N. Duſſeldorp, and thirty-one SW. Munſter.

Dorſzyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-ſix miles NNE. Minſk.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a city of Holland, which holds the firſt rank in the aſſembly of the States; it is the capital of a ſmall territory called the *Bailiwick of Dort*, and is ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by the waters of the Meuſe, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge; ſeparated from the iſle of Iſſelmond by the Meuſe, and from the iſle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was firſt detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes, drowned one hundred thouſand perſons, and deſtroyed ſeventy-two villages: this dreadful calamity, it is ſaid, was owing to a peaſant, who, out of hatred wiſhing to drown his neighbour, opened the dyke between Gertrudenburg and Dort, not doubting of his being able to ſtop it again when the buſineſs was done; but the tide being aſſiſted by the wind, the waters poured in with ſuch fury that it carried all before it, men, cattle, and even houſes: they record the wonderful preſervation of a child which was borne in a cradle by the waters ſafe to Dort. Since that time the inhabitants have been very careful to preſerve their dykes, and keep them in repair, and moſt of the villages are rebuilt. In the year 1457, the city was nearly deſtroyed by fire, above two thouſand houſes being conſumed, together with the halls, the church of Notre Dame, and the town-houſe. The comtes of Holland held their court, and were inaugurated at Dort, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants; the town is large and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with ſeveral towers; its ſituation is very

convenient

convenient for trade, especially in wine, corn, wood, and other productions of Germany, and the countries connected with the Rhine and the Meuse. In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous assembly of the clergy from all the Protestant states in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to enquire into and settle the disputes between the Arminians and Calvinists called Gomarists, otherwise called Remonstrants and Anti-remonstrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorstius, professor at Leyden, the principal defender of those tenets, with above a hundred ministers and professors, were banished from the United States, because they refused to subscribe to the decree of the Synod; John Olden Barnevelt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; and other learned men, favourers of that opinion, punished. Among the public buildings are the townhouse, the exchange, the hospitals, and the public library. The church of Notre Dame is a good building, the tower lofty, and furnished with musical chimes: there is another church dedicated to St. Nicholas, built in the year 1568; it had likewise, before the revolution, several religious houses for monks and nuns, but they are all now applied to other uses. It has two canals, by means of which vessels loaded may enter the city. The company of tradesmen, and some other communities, elect the magistrates, and name one part of the members of the council of the city: thirty-five miles S. Amsterdam. *Long.* 22. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Dortmund, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, situated on the Embs; containing four Lutheran churches, and three convents. It has a seat and voice at the diets, and pays ninety-six florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 108 rix-dollars twenty kruitzers to the Imperial chamber: forty miles W. Cologn, and twenty-five SSW. Munster. *Long.* 24. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Dory, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixty-eight miles E. Lida.

Dosse, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, eight miles ESE. Havelberg.

Dotmatyn, a town of Hungary: six miles NW. Podolicz.

Douadic, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: five miles N. La Blanc.

Dovain, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, celebrated for its vineyards; three miles ESE. Hermance.

Douarnenez, a seaport town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontcroix; situated on a large bay in the English Channel: three leagues and a half NW. Quimper, and two and a quarter NE. Pontcroix.

Douay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North; large and strong, situated on the Scarp, which is navigable for boats. It contains seven parishes, and 2735 fires. It has long been celebrated for its English colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education. Douay was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, in the year 1710. The siege lasted from the 5th of May to the 26th of June: the garrison, which at the beginning consisted of 8000 men, was reduced to 4527; and the allies lost 8000 men. It was retaken by the French in the year 1712: twenty-four posts and three quarters N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Douazit, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: five miles S. St. Sever.

Double Island Point, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 58. S.

Doubs, or *Doux*, a river of France, which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, passes by St. Hypolite, Clerval, Besançon, Dole, &c. and loses itself in the Saône, near Verdun.

Doubs, a department of France, which takes its name from the river which passes through it; bounded on the north by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the east by Swisserland, on the south-west by the department of the Jura, and on the north-west by the department of the Upper Saône. Besançon is the capital.

Doubtful Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Monsr. Bourgainville. *Long.* 141. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Doubtful Harbour, a bay on the west coast of the southermost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 16. S.

Doudeville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cany: seven leagues NNW. Rouen.

Dove, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Trent, near Burton.

Doué, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumar, on the Loire: there are the remains of an amphitheatre, which are by some supposed to be Roman, while others suppose them the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine. It contains about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in a manufacture of druggets and tammies: nine miles SW. Saumur, and twenty S. Angers.

Dovein, a town of Egypt: seven miles SSE. Siut.

Dover, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, ſituated between two branches of the Piſcataqua River: five miles N. Durham.

Dover, a town of Egypt: fourteen miles S. Siut.

Dover, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifteen miles ENE. Poughkeepſie.

Dover, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Kent, on a ſmall river that paſſes through part of the town, and empties itſelf in the harbour. It is one of the original Cinque Ports, and was once walled, and defended with a caſtle of great antiquity; the walls are now decayed, the caſtle yet remains, with a conſtable, and a ſmall garriſon. It was made a corporation by Edward the Confeſſor. There were formerly ſeven churches, two only of which remain. This is the moſt convenient part to ſail from to France, being only nine leagues acroſs the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are conſtantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace; veſſels of any ſize can ſail in only at high water. Dover Caſtle can contain a great number of troops, and has always been conſidered as a place of conſequence in civil commotions, and ſtood a ſiege againſt the Dauphin of France, in the reign of king John. In the year 1642, it was ſeized by ſurpriſe for the parliament, in the time of Charles I, and garriſoned by the earl of Warwick. Dover ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: ſeventy-one miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Dover, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, on John's Creek, a few miles from the Delaware River: the principal trade is in corn: fifty-ſix miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Dovera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: twenty-four miles W. Milan.

Dowgieliſki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles NNE. Wilna.

Doulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: ten miles SW. Joinville.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Clyde, near which is Douglas Caſtle: eight miles S. Lanerk.

Douglas, a ſeaport town of the Iſle of Man, ſituated in a large bay to which it gives name, in the Iriſh Sea, with a harbour for veſſels of tolerable burden; the trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increaſed within the laſt fifty years. *Long.* 4. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Douglas, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: thirty-three miles N. Norwich.

Dougleddy, a river of South Wales, which joins the Cleddy, about three miles S. from Haverford Weſt, in the county of Pembroke.

Doula Baſſendar, a town of Aſia, in the country of Kemaoon: ſeventeen miles N. Lucknow.

Doulens, or *Dourlens*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Somme: fifteen miles N. Amiens, and eighteen SW. Arras.

Doulevent, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville; three leagues SW. Joinville.

Doulon, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Brioude.

Dourdan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Orge. The corn market is large, and there are manufactures of worſted and ſilk hoſe. twenty-five miles SW. Paris, and eight N. Eſtampes.

Dourgne, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: three leagues S. Caſtres.

Dourlers, or *Doulers*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avelnes: two leagues S. Mauberge.

Doux, ſee *Doubs*.

Dovy, or *Douye*, a river of Wales, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Merionethſhire, paſſes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into the ſea, about ſeven miles N. Aberiſtwith.

Douze, a river of France which runs into the Adour, near Tartas.

Douze, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: ſeven miles SE. Perigueux.

Douzy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: four miles E. Sedan.

Dowlatabad, a province of Hindooſtan, otherwiſe called *Amednagur*, ſee *Amednagur*.

Dowlatabad, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a conſiderable province in the Deccan. The fortreſs is ſituated on a ſteep rock, not to be aſcended by a horſe or camel: the town is at the foot of the rock, was once very flouriſhing, but has been ruined by wars: nine miles NW. Aurungabad, and ninety-two S. Burhampour.

Down, or *Down Patrick*, a town or city of

of Ireland, in the county of Down, and ſee of a biſhop, united with Connor, called the biſhop of Down and Connor. Though ſmall, it is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-five miles E. Newry. *Long.* 5. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Down, a county of Ireland; bounded on the north by the county of Antrim and Belfaſt Lough, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Iriſh Sea, and on the weſt by the county of Armagh; about forty miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about twenty-five in breadth. The number of houſes is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants 204,500. The ſurface is irregular, about the centre mountainous, but moſt parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleach-greens, and full of neat and cleanly habitations, with an orchard to almoſt every cottage, afford a moſt cheerful and pleaſing proſpect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen buſineſs. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horſes, with which the fairs of diſtant counties are ſupplied. This county derives equal advantages from its maritime ſituation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the South Bann, and ſo into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfaſt, another canal has been lately cut, at the expence of the marquis of Belfaſt; and the river Lagan, which ſeparates Down from Antrim, is alſo made navigable. Fourteen members of parliament are deputed from this county. Downpatrick, the county town, Bangor, Hillſborough, Killyleagh, Newtown, and Newry.

Downham, or *Downham Market*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday: twelve miles S. Lynn, and eighty-ſix NNE. London.

Downings, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-ſix miles W. Philadelphia.

Downs, a road for ſhipping in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Kent, extending from the North to the South Foreland, about two leagues in length.

Downton, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It is an ancient borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade of the town is malting, paper-making, and tanning; and the principal employment of the poor is making lace: ſix miles S. Saliſbury, and eighty-five W. London.

Doyayace, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Lemberg.

Doyet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton; in the diſtrict of Montmarault: ſeven miles W. Montmarault.

Doyleſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-two miles N. Philadelphia.

Doszary, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Minſk.

Draaburg, or *Ober Traaburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fifty-ſix miles E. Clagenfurt, and forty-two ENE. Brixen. *Long.* 30. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Draaburg, or *Unter Traaburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 112 miles SSW. Vienna, and forty-eight WNW. Pettaw.

Drabowize, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-ſix miles SW. Czerkaſy.

Drac, a river of France, which runs into the Iſere, near Grenoble.

Drachenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a diſtrict, in the electorate of Cologn, with a citadel: four miles SE. Bonn, and ſeven NNW. Linz.

Dracia, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Drin, five miles NE. Orach.

Drackemburg, or *Drakemburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, on the Weſer, where a bloody battle was fought in the year 1547, between the Imperialiſts and the Saxons: two leagues N. Nienburg.

Drage, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: four miles N. Itzehoa.

Drage, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Netza, ſix miles ENE. Drieſen, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Dragemel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: ſix miles N. Laubach.

Dragoe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Amack: ſix miles from Copenhagen.

Dragoman, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: twenty-two miles WNW. Sofia.

Dragomeſtro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia; taken by the Venetians in the year 1684, but abandoned ſoon after: forty-four miles WNW. Lepanto.

Dragomirna, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: eight miles N. Suczava.

Dragonera, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fifteen miles N. Voltumara.

Dragonera, a ſmall uncultivated iſland in the Mediterranean, not above a mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Dragot, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Crevaſta: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Durazzo.

Draguignan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants: four leagues and a half NW. Frejus, and nine and a half W. Antibes. *Long.* 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Draguſcani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: forty-eight miles E. Jaſſi.

Drabeim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: twenty miles SW. New Stettin.

Drake's Iſland, or *St. Nicholas*, an iſland in Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 21. 30. N.

Drama, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſixteen miles NE. Emboli.

Dramburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: forty miles SSE. Colberg, and 118 NE. Berlin.

Dran, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, four miles S. Pettau, in the duchy of Stiria.

Drance, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhône, near Martigny, in the Valais.

Dranifeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: ſix miles SW. Gottingen.

Drave, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Tyrol, and joins the Danube, about ſixteen miles below Eſzek, in Sclavonia.

Drauſen See, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, a little to the ſouth of Elbing.

Draw, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſeventy miles NW. Zareng.

Drawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: forty-eight miles NW. Poſen.

Drayton, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: eighteen miles NW. Stafford, and 154 NW. London.

Drebber Jacobs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz.

Drebber Marien, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: five miles N. Diepholz.

Dregel, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles NE. Gran.

Drebemi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty miles SE. Hodeida.

Dreitſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: two miles NE. Neuſtadt.

Drena, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſeven miles NE. Riva.

Drengfurth, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: forty-four miles SE. Konigſberg.

Drente, a quarter or diſtrict of Overiſſel, in the United Dutch ſtates.

Drentelburg, or *Trentelburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: eighteen miles NNW. Caſſel, and thirty-two ESE. Paderburn. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Dreſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: two miles NW. Wolkenſtein.

Dreſden, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, ſituated at the conflux of the Elbe and the Weſeritz. It is the ſeat of the principal tribunals of the country; and divided into three towns, New Dreſden, or Dreſden; Old Dreſden, or Neuſtadt, and Frederickſtadt. New Dreſden was built in the year 1020, on the right bank of the Elbe, and became a town in the year 1216; here the elector of Saxony reſides in an ancient chateau, the apartments of which are magnificent, and furniſhed with a numerous library, a rich cabinet of rare and precious articles, mathematical inſtruments, &c. Beſides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-houſe, an arſenal, a foundry, three Lutheran, and one Roman Catholic church, the latter of a moſt beautiful architecture. In the fauxbourgs are the priſon, a houſe of orphans, two hoſpitals, a military hoſpital, a poor-houſe, a foundling hoſpital, a plate-glaſs manufacture, &c. Old Dreſden, or as it is called *Neuſtadt*, owes its origin to a chateau, built by Charlemagne, in the year 808. It was of little conſequence till the year 1403, when it began to acquire importance. Here are extenſive barracks, the menagerie, the china manufacture, a church, a college, &c. From the ſquare, in which is a ſtatue of Auguſtus II, king of Poland, an elector of Saxony. An ally of lime-trees reaches to Frederickſtadt. In the whole, Dreſden is ſuppoſed to contain between eighty and ninety thouſand inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtockings, linen, ſtuffs of linen and ſilk mixed, carpets, Morocco leather, plate-glaſs, porcelain, &c. In the year 1756, in the war between Pruſſia and Auſtria, the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of Leipſic and Dreſden, in a ſtate of neutrality; towards the cloſe of the year 1758, the king of Pruſſia, being compelled to evacuate Saxony, marſhal Daun marched towards Dreſden, threatened to beſiege it, and on the ninth of November, made an attempt on the ſuburbs, in which his troops were beaten back. Count Schmettau, who commanded in the city, ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which were greatly ſuperior to the city within the walls, and inhabited by the moſt wealthy of the inhabitants, with the richeſt

richeſt and moſt conſiderable of the manufacturers. Count Schemettau acted as a ſoldier entruſted with the command of a city, perhaps, ought to have done; he reſiſted the united prayers of the royal family, the magiſtrates, and citizens; combuſtibles were placed in ſeveral places, and the whole ſet on fire, after which they retired within the walls. Marſhal Daun retired on the 17th. On the 27th of July following, the Imperial troops appeared again before the town, and Schmettau ſurrendered on capitulation, on the 4th of Auguſt. In the year 1760, the king of Pruſſia attempted to recover the place, but marſhal Daun ſeized the opportunity of throwing troops into the town, and ſupporting the beſieged with a numerous army, the Pruſſian army retired, but not before a conſiderable number of houſes were conſumed by fire from the bombs: ſixty-two miles NNW. Prague, and 262 E. Cologn. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Dreſnick, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles NW. Bihacs.

Dreſvania, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Vagai: ſixty miles S. Toboliſk.

Dreux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaiſe. A battle was fought near this town, on the 18th of December, 1562, between the army of the king of France, commanded by the conſtable Montmorency, marſhal St. Andre, and the duke of Guiſe; and that of the Proteſtants, commanded by the prince of Condé, admiral Coligny, and his brother, when the latter were defeated, and the prince of Condé taken priſoner. Henry IV took it in the year 1593: ten poſts and a half WSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 2. E. Fetro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Dreye, or *Dreibe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: five miles SSE. Bremen.

Dreyen, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt: three miles SW. Middalfahrt.

Dreygelhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: five miles NW. Bingen.

Dreys, or *Dreyſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: four miles WSW. Witlich.

Dreyſalligkeit, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles N. Pettau.

Driſbentz, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Viſtula: ſix miles SE. Thorn.

Drieſen, or *Dreſno*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg. This town was betrayed to the Swedes in the year 1639, but reſtored in 1650: twenty miles NNE. Schwerin, and ninety ENE. Berlin.

Driffhor, a town of Norway: forty-ſix miles E. Romſdal.

Driffield (Great), a town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday; ſituated on a canal which joins the river Hull; twenty-three miles N. Hull, and thirty E. York.

Drillo, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean: ſix miles SE. from Terra Nuova.

Drimana Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the Bay of Donegal: three miles S. Killibegs.

Drin, a river which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Servia, and runs into the Save, thirty-two miles W. Sabatz.

Dringenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: ſix miles ESE. Paderburn.

Drino Bianca, or *White Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Rechia, on the borders of Dalmatia, and joins the Drino Nero, fifteen miles NW. Ibali, where they form one ſtream, called *Drino*.

Drino Nero, or *Black Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which riſes in a lake near Akrida; joining the Drino Bianca, it takes the name of *Drino* only, and runs into the Adriatic, about eight miles SW. Aleſſio, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Gulf of Drino*.

Drinovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-eight miles S. St. Vidin.

Dripſey, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lee, ten miles W. Cork.

Dris, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſeventy miles WSW. Schiras.

Driſſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, at the conflux of the Driſſa with the Dwina: twenty miles WNW. Polorſk, and 272 S. Peterſburg.

Driſſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Duna, at the town of Driſſa.

Driſtra, or *Silſtria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube: 216 miles N. Conſtantinople, and 160 N. Adrianople. *Long.* 44. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Drittey, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ten miles ESE. Stein.

Drivaſto, a town of European Turkey, in Albania: twenty miles NE. Dulcigno.

Drive Bay, a bay of the river St. Lawrence, on the ſouth coaſt of Canada. *Long.* 68. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Droci, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles SSE. Nicotera.

Drogheda, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated on the Boyne, on the borders of the county of Meath (near which the prince of Orange obtained a complete victory over the army of James II, called the battle of the Boyne) and a coun-

ty

ty of itſelf, holding its own aſſizes. It is a well-built town on both ſides of the river Boyne, and increaſes daily in wealth and commerce, and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to more than ten thouſand. This port ſupplies the neighbouring country, for many miles round, with Engliſh coals, and other heavy goods; and exports very conſiderable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of ſeveral of the inland counties. Here is alſo a celebrated ſchool, with a very good endowment: twenty-three miles N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Drogiczyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: thirty-ſix miles SW. Bielſk.

Drogone, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the bay of Squillace.

Droitwich, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, containing three churches, and about 400 houſes, with large ſalt-works, the duty of which amounts from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, and the quantity of ſalt about 700,000 buſhels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about three miles from Worceſter, for the purpoſe of conveying the ſalt. It has a weekly market on Fridays, and ſends members to the Britiſh parliament: eight miles NNE. Worceſter, and 118 WNW. London.

Drolſhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the duchy of Weſtphalia: thirty-four miles E. Cologn, and forty-eight ESE. Duſſeldorp.

Droma, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, noted for its market for pepper.

Drôme, a department of France, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which croſſes it. Valence is the capital.

Drôme, a river of France, which riſes near Valdrome, paſſes by Die, Pontaix, Saillans, Creſt, Livron, &c. and falls into the Rhône, about eleven miles S. Valence.

Dromo, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian archipelago. *Long.* 41. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been erected in the 6th century. The cathedral is ſmall, but the palace erected ſome few years ſince is handſome and convenient: ſeventeen miles E. Armagh, and fifteen SW. Belfaſt.

Dromwa Petri, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the Maira: fourteen miles SSW. Saluzzo.

Dronfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ſix miles N. Cheſterfield, and 153 NW. London.

Dronne, a river of France, which riſes about ſix miles from Thiviers, in the department of the Dordogne, and joins the Ille, near Coutras, in the department of the Gironde.

Drontheim, a town of Norway, formerly the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the kings, ſituated on a gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder; nearly ſurrounded by the ſea and lofty mountains, with a well frequented ſeaport, but not capable of receiving large veſſels, on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour: it has neither ditches nor fortifications, but is encloſed by a wall, and defended by a caſtle, by no means ſtrong. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1658, after a ſiege of a few days, but retaken by the Danes the ſame year. It was erected into an archbiſhopric by pope Eugenius III. Near it are mines of copper and ſilver. The principal exports are maſts, fir-timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, ſtock-fiſh, ſkins, potaſh, &c. In exchange, they receive and import ſpices, wine, ſalt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles in length along the coaſt of the North Sea; the whole was ceded to Sweden in the year 1658, but by the peace of Copenhagen was confirmed to Denmark. *Long.* 10. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 26. N.

Dropalach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twelve miles S. Saxenburg.

Droſcholm, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: twelves miles SSW. Nyekiobing, and forty W. Copenhagen.

Droſendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: fifteen miles W. Znaym, and forty-ſix NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Droſing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Ziſterſdorf.

Droſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twelve miles SE. Cuſtrin, and fourteen E. Francfort on the Oder.

Droſſenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, on the Maine: ſix miles S. Culmbach.

Drot, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, at Gironde.

Drotningholm, a royal palace of Sweden, ſituated in an iſland about ſeven miles from Stockholm.

Droxdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſza: three miles S. Grotkaw.

Drova-Drue, or *Drou*, a town of Africa, on

on the Grain Coaſt: ſixty miles NW. Cape Palmas.

Droue, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: nine miles NE. Montdoubleau.

Droune, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, between Libourne and Fronſac.

Droux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: five miles SE. Dorat.

Drowned Lands, a conſiderable tract of low country in the ſtate of New York, amounting to near 50,000 acres, annually overflowed by waters which fall from the neighbouring hills in the winter; this adds much to the fertility of the ſoil, but makes the air unhealthy, and produces inflammatory and intermitting fevers among the inhabitants: ſituated weſtward of Hudſon's River, on the borders of Jerſey.

Droye, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, four miles W. Inſterburg.

Droyſzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: ſix miles SE. Stoſſen.

Druckebach, a river of Germany, in the Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, about three miles below Kufſtein.

Druent, a town of the principality of Piedmont: four miles SW. Turin.

Druia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles NE. Braſlaw.

Druia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Duna: fifty miles NW. Polotſk and 260 SSW. Peterſburg.

Druns, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitzmeritz: three miles S. Leypa.

Drum, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford: three miles SW. Dungarvan.

Drum Point, a cape of United America, on the north ſide of the Patuxen, at the mouth oppoſite Cedar Point.

Drumlanrig, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the Nith: thirteen miles N. Dumfries.

Druryd, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about two miles NNW Harlech.

Druſes, a people of Syria, who inhabit a part of Paleſtine, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by a prince of their own. They are in appearance Mahometans, but have in reality little religion of any kind.

Druſwer, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: fourteen miles W. Braſlaw.

Drutiſchken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Rominte: four miles SSE. Gumbinnen.

Druza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, at Rogatchev, in the government of Mogilev.

Druyn, or *Drevin Petri*, or *Grand Drewin*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Caſt, at the mouth of the river St. Andre. *Long.* 4. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

Druyſkidwor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eight miles NE. Braſlaw.

Druye, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: ſixteen miles S. Auxerre.

Druzenheim, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Zorn, taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1704, and retaken by the French two years after: four leagues and a half NNE. Straſburg.

Dry Harbour, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Dryburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: ſeven miles ENE. Paderburn.

Dryſwiaty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles SW. Braſlaw.

Drzewicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-four miles WNW. Sandomirz.

Daprong, or *Tchaprong*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, on the Lantchau: 345 leagues W. Laſſa.

Dſarin, a lake of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Dſatchou, or *Tſatchou*, or *Saichou*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and paſſes into the Chineſe province of Yun-nan, where it changes its name to *Lan-tſan*, after croſſing the province of Yun-nan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

Dſeptong, or *Septong*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: eight leagues WNW. Rimbou.

Dſjabbe Tar, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, about forty miles WSW. Loheia. *Long.* 41. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Dſjabbel, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about eight leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 43. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 4. N.

Dſjalie, a town of Arabia: twenty-four miles SE. Loheia.

Dſjar, a town of Arabia: eighty miles SW. Medina.

Dſjebi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: fifty-ſix miles E. Hodeida. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 44. N.

Dſjelledi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-four miles ESE. Chamir.

Dſjob el Ala, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: forty miles SW. Sana.

Dſjobla,

Dsjobla, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: ſixty miles NE. Mocha.

Dſoukioag, a lake of Thibet, fifteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Duault-Quelin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: three leagues NW. Roſtrenen.

Duabos (Los), a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-ſix miles E. Villa del Principe.

Duare, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, taken from the Turks in 1646, and loſt to them again ſoon after. It was again taken by the Venetians in the year 1652: twenty miles ENE. Spalatro.

Duarze, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which runs into the Orio, at Toloſa.

Dubba Feitee, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Sinde.

Dubcheſkiaia, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Eniſei: 164 miles NNE. Eniſeiſk.

Dubdu, a town of Africa, in the country of Fez. It was at one time an independent ſtate, and governed by a prince who took the title of king: eighty miles E. Fez.

Duben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick, on the Mulda: eighteen miles NNE. Leipſick.

Dubeninken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: four miles E. Goldapp.

Dubenow, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty miles SE. Seelburg.

Dubice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles WNW. Lida.

Dubiecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: fifty-two miles W. Lemberg.

Dubinky, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-four miles N. Wilna.

Dubitza, a town and fortreſs of Croatia, on the Unna: eleven miles NE. Kattanovitz.

Dubki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the Gulf of Finland: ſixteen miles NNW. Peterſburg.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Meath, on the eaſt by the Irith Sea, on the ſouth by the county of Wicklow, and on the weſt by the counties of Meath and Kildare; twenty-five miles in extent from north to ſouth, and from nine to ſixteen broad from eaſt to weſt. It contains about 142,050 acres, and, in the year 1790, 25,510 houſes, and 107 pariſhes, twenty of which are in the city of Dublin. This county is in general flat, except towards the ſouth, where it is mountainous and rocky, towards the ſea it is broken into bays and creeks, with ſeveral places of reſort for ſea-bathing. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. two for the county, four for the city and univerſity of Dublin, and for the boroughs of Swords and Newcaſtle two each. The principal river is the Liffy.

Dublin, City, the capital of Ireland, ſituated at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, about ſeven miles from the ſea, on the river Liffy, nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name; extending about two miles each way, and containing about 16,000 houſes, and 144,000 ſouls. The river Liffy is croſſed by ſix bridges; the ſides are embanked with ſpacious quays, ſo that veſſels can load and unload before the houſes of the merchants. The bay is about ſeven miles broad, and unſafe in ſtormy weather, but the channel is confined for three miles on each ſide by a broad ſtone wall, for the protection of ſhips in the road. Veſſels which draw more than ſeven feet cannot come up to the quay. A floating light has been erected on the north ſide of the harbour, to prevent accidents, and lighted every night; and, in the day time, a flag is conſtantly hoiſted from half flood to half ebb. The entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the moſt beautiful in Europe. In this city are twenty pariſhes, and eighteen churches, ſome chapels of eaſe, the cathedral, and the collegiate, Chriſt's Church. Dublin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1152: it was a biſhopric in the 7th century, and, in the year 1214, the biſhopric of Glandalough, which was founded in the 6th century, was incorporated with Dublin. The ſee of Dublin has two cathedrals, both within the city, Chriſtchurch, founded for regular canons, and converted into a collegiate church for a dean and chapter by Henry VIII, in the year 1541, and St. Patrick, for thirteen, now twenty-two prebendaries. The univerſity was firſt projected in the year 1311, but did not flouriſh till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who granted it a charter. James I endowed it with large eſtates in the province of Ulſter. Charles I was likewiſe a benefactor, and, in the year 1637, granted it a new charter and ſtatutes. It conſiſts of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, provoſt, vice-provoſt, twenty-two fellows, and five royal profeſſorſhips of divinity, common law, civil law, phyſic, and Greek; beſides theſe, three others were founded by Sir Patrick Dun, of phyſic, chirurgery, and pharmacy; there are likewiſe profeſſorſhips of mathematics, oriental languages, oratory, hiſtory, and natural philoſophy: the number of ſtudents is uſually about 400, including ſeventy on the foundation. The building is noble and ſpacious, and conſiſts of two quadrangles. An obſervatory has been erected on a rocky hill, about four miles north-weſt of the city. The caſtle,

where the lord-lieutenant reſides, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the town: it was not uſed as a palace, or reſidence of the viceroy, till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was repaired and beautified by Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy. The parliament houſe is a magnificent building, erected between the years 1729 and 1739, at the expence of 40,000l. The Royal Exchange coſt likewiſe 40,000l. and was ten years building, from the year 1769 to the year 1779. The Cuſtom-houſe is a magnificent building: ſo are the courts of juſtice. Other public buildings of note are the linen-hall, the barracks, the theatre, the tollſell, or town-houſe, hoſpitals for invalids, for the children of ſoldiers and ſailors, and for the reception of the aged and infirm; for lying-in women, for the blind, &c. The royal college of phyſicians was eſtabliſhed in the year 1679; the royal college of ſurgeons in the year 1785; the academy for the advancement of ſcience, polite literature, and antiquities, in 1786. Other ſocieties are for ſoldiers' orphans; the marine ſociety; ſociety for promoting the linen and hemp manufacture; for improving agriculture, &c. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and a common council, formed of repreſentatives from the twenty-five corporations. The mayor tries all offences, even capital ones, except murder and treaſon, and matters of property for any ſum under 20l. A new police, lately eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, under a chief and three aſſiſtant commiſſioners and four diviſional juſtices, who are aldermen of the city, conſiſts of forty horſe, and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and clothed, ſtationed in watch-houſes, and patrolling the ſtreets every night. Beſides the ſilk, woollen, and worſted manufactures carried on in that quarter of the ſuburbs, called *The Earl of Meath's Liberty*, and conſiderably improved within theſe few years, other branches of uſeful manufacture are eſtabliſhing in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade in Dublin has heretofore conſiſted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the reſtriction of its woollen and moſt other goods are removed, it is hoped the daily enlargement of the export trade will cauſe a proportional increaſe of opulence. Dublin is remarkably well ſupplied with proviſions; with coals, chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland, and with water from the Liffey, by machines curiouſly conſtructed at Iſland-bridge on the north, and from a fine reſervoir on the ſouth. The Phœnix Park, at the weſt end of the town, was formerly part of the lands of the monaſtery of St. John of Jeruſalem. It is an extenſive royal incloſure, ſeven miles in circuit, diverſified with woodland, champaign, and riſing ground, and well ſtocked with deer; and, beſides the Hibernian ſchool, is adorned with the viceroy's beautiful villa, the ſeats of the principal ſecretary, and a few others. Two canals are begun on the oppoſite ſides of the river, with which they are immediately to communicate. The ſouthern navigation extends upwards of forty miles, to the river Barrow, which is navigable; and a branch of this canal is carrying on in a weſtern direction towards the Shannon. The northern canal has alſo for its object to communicate with that great river in the county of Longford, and, by a collateral cut, to unite with the Boyne navigation. *Long.* 6. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Dublin, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: fifty-five miles WSW. Newbern.

Dubno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles SSE. Lucko.

Dubno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: forty miles N. Belcz.

Duboja, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ten miles WSW. Brzeſc.

Dubovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga: ſixty miles S. Kamiſchin.

Dubovka, a fort of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malwa: twelve miles W. Kizliar.

Dubravitz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Galatz.

Dubrowa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatine of Wilna: ſeventy-four miles ESE. Wilna.

Dubrowica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatine of Brzeſc: forty-ſix miles SE. Brzeſc.

Duca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles NW. Bari.

Ducey, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: one league and a half SSE. Avranches.

Ducheſs, a county of North America, in the ſtate of New York.

Ducheſs (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eleven miles SSW. Aquila.

Duchovtſchina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: twenty-four miles N. Smolenſk, and 300 SSE. Peterſburg.

Duck Creek, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia: twelve miles NW. Dover.

Duck, a lake of North America. *Long.* 108. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Duck, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which runs into the Tennaſee, thirty-eight miles SSW. Clarkſville.

Duck

Duck Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in United America. *Long.* 67. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Ducler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: three leagues and a half WSW. Rouen.

Dud, a town of Africa, in the country of Moſambique, where the king reſides.

Duda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-eight miles ENE. Lida.

Dudden, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about three miles S. from Dalton, in Lancaſhire.

Duden, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ten miles N. Satalia.

Duden, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the ſea, near Satalia.

Dudenhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: ſeven miles S. Hanau.

Dudeyſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld; containing three churches; ceded to the elector of Mentz in the year 1365, by Otho, ſon of Henry, duke of Brunſwick. The principal trade is in beer and tobacco: forty-ſix miles NW. Erfurt, and twenty W. Nordhauſen.

Dudley, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: twenty-two miles E. Tolland.

Dudley, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, but inſulated in Staffordſhire, with a weekly market on Saturday, containing about 2000 families, moſt of which are employed in manufacturing of nails and other articles of iron. There are two churches: ten miles W. Birmingham, and 120 NW. London.

Due Torre, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles SSW. Bari.

Duegnas, or *Duennas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Piſuerga, on the frontiers of Old Caſtile; three leagues S. Palencia.

Dueren, or *Duren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, one of the handſomeſt and richeſt in the duchy, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1124, and conſidered as an Imperial town. It is a place of ſome trade, and has a manufacture of cloth: ſeven miles SSE. Juliers. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Duero, or *Douero*, or *Douro*, a river which riſes near Agreda, in Spain, and taking its courſe weſtwardly, paſſes Oſma, Aranda-de-Duero, Toro, Zamora, &c. in Spain; reaching the borders of Portugal, it paſſes by Miranda, when, taking a direction ſouth-weſt, it ſeparates the province of Tra-los-Montes from Spain, till, a little below Eſpadacenta, it again takes a weſterly courſe acroſs the kingdom of Portugal, having the provinces of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho on the north, and Beira on the ſouth, and diſcharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

Duerozhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles E. Gurckfield.

Dueſme, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: ten miles W. Chatillon ſur Seine.

Duffel, a free town of Brabant, between Malines and Liere: four miles from the latter.

Duſhorn, a village of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, with a medicinal ſpring: three miles S. Walſrode.

Dugga, or *Tugga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: ſeventy miles SW. Tunis.

Duginſkoi, a cape of Ruſſian Siberia, in the Sea of Ochotſkoi. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Dugny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three miles S. Verdun.

Dugny, a village of Paris: two leagues NNE. Paris.

Duham, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: twenty miles WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Duhokunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Duina, or *Duna*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake, ſixteen miles NE. from Toropetz, in the province of Piſkov, paſſes by Veliz, Suraz, Vitepſk, Polorſk, Dinaburg, Riga, &c. and empties itſelf into the Baltic at Riga. This river formed the boundaries between Ruſſia and Poland, as ſettled in the year 1773.

Duingen, or *Duin*, or *Dudingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: eighteen miles SE. Hameln.

Duino, or *Doino*, or *Tybein*, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles NW. Trieſte, and 174 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Duiſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated near the eaſt bank of the Rhine; formerly Imperial and Anſeatique; it yet enjoys great privileges, and has a voice and ſeat at the provincial diets. It contains two churches, three convents, and an univerſity, founded for Proteſtants, in the year 1655. It is a ſtaple for iron manufactures and cloth: fourteen miles N. Duſſeldorp, and twenty-

twenty-nine SE. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Duitz, or *Deutz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Cologn, chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not permitted to dwell at Cologn, or even enter that city, without permiſſion.

Dukana, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which united with the Ancha, forms the Juna.

Duke of Glouceſter Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 11. S.

Dukee, or *Duki*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar, in the road from Candahar to Moultan: 180 miles SE. Candahar.

Duke's Iſland, an iſland and county of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in America, about twenty miles in length, containing ſeven pariſhes, near the iſland of Nantucket.

Dukla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixty miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Dukova, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Minſk: ſixteen miles SE. Minſk.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, four miles SE. Kidwelly.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, about one mile and a half SSW. Langadok.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, near Hay.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Ithon, near Llanbeder.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidios.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Newtown.

Dulas, a river of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the ſame name: ten miles NW. Beaumaris.

Dulaſhe, a river of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, ſeven miles above Caermarthen.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 ſouls. The harbour ſerves as a retreat for corſairs: fifteen miles SW. Scutari. *Long.* 36. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Dulken, or *Dulcken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: twenty miles NNW. Juliers.

Dully, a town of United America, in North Carolina, thirty-three miles S. Newbern.

Dulmen, or *Dulman*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: thirteen miles SW. Munſter.

Dulverton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the eaſt ſide of the river Ex, which ſeparates the county of Somerſet from that of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday; the poor inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth and blankets: twenty-ſeven miles W. Bridgwater, and 164 W. London.

Dulwich, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the borders of Kent, with a mineral ſpring, called *Sydenham Wells*, and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift*: five miles SE. London.

Duma, a town of Arabia: 240 miles W. Cathem.

Duma, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Wipper: fourteen miles SSE. Duſſeldorp.

Dumaring, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 10. N.

Dumbarton, or *Lenox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Argyle and Perth, on the eaſt by the counties of Perth and Stirling, on the ſouth by Lanerkſhire and Renfrewſhire, and on the weſt by Argyleſhire, from which it is for the moſt part divided by Loch Long, in the form of a creſcent, the horns lying north and ſouth, and the concave ſide to the eaſt; about forty-five miles in length, and from ſix to fifteen in breadth. The eaſtern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of ſheep; but the principal riches ariſe from the fiſheries in the lochs in and about its coaſts. Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte are the chief; the principal town is Dumbarton. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Dumbarton, a town of Scotland, and capital of Dumbartonſhire, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a caſtle, ſituated cloſe to the river, on a vaſt rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the reſidence of a garriſon. There is in this town a conſiderable crown and bottle glaſs manufacture, which employs upwards of one hundred hands. Extenſive print-fields in the neighbouring pariſhes alſo employ ſome of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II, in 1221; it has a good harbour, where large brigs lie ſafe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of ſhipping belong to this place, which employ ſeventy ſeamen. The town is entirely free of all impoſts, or borough taxes; but is by no means in a flouriſhing or increaſing ſtate, owing to the letters of deaconry

country preventing ſtrangers from working at their trades without coſtly entries; the number of ſouls is about 2000: thirteen miles W. Glaſgow, and eight NW. Paiſley. *Long.* 1. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, founded by David I; part of the cathedral, which yet remains, ſerves for a pariſh church. In the year 1715, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of George I, under the command of the duke of Argyle, and the troops of the chevalier prince Charles, under the command of the earl of Mar. About 500 men were killed on each ſide, but the victory was doubtful: four miles N. Stirling, and twenty-one SW. Perth.

Dumdah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Ruttunpour country: ſixty-ſix miles SW. Ruttunpour, and 112 E. Nagpour.

Dumeidy, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Chamir.

Dumfries, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-two miles S. Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland; bounded on the north by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, on the eaſt by Roxburgſhire, on the ſouth by the Frith of Solway, which divides it from England, and the county of Kircudbright, and on the weſt by Airſhire. The country is generally mountainous, with ſome fertile vallies on the ſides of the rivers called *Nithſdale*, or *Niddiſdale*, *Annandale*, and *Eſkdale*; about fifty miles in length, and from ten to thirty broad. The principal towns are Dumfries and Annan, and the chief rivers are the Eſk, the Annan, and the Nid. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Dumfries, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Nid, about ten miles from its mouth, in the Solway Frith; with a reſpectable grammar-ſchool, and an infirmary. It is a royal borough, and aſſiſts, with ſome other towns, to ſend a member to the Britiſh parliament. About eight or ten coaſting veſſels belong to this town, beſides two or three which are employed in the Baltic, and in the wine trade. Forty years ago, a conſiderable tobacco trade was carried on at Dumfries. At an average of four years, 1250 hogſheads were then annually imported. It is alledged, that the importation was conſiderably greater, and that in conſequence of the detection of ſome attempts at ſmuggling, the trade in this article came to be diſcouraged. The coaſting veſſels bring in lime, coals, and merchant goods of various ſorts; they export potatoes and grain. About a mile eaſtward from the town is a craig, or rock, curiouſly hollowed, known by the name of the *Maidenbower Crag*. It is ſaid to have been famous in the times of Druidiſm; and may have received its name from being the ſcene of ſome rites practiſed as a teſt of virginity. The preſent population of the town, as appears from an enumeration lately taken, may be fairly eſtimated at 5600 ſouls: twenty-one miles NE. Kircudbright, and fifty-three SSW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Dumme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Jetze, at Wuſtro.

Dummer See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz, about twelve miles in circumference: four miles S. Diepholz.

Dummooda, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Hoogly, twenty-eight miles below Calcutta.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay, on the Meuſe: five leagues NNW. Verdun, and two S. Stenay.

Dun-le-Roy, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Cher, on the Auron. It contains about 1500 inhabitants: fourteen miles SSE. Bourges, and fifteen W. Sancois.

Dun Palleteau, a town of France, in the department of the Creuze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: four leagues NW. Gueret.

Dunamond, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, ſituated at the mouth of the Duina: it formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, and was taken by the Swedes, commanded by count Mansfield, duringtheir war with the Poles. It was again taken by the Swedes, in 1618, while Sigiſmond, king of Poland, and by birth-right king of Sweden, was contending with Guſtavus Adolphus, who had been called to the throne by the voice of the ſenate. In 1700, it was taken by the Poles, commanded by general Flemming, but the next year the Swedes, commanded by their king, Charles XII, took it, after a long ſiege. The czar, Peter the Great, after taking Riga, in 1710, made himſelf maſter of this place: fifteen miles NW. Riga, and twenty N. Mittau. *Long.* 41. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Dunan Point, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 9. N.

Dunbar, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington, on the German Sea, with a good harbour: the chief trade of the place is the Greenland and Herring fiſhery: formerly

defended

defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a cliff above the ſea, but now in ruins, to which Edward II fled after his defeat at Bannockburn; but being purſued, he was compelled to proceed to Berwick in an open boat. In the year 1297, the Scots were defeated near Dunbar by the Engliſh, under the command of earl Warenne, with great ſlaughter. In the year 1650, the troops of Charles II were defeated near this town by Oliver Cromwell: twenty miles W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. N.

Dunbarton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: ten miles S. Concord.

Dunbeath, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, which runs into the German Ocean, eight miles NE. from the Ord of Caithneſs.

Duncannon Fort, a fort and village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the eaſt coaſt of Waterford Harbour: ſeven miles ESE. Waterford.

Duncan's Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Duncanſby Head, a cape of Scotland, at the north-eaſt extremity of Great Britain, in the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Dunchurch, ſee *Dimchurch*.

Dundalk, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea: manufactures of muſlin and linen have been eſtabliſhed here, and are flouriſhing. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty-nine miles N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Dundee, a large and flouriſhing ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, ſituated on a ſmall river on the north ſide of the Frith of Tay, which is here between two and three miles wide. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving veſſels of 300 tons: in the year 1792, there were 116 veſſels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men, and meaſuring 8550½ tons. Of theſe, thirty four were employed in the foreign, and ſeventy-eight in the coaſting trade, and four in the whale fiſhery. The chief manufactures are glaſs, coarſe linen, ſail-cloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, ſhoes, hats, &c.; a ſugar houſe has lately been erected with conſiderable ſucceſs. The number of inhabitants is about 22,000. In the latter end of Auguſt, 1651, Dundee, which was held by the royaliſts, under the command of general Lumſdaine, was ſummoned to ſurrender by general Monk, who commanded the parliament forces; and, on the governor's refuſal, was taken by ſtorm on the 1ſt of September. According to the account publiſhed at the time, the governor was killed, with between ſeven and eight hundred ſoldiers and townſmen, and fourſcore women. The town was given up to be plundered by the ſoldiers and ſeamen. There were at the time about 100 ſhips in the harbour, about forty pieces of ordnance, many arms, and ſtore of ammunition: thirty miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 27. N.

Dundukova, a ſettlement of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk: 300 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 16. N.

Dunes, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: three leagues SE. Agen.

Dunfermling, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife; with ſome conſiderable manufactures of linen: remarkable for a royal palace, in which Charles I, king of England, was born, and the princeſs Elizabeth, his ſiſter, mother of the princeſs Sophia, from whom the preſent royal family of Great Britain derive their deſcent: thirteen miles NW. Edinburgh.

Dungala, or *Donkala*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated chiefly on the weſt ſide of the Nile, in the country of Nubia. It owes its name to a populous town built on the river Nile, ſaid to contain 10,000 houſes of wood. *Long.* 30. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. N.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are coal mines; it ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-five miles NNW. Newry, and thirty-ſix SSE. Londonderry.

Dungarvan, a ſeaport town of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt, in the county of Waterford, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name: twenty-one miles WSW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Dungeneſs Point, a cape in the eaſtern entrance in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 68. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 28. S.

Dungeneſs, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Kent, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 0. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Dunk, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 145. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Tay: twelve miles NW. Perth.

Dunkirk, or *Dunkerque*, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues. It was only a ſmall village, inhabited by fiſhermen, till St. Eloy, biſhop of Noyon, built a church there in the ſeventh century. In the year 980, it was ſurrounded with walls, by Baldwin III, ſirnamed the Young,

 count

count of Flanders, and many inhabitants induced to reside there by particular privileges and immunities granted them by him and his ſucceſſors. In the year 1388, it was burned by the Engliſh. In the year 1558, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Spaniards in the year 1585. In the year 1646, it was taken by the French, aſſiſted by the navy of Holland, commanded by Van Trump. It was retaken by the archduke Leopold in 1652. In the year 1658, it was again taken by the French, and ceded to England by a treaty made with Oliver Cromwell; but when Charles II ſold it to France, in the year 1662, for 5,000,000 of livres, Louis XIV made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe, and rendered the harbour commodious. By an article of the treaty of peace ſigned at Utrecht, it was agreed, that all the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the harbour filled up. This article was renewed in every ſubſequent peace, till the peace of 1783, after the American war. Since that time the harbour has again been cleared, and the fortifications repaired. In the year 1694, Sir Cloudeſly Shovel bombarded Dunkirk, but after having thrown in 1200 bombs, retired without having done any conſiderable damage. In the year 1793, the Engliſh army, under the duke of York, attempted to beſiege it, but were compelled to retire. It is the moſt important town and harbour on the whole coaſt, and having been declared a free port, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a ſluice forty-two feet wide, the baſon within the town will hold forty ſhips of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 80,000: thirty-ſix poſts and three quarters N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Dunlavin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: ten miles NE. Athy, and twenty W. Wicklow.

Dunleer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth; a borough town, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeven miles N. Drogheda.

Dunmanway, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: twenty-three miles SW. Cork.

Dunmanus Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about fourteen miles in length, and from one to three broad, ſouth of Bantry Bay, affording a ſafe harbour. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N. at its mouth.

Dunmore Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Dunmore Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Dunmow, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: here is a manufacture of baize: twenty-three miles and a half W. Colcheſter, and thirty-ſeven NNE. London.

Dunnet, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay to which it gives name. In the year 1791, the number of ſouls was about 1400. Dunnet bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks; and is ſometimes frequented by ſhoals of herrings in July and Auguſt. But their continuance in the bay, or even their coming to it, has hitherto been reckoned ſo uncertain, that no extenſive herring fiſhery has been attempted: five miles E. Thurſo. *Long.* 0. 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 32. N.

Dunnet Head, a cape on the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs. It conſiſts of ſeveral hills, with ſome bold rocks towards the ſea, from 100 to 400 feet high: three miles and a half N. Dunnet.

Dunnoſe, a cape or promontory on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, in the Engliſh Channel: about ſeventeen leagues W. from Beachy Head. *Long.* 1. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Dunnottar, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, where are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated on a rock near the ſea, ſuppoſed to have been built during the conteſt between Baliol and Bruce; before the uſe of artillery ſuppoſed to have been impregnable. In the year 1661, the regalia of Scotland were depoſited here, to preſerve them from the Engliſh army; and a garriſon, with ſuitable ammunition, obtained for their defence by earl Mariſchal, proprietor of the caſtle; the command of the garriſon was intruſted to Mr. Ogilve, of Barras, as the earl had joined the king's forces in England. The ſiege was turned into a blockade, and though frequently ſummoned, the governor held out for ſeveral months; till preſſed by famine and the mutiny of the garriſon, he found means to convey the regalia to a place of ſecurity, and then capitulated on honourable terms. In the year 1685, this caſtle was employed as a priſon for a body of Preſbyterians, and a number of them confined during the warmeſt ſeaſon of the year in one vault, which is ſtill to be ſeen, called the *Whigs' Vault*. A grave-ſtone in the churchyard of Dunnottar is placed over a number of them who died under the confinement: about a mile SW. from Stonehaven.

Dunroſſneſs, a town of Scotland, ſituated in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Shetland: twenty-eight miles S. Lerwick.

Dunſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing 2324 ſouls. About a mile from the town is a medicinal ſpring, called *Dunſe Spaw*, firſt diſcovered in the year 1747, and lately repaired at the expence of a gentleman

a gentleman who was cured of a complaint in his ſtomach: ten miles W. Berwick, and twenty-nine SE. Edinburgh.

Dunſkerry, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Scotland: four miles ESE. Farout Head.

Dunſtable, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills: it is of very great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and reſtored by Henry I, who made it a borough, but no members were ever ſent to parliament. The principal trade, and that very great, is making hats, and other articles made of ſtraw: twenty miles S. Bedford, and thirty-three NNW. London.

Dunſtable, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on the Merrimack River: thirty miles S. Concord.

Dunſtang, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-eight miles NE. Wilkomierz.

Dunſter, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Friday: twenty miles and a half W. Bridgewater, and 158 and a half W. London.

Dunwich, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, formerly a place of large ſize, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of eight pariſhes, and ſurrounded with walls and gates; and, in the year 360, the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Thetford, and afterwards to Norwich: moſt of the town is deſtroyed by the encroachments of the ſea, and not one church left. It has a market on Saturday, and yet returns two members to the Britiſh parliament: the walls of the town encloſe ſeven acres, and the remains of two gates are yet viſible: thirty miles NE. Ipſwich, and ninety-nine NE. London.

Dupino, or *Dublin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania; forty-four miles S. Poſen.

Duplin, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

Duquella, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, about twenty-five leagues in length, and twenty broad; exceedingly fertile in corn and paſtures.

Duqueſne, a river of the iſland of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Duqueſne Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Grenada. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

Duraka, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, about four leagues from the coaſt. *Long.* 41. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 48. N.

Durakowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: ſixty-eight miles W. Archangel.

Durampour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: forty-five miles SSE. Surat, and ninety-ſix NNE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

Durance, a river of France, which riſes on the borders of Piedmont, paſſes near Embrun, Siſteron, Manoſque, Pertuis, Cavaillon, &c. and runs into the Rhône, a little below Avignon.

Durango, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Mexico. The air is healthy, and the land about it fertile in corn, maize, and fruit: 335 miles NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 87. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Durango, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: about three leagues from the ſea coaſt, and four E. Bilboa.

Duras, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marmande, on the Drot: three leagues and a half N. Marmande.

Duraton, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Penafiel.

Durazzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ſixteen miles NE. Naples.

Durazzo, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named *Epidamnus* and *Dyrrachium*, ſtrong and populous, with a good harbour; the ſee of a Greek biſhop: eighty-eight miles SSE. Raguſa. *Long.* 37. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Durban, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: four leagues and a half SW. Narbonne.

Durben, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-four miles SSW. Goldingen.

Durbion, a river of France, which runs into the Moſelle, near Chatel ſur Moſelle, in the department of the Voſges.

Durbunga, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: forty-eight miles NE. Patna, and fifty-eight SW. Amerpour.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the river Ourte, taken by France, in the year 1681, but reſtored in 1692: twenty miles N. Baſtogne.

Durckheim, or *Turckheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Linange: fourteen miles W. Manheim, and fourteen N. Landau.

Duren, ſee *Dueren*.

Durfort, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: ſeven miles SW. Alais.

Durfort, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: ſeven miles SW. Caſtelnaudary.

Durfort, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: five miles NW. Pamiers.

Durgan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-eight miles SE. Caſtamoni.

Durgut, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eighteen miles E. Smyrna.

Durham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: forty-ſeven miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Durham, a name given to one of the branches of the Piſcataqua, in the United States of America.

Durham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: ſeven miles SW. Middleton.

Durham, a county of England; bounded on the north by Northumberland, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Yorkſhire, from which it is divided by the river Tees, and on the weſt by Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. Its ſhape is triangular, is about 107 miles in circumference, and divided into four wards, which contain one city, nine towns, and about 100,000 inhabitants. It is uſually called the *Biſhopric of Durham*, or the *County Palatine of Durham*, from the great power poſſeſſed by the biſhops, who were formerly ſovereign princes in their dioceſe. The palatine right of the biſhops of Durham is founded on immemorial preſcription, and proceeded at firſt from a principal of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he ſhould hold with the ſame freedom as the princes held the reſt of their eſtates. But the act 27 Henry VIII, for the recontinuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of proceſs in counties palatine, ſhall be made only in the king's name; ſince which time all the difference in the ſtyle of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teſte of the writ is in the name of the biſhop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual juſtice of peace within his territories (and can ſit only at ſuch) as is alſo his temporal chancellor, becauſe the chief acts of the exempt juriſdiction uſed to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of aſſize themſelves, have ſtill their ancient ſalaries, or ſomething analogous, from the biſhop, and all the ſtanding officers of the courts are conſtituted by his patents. When he comes in perſon to any of the courts of judicature, he ſits chief in them, thoſe of aſſize not excepted, and even when judgment of blood is given; though the canons forbid any clergyman to be preſent, the biſhops of Durham did and may ſit in their purple robes on the ſentence of death. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recogniſances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the biſhop. If any forfeits are made, either of war or by treaſon, outlawry or felony, even though the ſoil be the king's, they fall to the biſhop here, as to the king in other places. All the tenures of land here originate from the biſhop, as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs; incloſing foreſts, chaces, and warrens; licences to embattle caſtles, build chapels, found chantries and hoſpitals, and diſpenſations with the ſtatute of mortmain. All incloſed eſtates, as well as moors, or waſtes, to which no title can be made, eſcheat to him. He grants the cuſtody of ideots and lunatics, and had the cuſtody of minors while the cuſtom of wards and liveries ſubſiſted. Beſides the dependance of leaſehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to ſue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for ſuch licences belongs to him. In the article of military power, the biſhop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight's ſervice, as the reſt of the hailwerk folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms he convened them as a parliament, with advice to aſſiſt with their perſons, dependants, and money, for the public ſervice at home and abroad, and all levies of men or money were made by the biſhop's commiſſion, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham; for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raiſe and arm ſoldiers in the biſhopric from ſixteen to ſixty years old. But now the militia of this county has been long on the ſame footing with the reſt of the kingdom, under the lord-lieutenant. The only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the biſhop. The admiralty juriſdiction in this county belongs alſo to the biſhop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, regiſter, and marſhal, or water bailif, and other officers, and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fiſhes, ſea wrecks, duties for ſhips arriving in his ports, &c. This county, for its ſize, is, perhaps, one of the moſt hilly in the kingdom, the hills are, in general, covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, marble, &c. The eaſt and north-eaſt parts of the county are particularly rich in coal mines, lying in horizontal ſtrata from three to ſix feet thick, and extending many miles through the country. Near Wolſingham are found beautiful black ſpotted marble, and the large grey mill-ſtone for grinding corn. Grind-ſtones are found a little to the ſouth of the river

Tyne, and not far from Newcaſtle; theſe form an article of exportation to moſt parts of the habitable globe. There are alſo ſeveral quarries of fire-ſtone, immenſe quantities of which are exported to be uſed in ovens, furnaces, &c. Near the river Tees the land is rich, conſiſting of a loamy, rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers; other parts are not ſo good. The climate is very uncertain, and the harveſt hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions; beans are ſeldom raiſed in the weſtern part of the county. The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, ſail-cloths, ſalt, ſteel, glaſs, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron founderies, copperas, paper, &c. Durham is the capital. The towns are Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Caſtle, Darlington, Stanhope, Hartlepool, Biſhops Auckland, Wolſingham, and Sedgefield. The principal rivers are the Tees, the Tyne, the Derwent, the Skern, and the Wear. Four members are only returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city.

Durham, a city of England, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated on ſeven hills, and ſurrounded by others more lofty, has been whimſically compared to a crab, the body being repreſented by the centre of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws, by the ſeveral ſtreets branching every way. It is almoſt ſurrounded and interſected every way by the river Wear. This city is generally ſaid to have been founded in the year 995, when the monks of Landiſfarne, to avoid the Danes, took up their reſidence here, and brought with them the relics of St. Cuthbert. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The dioceſe extends over the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The cathedral is a grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The city contains about 2000 houſes, and about 9000 inhabitants. The caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome Engliſh, as a protection againſt William the Norman, and ſtrengthened and enlarged by him. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſix other pariſh churches. A new charter of corporation was granted by biſhop Egerton to remedy ſome material defects in the old one, by which the government of the city is now veſted in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and twenty-four common-council men. The city returns two members to the Britiſh parliament. Near Durham a ſignal victory was obtained by the Engliſh over the Scots, when king David Bruce was taken priſoner by an Engliſhman, of the name of Copeland, who refuſed to deliver him to queen Philippa, till commanded by Edward I, who was at that time at Calais, and who juſtified his refuſal: 120 miles S. Edinburgh, ſixty-ſix NNW. York, and 259 N. London. *Long.* 1. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 47. N.

Durko, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-two miles SW. Amaſieh.

Durlach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title to one of the branches of the houſes of Baden, called marggrave of Baden Durlach, is ſituated on the Pfinz. It contains a caſtle, with a mint, a Latin ſchool, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and ſtuffs; the environs are fertile, eſpecially in fruit and wine: ſixteen miles S. Spire, and thirty-two WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Durnberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: two miles SSW. Hallein.

Durneſs, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, near the north coaſt, at the bottom of a bay, formed by a river of the ſame name, called the *Kyle of Durneſs*: forty-ſix miles NNW. Dornoch. *Long.* 1. 21. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Durneſs, a river of Scotland, which runs into the North Sea, a little to the weſt of Farout Head, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Kyle of Durneſs*.

Durniſh, a town of Scotland, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Skye.

Durochſkoi, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Irkutſch, on the borders of China, near the river Argunia: 160 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

Durour's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 143. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 44. S.

Durrow, a town of Ireland, ſee *Caſtle Durrow*.

Durſey, an iſland in the Atlantic, about two miles long, and half a mile broad, ſituated near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Durſley, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, celebrated for its manufacture of broad-cloath; it has a weekly market on Thurſday. It was formerly a borough, but has long omitted returning members to the parliament: fifteen miles S. Glouceſter, and 107 W. London.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: the houſes are generally built of ſtones, and covered with ſlate; tanning is the chief trade: five leagues and a half NE. Angers.

Durves, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 130 miles SE. Candahar.

Duſky Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the ſouthermoſt iſland of New Zealand.

Long. 166. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

Dufrach, a town of Perfia, in the province of Kerman: 156 miles S. Sirgian.

Duffac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: four miles N. Exideuil.

Duffel, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Rhine, at Duſſeldorp.

Duſſeldorp, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſituated on the river Duſſel, at its conflux with the Rhine; ſtrong and well built: it contains about 10,000 ſouls. The palace belonging to the elector Palatine contained a large collection of valuable pictures and ſtatues before the late diſturbances, but which are probably removed farther into Germany: twenty miles NNW. Cologn. *Long.* 28. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Duſſemont, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldentz, on the Moſelle; celebrated for its excellent wine: four miles NW. Veldentz.

Duſzmiany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty miles SSW. Troki.

Duthill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: twenty miles SE. Inverneſs.

Dutchman's Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

Dutchman's Iſland, an iſland of America, in the Potomack River, fourteen miles above Waſhington.

Dutkina, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Irkutſch, on the Lena: ſixteen miles S. Orienga.

Dutlingen, or *Tutlingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, belonging to the duchy of Wurtenberg, though not joined to it, ſurrounded with walls in 1274. In the year 1132, or, according to others, in 1364, Louis, count of Pfullendorf, and abbot of Reichenaw, was murdered in the church of Detlingen, dreſſed in his ſacerdotal habit, by his own domeſtics: twenty-five miles NW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Dux, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fifteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Duyveland, an iſland of Zealand, ſeparated from the ſouth-eaſt part of Schouwen by a narrow paſſage; its dimenſions about three leagues by two.

Duzdeo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles W. Eregri.

Duzey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: three leagues N. Eſtain.

Dwin, a town and caſtle of Hungary: fourteen miles E. Schemnitz.

Dwina, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, a little to the north of Archangel.

Dworzec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: eight miles S. Novogrodek.

Dworzyſzce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles S. Wilna.

Dyer's Iſland, a ſmall iſland of America, in Narraganſett Bay.

Dyrnitz, or *Tyrnitz*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeventeen miles S. St. Polten.

Dyſart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with a ſmall harbour on the north ſide of the Frith of Forth; the principal trade is in coals: eleven miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Dyherrenfurth, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, on the Oder: ſixteen miles NW. Breſlau.

Dyniſh, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Dzar Gurban, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Irtiſch, twenty miles E. Semipolatnoi.

Dzierwieniſzki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: thirty miles SSE. Wilna.

Dzierwatowe, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: four miles W. Wilkomierz.

Dzonmuren, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Angara: twenty-four miles N. Irkutſch.

Dzura, a Tartarian village of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Irkutſch. *Long.* 142. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

Dzwingrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: twenty miles SW. Kaminiec.

E.

EAS

EAGLE ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Eagle Iſland, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland; low, ſandy, and covered with trees. *Lat.* 14. 32. S.

Eagles, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, on the weſt ſide of the river Clarendon, or Cape Fear, oppoſite Wilmington.

Eaoowe, or *Eoca*, or *Middelburg*, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interſperſed with tracts covered with graſs. It was firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it *Middleburg*. *Long.* 174. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 24. S.

Earch, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Pwllhely, in Caernarvonſhire.

Earn, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay, a little below Perth.

Eaſingwold, a town of England in the county of York, with a weekly market on Friday; the principal trade is in bacon and butter: thirteen miles NNW. York, and 210 N. London.

Eaſk, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: four miles NE. Donegal.

Eaſt Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in America. *Long.* 67. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

Eaſt Meath, a name ſometimes given to the county of Meath, in Ireland, to diſtinguiſh it from Weſt Meath, ſee *Meath*.

Eaſt River, a river of the United States of America, or rather a channel or ſound between Long Iſland and New York Iſland, and between Long Iſland and the ſtate of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Iſland Sound*.

Eaſt-Neſs, or *Eaſtonneſs*, a cape in the German Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Suffolk, between Southwold and Loweſtoff.

Eaſt Point, the extreme eaſt point of the the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Eaſt Point, the north-eaſt extremity of New Holland. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

EBE

Eaſtanallee, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 110 miles W. Tugeloo.

Eaſtbourn, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated not far from the ſea, in a vally almoſt ſurrounded with hills; lately become a well-frequented place for ſea-bathing: ſixteen miles SE. Lewis, and ſixty-four SSE. London.

Eaſter Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about thirty miles in circumference; without wood or freſh water as far as is yet known. *Long.* 114. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. S.

Eaſtham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Barnſtable Bay. *Long.* 69. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Eaſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at the conflux of the Leigh and the Delaware: fifty-four miles N. Philadelphia.

Eaton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: twenty-one miles N. Halifax.

Eauze, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: a celebrated city in the time of the Romans, after whom it came into the poſſeſſion of the Goths, with the whole province of Gaſcogny, and from them it was taken by Clovis. It was deſtroyed by the Normans in their incurſions, in the reign of Louis the Debonnaire: four leagues and a half WSW. Condom. *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Ebander, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 130 miles S. Ana.

Ebelleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: a fief of the elector of Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe: twenty miles NW. Erfurt, and eleven NE. Muhlhauſen.

Ebelſtot, or *Ebeltoft*, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and dioceſe of Aarhuus: fifteen miles ENE. Aarhuus.

Ebendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. Ziſterſdorf.

Ebenezer, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, on the weſt ſide of the Savanna: fifty-eight miles SSE. Auguſta, and twenty-four N. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 28. N.

Ebenfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: three miles S. Stein.

Ebenfurth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Leyta, built by the Knights Templars: eighteen miles S. Vienna.

Ebenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: five miles NNW. Schweinfurt.

Ebenheit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles NE. Konigſtein.

Ebensfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles W. Pettau.

Ebenthal, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: two miles SSE. Clagenfurt.

Ebenzweier, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Gmunden.

Eberach, *Burg*, or *Burg-Ebrach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: ſeven miles SW. Bamberg, and thirty-two E. Wurzburg.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: thirteen miles WNW. Mentz.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine: eleven miles E. Heidelberg.

Eberberg, or *Ebernberg*, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, beſieged, in the year 1692, by the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, without ſucceſs; and taken by the marggrave of Baden, in the year 1697: five miles SW. Creutznach.

Ebermanſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Wiſent: thirteen miles ESE. Bamberg.

Ebern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: twenty-four miles E. Schweinfurt, and forty NE. Wurzburg.

Eberndorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: fourteen miles E. Clagenfurt.

Ebernſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Gortſchitz: twelve miles NNE. Clagenfurt.

Eberſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: ſix miles NNE. Dillenburg.

Eberſberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Ens.

Eberſdorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SSE. Hardeberg.

Eberſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg: three miles SSW. Frankenberg.

Eberſdorf, or *Kotting Eberſtorf*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ſix miles ESE. Vienna.

Eberſhard, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ſeven miles SE. Preſburg.

Eberſperg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: nineteen miles E. Munich.

Eberſpeunt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: thirty-four miles ENE. Munich.

Eberſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: four miles S. Darmſtadt.

Eberſtallzell, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Wells.

Eberſtein, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the marggraviate of Baden, and duchy of Wurtemberg. The family was extinct in the year 1660, and by virtue of a treaty made in the year 1505, paſſed to the houſe of Baden. The Roman month is ſixteen florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kruitzers. The town and caſtle of Eberſtein are two miles W. Kuppenheim.

Eberſthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles S. Krautheim.

Ebher, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houſes, and many moſques, caravanſeras, bazars, and other handſome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkiſh language is ſpoken, in the other the Perſian: forty miles W. Caſbin.

Ebin, or *Ybin*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Ebingen, or *Ebingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: thirty-ſix miles S. Stutgart, and twenty-two S. Tubingen.

Ebmat, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: five miles S. Oelſnitz.

Ebreichſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NNE. Ebenfurth.

Ebreuil, or *Ebreuille*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat, on the Sioule, containing about 3000 inhabitants: two leagues W. Gannat.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Aſturia, on the confines of Old Caſtile, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Tortoſa, in Catalonia.

Ebſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg; celebrated for its honey, of which the inhabitants ſell annually to the amount of ſeveral thouſand crowns: ſeven miles WNW. Ultzen.

Ecalgrain,

Ecalgrain, a bay or creek of the Engliſh Channel, on the weſt coaſt of France, between Cape Anderville, and the Nez de Jobourg.

Eccleſbourn, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, in Derbyſhire.

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; fifteen miles E. from Dumfries.

Eccleſhall, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Friday; its principal trade is pedlary: ſeven miles NW. Stafford, and 142 NW. London.

Echalar, a town of Spain, in Navarre: twenty miles N. Pamplona.

Echallens, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwic of the ſame name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, conquered by the Swiſs in 1475, and ceded to the two cantons in the year 1484: ſix miles from Lauſanne.

Echardſau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles E. Entzerſdorf.

Echarri, a town of Spain, in Navarre: ſeventeen miles W. Pamplona.

Echaubroignes (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: four miles N. Châtillon ſur Sevre.

Echauffou, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 2000 inhabitants: three leagues W. l'Aigle.

Echbrune, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: twelve miles S. Saintes.

Echelle (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: eight miles S. Rocroy.

Echelles (Les), a town of Savoy, ſituated in a narrow vally, on a ſmall river, called the *Guier-vif*, in the road from Grenoble to Chambery: ten miles SW. Chambery.

Echelſbeke, a town of Flanders: five miles N. Bergues.

Echenay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: ſeven miles ENE. Joinville.

Echilleuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: ſeven miles E. Pithiviers.

Echinou, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania. eight miles NE. Zeiton.

Echiré, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort, on the Sevre Niortoiſe: four miles N. Niort.

Echo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles NNW. Jaca.

Echoe, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: fifty miles S. Knoxville.

Echzell, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and upper principality of Heſſe: fourteen miles SE. Wetzlar.

Ecija, or *Exija*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, on the Xenil, containing ſix pariſhes, twenty convents, ſix hoſpitals, and about 9000 ſouls, ſituated in a vally ſurrounded with ſmall hills, which makes it the warmeſt place of Andaluſia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place: fifty-five miles ENE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Eckardſberga, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: ten miles WSW. Naumburg, and ten S. Nebra.

Eckelnſobrede, or *Eckerford*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: ten miles S. Sleſwick.

Eckeren, a village of Brabant, where a battle was fought in the year 1703, between the army of France and the allies: five miles N. Antwerp.

Eckero, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, between the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Aland.

Eckmull, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: ſixteen miles W. Straubing.

Eckolſheim, or *Eggolſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg; three miles N. Forcheim.

Eckwerdſheyde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyize: ſeven miles N. Neyſze.

Eclairon, or *Eclaron*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier, on the river Blaiſe: five miles SW. St. Dizier.

Ecluſe (L'), a town of France, in the department of the North: two leagues S. Douay.

Ecomoy, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans: four leagues S. Le Mans.

Ecots, or *Ecos*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: ſeven miles NNE. Vernon.

Ecouche, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan. The principal trade of the inhabitants is making clocks: with manufactures of cloth and ſtuffs: one league and a half W. Argentan.

Ecouen, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gonneſſe: five miles N. St. Denys.

Ecoy,

Evroux, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys: four miles N. Grand Andelys.

Echternach, or *Epternach*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sour: fixteen miles NNE. Luxemburg.

Ed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weft Gothland: thirty-three miles N. Uddevalla.

Ed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eighty miles N. Calmar.

Eda, a town of Sweden, in the province Warmeland, forty miles N. Carlftadt.

Eda, one of the Orkney iflands, about feven miles long, and half a mile to two miles broad, and fituated about eight miles NNE. from Pamona. It contains feveral villages. *Long.* 0. 33. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Edam, an ifland near Batavia, where the Dutch placed criminals, and employed them in divers forts of work.

Edam, a town of Holland, fituated near the Zuyder Sea. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river Ey, on which it ftands, and which, with the dam thrown up againft the inundations of that river, gives its name to the town. It holds the ninth rank among the fmall cities of the ftates, and fends a deputy to the ftates general: twelve miles N. Amfterdam. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Edbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty miles ENE. Upfal.

Eddifto, a river of United America, in the ftate of South Carolina, which runs into the fea by two ftreams, called *North* and *South Eddifto*; the former fixteen, the latter twenty-five miles SW. Charlefton.

Eddred-fi, a fmall ifland in the Red Sea, two leagues from the coaft of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 33. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Eddyftone Rocks, well known to feamen who navigate the Engliſh Channel. They lie nearly in the fair way from the Start to the Lizard, and are, therefore, an object of the utmoft importance to mariners. Hence it is, that on the fummit of the largeft rock a lighthoufe has been erected, to ferve as a beacon, or fignal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The firft lighthoufe was erected in 1696, and refifted many violent ftorms, but was blown down on the 27th of November, 1703, in which th projector, who then happened to be in it, and all his attendants, periſhed. The corporation of the Trinity Houſe afterwards erected another in 1709, and, to fupport the expence, laid a duty on all veſſels paſſing it. This was burnt down in 1755, and rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton, within four years afterwards; this alſo was burnt down in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774. The building, as it is now conſtructed, conſiſts of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. The ſtone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from preſſing againſt the ſides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland ſtone and granite are united together by a ſtrong cement, and let into horizontal ſteps by dove tails on the ſouth-weſt. The ingenious architect diſcovered that Portland ſtone was likely to be deſtroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expenſive and laborious, the external part only was conſtructed with this, and the internal part with the other. To form a ſtrong and broad baſe, and a ſtrong bulk of matter to reſiſt the waves, the foundation is one entire ſolid maſs of ſtones to the height of thirty-five feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional ſtrength. It is about eighty feet in height: five leagues SSW. Plymouth, and forty-five E. Lizard Point. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Eddyſtone, a rock on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 64. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. S.

Edelbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles ESE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Edelſtein, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles S. Ziegenthals.

Eden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Rietberg: one mile ESE. Rietberg.

Eden, a river of England, which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the border of Yorkſhire, croſſes the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the ſea, called *Solway Frith*, about ſeven miles below Carliſle.

Eden, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, not far from Coldſtream.

Edenburg, a town of Hungary, twenty-nine miles SW. Preſburg, and thirty-ſix S. Vienna.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, in King's County, twenty-nine miles W. Dublin.

Edenton, a town of United America, and county town of the county of Chowan, in the ſtate of North Carolina, containing about 150 wooden houſes, ſituated on the north ſide of Albemarle Sound: fifty-two miles NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Eder, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: ten miles NE. Cape Captin.

Eder, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, at Leitmeritz.

Eder, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fulda: ſeven miles S. Caſſel.

Ederic, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: forty miles SSE. Tofun Hotun.

Ederitz,

Ederitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen: four miles S. Cothen.

Edeſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: fourteen miles W. Spire.

Edeſſa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near the Viſtricza, called by the Turks *Moglena*: it was at one time the reſidence of the Macedonian kings, before Philip embelliſhed Pella: forty-four miles WNW. Saloniki, and 316 W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 39. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Edſuerim, a town of Norway: thirty-ſix miles N. Berga.

Edgar-Town, a town of United America, ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of Martha's Vineyard Iſland, reckoned the beſt ſeaport on the iſland. *Long.* 70. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Edgcott, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Oxfordſhire, near which, at a place called *Daneſmore*, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes: and another on the 26th of July, 1469, by a party of Lancaſtrians, under the command of Sir John Coniers, Sir Henry Nevil, and Robin of Ridſdale, againſt the earl of Pembroke, at the head of 12,000 Welchmen, and the earl of Devon, at the head of 5000 archers. The earl of Pembroke was ſlain, the earl of Devon taken and beheaded, with 5000 men killed: four miles N. Banbury.

Edgcumb Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 20. S.

Edgfield, a county of South Carolina.

Edghill, a place of England, in the county of Warwick, memorable for the firſt battle fought between the unfortunate Charles I and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October, 1642, in which 5000 men were killed. On the king's ſide the earl of Lindſey, Sir Edward Verney, and lord Aubigny, brother to the duke of Richmond, were ſlain; lord Willoughby, Sir Thomas Lunsford, and Sir Edward Stradling were taken priſoners. On the parliament ſide, lord St. John of Bletſo, and Charles Eſſex, were the only two perſons of conſequence who were ſlain. Neither party could claim the victory. Eſſex, who commanded for the republicans, retired to Warwick, and the king to Banbury: two miles SSE. Kineton.

Edghir, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: ten miles W. Rachore, and ſeventy-five SW. Hydrabad.

Edgware, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, on the borders of Hertfordſhire, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eight miles NW. London.

Edikofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where a battle was fought between the Pruſſians and the French on the 12th of July, 1794; the conteſt was long and bloody, but the victory doubtful: the French general, Laboiſſiere, by venturing too far, was taken priſoner: the battle was renewed the next day, and ended in favour of the republicans: four miles N. Landau.

Edinburgh, a city of Scotland, capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on three hills, about two miles from the Frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and ſteep, is occupied by the Old Town, the houſes of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of ſeven to eleven, and in ſome inſtances even to fourteen ſtories. From the caſtle, which ſtands on the weſtern point of the hill, extends a broad ſtreet a mile long. On each ſide of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the north and ſouth. The hill on which the Old Town is ſituated, had once a lake on each ſide, towards the north and the ſouth, now both built over. The Old Town is continued to the ſouthern hill, with bridges of communication between. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid encreaſe and improvement within theſe few years than Edinburgh. The New Town is built entirely of ſtone, with conſiderable taſte, on the northern hill, and conſiſts of a number of ſtreets, built in ſtraight lines, and interſected with handſome ſquares. Edinburgh was erected into a biſhopric, by king Charles I, in the year 1633, under the archbiſhopric of St. Andrew. The city was firſt fortified and walled in the year 1450, in the reign of James II; ſome of the walls are yet remaining. In the centre of the city ſtands St. Giles's church, or the cathedral, which was made collegiate by James III; the four quarters of whoſe croſs were converted into four diſtinct pariſh churches; of which the choir, or New church, makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the Old church; the ſouth-weſt quarter the Tolbooth church; and the north-weſt Haddo's Hole church, from Sir John Gordon, of Haddo, having been confined in it till his execution, 1642, for holding out his caſtle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the general aſſembly and the convention of royal burghs meet; ſeveral clerks have their offices, and one room is uſed as the city cartulary. The univerſity of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582, by queen Mary and James VI, and has riſen to an eminent degree of reputation. The profeſſors have ſmall ſalaries, and are claſſed into divinity, phyſic, law, and arts and ſciences. The number of ſtudents in the different profeſſions is eſtimated at a thouſand,

land, of whom four hundred ſtudy phyſic. The degrees beſtowed by the univerſity of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and phyſic, and maſter of arts. In the year 1681, a charter was granted by Charles II for a royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The univerſity ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the town, with houſes for the profeſſors, a hall, library, and public ſchools; the ſtudents lodge in the town. The city was originally comprehended in one pariſh, and the miniſters had manſes in the Parliament Cloſe, till James VI divided it into eight pariſhes, with a miniſter to each. The ancient royalty, independant of the ſuburbs, was afterwards, in 1625, divided into four, and the town into ſix, in 1641, but the whole ancient royalty is now conſidered as one diſtrict, called the pariſh of St. Giles; and, upon the enlargement of the city, the extended royalty was annexed to the ſame pariſh. There is but one pariſh in Edinburgh to this day. The eaſt ſide of the ſquare above, now the governor's houſe, was anciently royal apartments, built in 1556 and 1616; and in one of them, a ſmall mean room, James VI was born, June 19, 1566. State priſoners are confined here; and here are, or were, kept the regalia of Scotland, never ſeen ſince 1707. Near the cathedral is the parliament houſe, finiſhed in 1640, with courts adjoining, and over it for the ſheriff and commiſſary, the town council, and criminal cauſes, the exchequer, and the room for the aſſembly of the royal boroughs. The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens, in 1561, for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of juſtice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of thoſe purpoſes, and has been uſed ever ſince 1640 only for a gaol. Other public buildings are Herriot's Hoſpital, from a deſign of Inigo Jones, founded in the year 1628, for the orphan ſons of the freemen of Edinburgh; the regiſter office, the exchange, Watſon's Hoſpital, and ſeveral others; the public infirmary, theatre, exciſe-office, &c. The royal palace of Edinburgh, called *Holyrood*, was originally an abby, and converted into a palace by James V; in it are contained pictures to repreſent the kings of Scotland from Fergus, 320 years before Chriſt, to the revolution. The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a dean of guild, and a guild-council, and twenty-five common-council, compoſed of merchants and tradeſmen. Here are fourteen incorporated trades, each having its deacon, or warden. A conſtant guard of ſeventy-five men, in an uniform, are kept in the guard-houſe to patrole the ſtreets every night. Edinburgh is ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament: 378 miles N. London. *Long.* 3. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 53. N.

Edinburgſhire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland; bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the eaſt by Haddingtonſhire, Berwickſhire, and Roxburgſhire, on the ſouth by Selkirkſhire, Peebleſhire, and Lanerkſhire, and on the weſt by Linlithgowſhire. Its form is nearly the ſegment of a circle, about twenty-ſeven miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſixteen from north to ſouth, but in ſome places not above ſix. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn of all ſorts with plenty of graſs for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, lime-ſtone, and black marble. The principal towns are Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Muſſelburg: the principal rivers are the Eſk, the Leith, the Almond, and the Galla. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Ediſto, an iſland of North America, about twenty miles in circumference, near the coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Edet, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-five miles N. Gothenburg.

Edgar, a town of United America, in the the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in the iſland of Martha's Vineyard.

Edolo, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: fifteen miles NNW. Breno.

Edſan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena: twenty miles SE. Ziganſk.

Edſwol, a town of Norway: eighteen miles SW. Berga.

Edwards, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 154 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Edway, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Wye, four miles SE. Builth, in the county of Radnor.

Edwith, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which joins the Uſk, at its mouth.

Eed, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles NNW. Drontheim.

Eeds, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles ESE. Ens.

Eel, a lake of North America. *Long.* 98. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. N.

Eel Town, or *Kenapacamaqua*, a town of North America, weſt of the United States. *Long.* 86. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Eelwyck, a town of Norway: twenty miles W. Romſdal.

Eemburg, or *Emburg*, a town of Utrecht, on the Ems: five miles NNW. Amerſfort.

Eems, a river of Holland, which runs into the Zuyder Sea, below Emburg, in the ſtate of Utrecht.

Eerſel,

Eerfel, a town of Brabant: fix miles SW. Eyndhoven.

Efefe, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles SSE. Smyrna.

Efferding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Lintz, and 100 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Effiui, a town of Norway: thirty-two miles N. Chriſtianſand.

Effoyes, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: three leagues E. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Eſiani, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles ESE. Amaſieh.

Eſnaulu, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles W. Boli.

Eſrim, a town of Egypt: twenty-ſeven miles ESE. Alexandria.

Ega, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, about a league below Calahorra.

Ega, or *Aega*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſeven miles SSW. Coimbra.

Egakio, one of the ſmaller Kurule iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Egbel, a town of Hungary: eight miles W. Topaltzan.

Egek, a town of Hungary: eight miles ESE. Levens.

Egeln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: ſixteen miles SW. Magdeburg.

Egenburg, or *Eggenburg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SW. Znaym, and thirty-ſix NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Egeri, a lake of Swiſſerland: eight miles SE. Zug.

Egeri, or *Aegeri*, one of the grand communities, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug. In this diſtrict, on a mountain, called *Mongarten*, a famous battle was fought, in the year 1315, between the Auſtrians and the Swiſs, when the latter, with a far inferiour number of troops, gained a complete victory.

Egero, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Norway, in the North Sea: twenty-four miles S. Stavanger.

Egg, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles ENE. Drontheim.

Egg Harbour (Great), a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 74. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Egg Harbour (Little), a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 74. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Egg Iſland, a ſmall iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

Egg, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about ten miles in circumference: four miles S. of the iſland of Sky.

Egge, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, between Dillingen, and Hochſtet.

Eggenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles WNW. Graz.

Eggenfelden, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: twelve miles SSE. Dingelfingen.

Eggeron, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles S. Atfieh.

Egham, a town of England, in the county of Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymead, where Magna Charta was ſigned: two miles W. Staines, and eighteen W. London.

Egilſha, one of the Orkney iſlands, about ſix miles in circumference, a little to the eaſt of Ronſa.

Egletons, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: five leagues NE. Tulle.

Eglingen, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, joining the county of Oettingen, and duchy of Neuburg, with a town of the ſame name, purchaſed by the prince of Tour-Taxis, for 200,000 florins. It pays twenty florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at five rixdollars thirty-ſix kruitzers. The town is ſix miles N. Dillingen, and ſix S. Norlingen.

Egliſau, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur: fifteen miles N. Zurich.

Egliſe-Neuve, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: eight miles S. Beſſe.

Egloff, or *Megloff*, a lordſhip and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which pays ſixteen florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at twenty-ſix rixdollars to the chamber of Wetzlar: the town of Egloff is four miles W. Iſni.

Egmont, a town of Holland, on the ſea coaſt: three miles SW. Alcmaer.

Egmont Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Egmont Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſix miles long, and four broad, the land low and full of trees. *Long.* 138. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Egnberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NE. Gmunden.

Egorbeuſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

vernment of Riazan: twenty-eight miles N. Riazan.

Egorevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia: forty miles NE. Kologrin.

Egra, or *Chebbe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly Imperial, and in poſſeſſion of towns and villages; it yet preſerves ſome valuable privileges, and contains a college and three convents. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings, exported in bottles ſealed with the arms of the town. It was taken by the French in the year 1742, but retaken by the Auſtrians in the year 1743. The diſtrict to which it belongs at one time made part of the duchy of Bavaria, from which it was ſold to the king of Bohemia: ſeventeen miles SW. Elnbogen, and ſeventy-ſix W. Prague. *Long.* 30. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Egra, or *Eger*, a river, which riſes in the marggraviate of Culmbach, and runs into the Elbe, near Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

Egremont, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a ſmall river near the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Saturday; formerly a borough, ſending one member to parliament in the reign of Edward I; near it are the remains of an ancient caſtle: ſix miles SSE. Whitehaven, and 299 N. London.

Egreville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: three leagues SE. Nemours.

Egriſelles, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: ſeven miles S. Sens.

Eguilles, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: two leagues NW. Aix.

Eguimuka, or *Elgimuka*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, at the foot of mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

Eguiſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: three miles SW. Colmar.

Eguzende, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: four leagues NE. Uſſel.

Eguzon, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: three leagues S. Argenton.

Egypt, a country of Africa; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, on the ſouth by mountains, which ſeparate it from Nubia, and on the weſt by the deſerts of Lybia. Its length from north to ſouth about 500 miles, its breadth about 160. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending in a long and narrow vally from Syene to Grand Cairo. Two ridges of mountains form the outlines of Upper Egypt, running along each ſide of the Nile till, reaching Grand Cairo, the weſtern ridge takes its courſe towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red Sea; the former conſiſts of ſandy hills, the baſe of which is a calcareous ſtone, the other of ſtony rocks. Beyond theſe mountains, on each ſide are deſerts; between them lies a long plain, whoſe greateſt breadth is not more than nine leagues. In this vally rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the north and ſouth; and Lybia and the iſthmus of Suez to the eaſt and weſt; bounded by ſandy deſerts, it contains ſlips of land fertile and well cultivated on the borders of the river and canals, and in the centre, that tract which is called *Delta*, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said*, or *Al Said*, which extends from Syene to Manfalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *Voſtani*; and Lower Egypt, the beſt part of which was the *Delta*, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many more cities; the other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers, and by Moſes himſelf, who muſt needs have been well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all ſorts, but particularly rice; inſomuch, that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome while ſubject to the Roman empire, it is now the principal country which ſupplies Conſtantinople. The moſt plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and that province which is now called *Al Fayoum*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Heracleotic name, the capital of which, bearing the ſame name, is thought to have been either Heracleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arſinoe, and is ſaid by the natives to have been built by Joſeph, to whom they own themſelves obliged for the improvements of this territory; which being much the loweſt part of Egypt, was before nothing but a ſtanding pool, till that patriarch, by cutting canals, and particularly the great one which reaches from the Nile to the Lake Moeris, drained it of the water, and clearing it of the ruſhes and marſhy weeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the moſt fertile and beſt cultivated land in the whole kingdom, containing a great number of villages, and yields grapes and other fruits in abundance;

and it fails not bearing even in thoſe years when the Nile not riſing to its uſual height occaſions a ſcarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are ſtill eighty canals, like rivers, ſeveral of which are twenty, thirty, and forty leagues in length, receiving and diſtributing the inundation over the country. Except ſix, the others are almoſt all filled up, and are dry when the Nile is low. The grand lakes of Mœris, Bahira, and Marcotis, were vaſt reſervoirs to contain the ſuperabundant waters, and afterwards diſperſe them among the neighbouring plains. Beſides theſe reſervoirs, all the towns a little diſtance from the Nile are ſurrounded by ſpacious ponds, for the convenience of the inhabitants and agriculture. Twelve hundred years has this country been ſubjected to a people, who, not farmers themſelves, have ſuffered theſe great works to periſh, and the ignorance of its preſent government will complete their deſtruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decreaſe, and barren ſands every where accumulate. When the Turks conquered Egypt, in 1517, the Lake Mareotis was near the walls of Alexandria, and the canals through which its waters ran to that city was navigable. This lake has diſappeared, and the lands it watered, which, according to hiſtorians, produced corn, wine, and fruits in abundance, are become deſerts, where the melancholy traveller finds neither tree, ſhrub, nor verdure. The very canal, the work of Alexander, neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the city he had built, is almoſt filled up; it is dry except when the waters are at the higheſt point of inundation, and ſoon becomes ſo again. Population has equally ſuffered: ancient Egypt ſupplied food to eight millions of inhabitants, and to Italy and the neighbouring provinces likewiſe. At preſent, the eſtimate is not one half. Seed-time differs according to the province, and the height of the ground. Near Syene, wheat and barley are ſown in October, and reaped in January. About Girge, the harveſt month is February, and March round Grand Cairo: ſuch is the general progreſs of the harveſt through the Said. There are many exceptions, according as the lands are high or low, more or leſs diſtant from the river. They ſow and reap all the year in Lower Egypt, wherever they can obtain the water of the river. The land is never fallow, and yields three harveſts annually; there the traveller inceſſantly beholds the charming proſpect of flowers, fruits, and corn, and ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, at once preſent their treaſures. Deſcending from the cataracts, at the beginning of January, the wheat is ſeen almoſt ripe; farther on it is in ear; and ſtill farther the fields are green. Lucerne is mowed three times between November and March, and is the only hay of Egypt, ſerving chiefly to fodder the cattle. The Egyptain art of hatching chickens is peculiar to themſelves. Their manner of raiſing bees is not leſs extraordinary, and beſpeaks great ingenuity. Upper Egypt preſerving its verdure only four or five months, the flowers and harveſt being ſeen no longer, the people of the Lower Egypt profit by this circumſtance, aſſembling on board large boats the bees of different villages. Each proprietor conſides his hives, with his own mark, to the boatman, who, when loaded, gently proceeds up the river, and ſtops at every place where he finds verdure and flowers. The bees ſwarm from their cells at break of day and collect their nectar, returning ſeveral times loaded with booty, and, in the evening, re-enter their hives, without ever miſtaking their abode. Were heat the principle of diſeaſes, the Said would not be habitable; but it only ſeems to occaſion a burning fever, to which the inhabitants are ſubject, and which they cure by regimen, drinking much water, and bathing in the river; in other reſpects they are ſtrong and healthy. Old men are numerous; and many ride on horſeback at eighty. The food they eat in the hot ſeaſon much contributes to the preſervation of their health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulſe, and milk. They bathe frequently, eat little; ſeldom drink fermented liquors, and mix much lemon juice in their food. This abſtinence preſerves vigour to a very advanced age. The waters of the Nile are lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than almoſt any other. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the ſea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the ſun's heat, and preſerve a delightful temperature. The greateſt torment of the inhabitants are the gnats and muſquitos, which, riſing by millions out of the marſhes, ſwarm in the air and the houſes. The handkerchief muſt be held in the hand all day. It is the firſt thing a viſitor receives, and at night it is neceſſary to ſleep under muſquiteros. Diſeaſes of the eyes are the commoneſt in Egypt, where the blind are numerous. Eight thouſand of theſe unfortunate people are decently maintained in the great moſque of Grand Cairo. The ſmall pox is very common in Egypt, without committing great ravages. As to pulmonary diſeaſes, which in cold countries carry off ſo many in the prime of youth, they are unknown in this happy climate. The unhealthy ſeaſon in Egypt is from February till the end of May, the ſouth winds blow at intervals, and load the atmoſphere with a ſubtile duſt, which makes breathing difficult, and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes inſupportable, and the thermometer ſuddenly riſes twelve degrees. The inhabitants call this ſeaſon *khamſin*, fifty, becauſe theſe

theſe winds are moſt felt between Eaſter and Whitſuntide, during which they eat rice, vegetables, freſh fiſh, and fruits; bathing frequently, and uſing plenty of perfumes and lemon-juice, with which regimen they prevent the dangerous effects of the khamſin. A proof that the plague is not native in Egypt is, that, except in time of great famine, it never breaks out in Grand Cairo, nor the inland towns, but always begins at ſeaports, on the arrival of Turkiſh veſſels, and travels to the capital, whence it proceeds as far as Syene. Having come to a period in Grand Cairo, and being again introduced by the people of Upper Egypt, it renews with greater fury, and ſometimes ſweeps off two or three hundred thouſand ſouls; but always ſtops in the month of June, or thoſe who catch it then are always cured. This country was formerly infeſted with crocodiles and ſea-horſes, but they are now ſo much deſtroyed, that they are rarely ſeen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. The Ibis was a bird celebrated in Egypt for deſtroying ſerpents, but this bird is now become rare, and on the other hand ſtorks have multiplied. The Egyptian rat rather reſembles a ferret, but larger, is remarkable for deſtroying the crocodile's eggs. Among other animals are horſes, aſſes, mules, camels; in deſert places tygers, antelopes, foxes, hares, cows, ſheep, and deer. Here is a ſpecies of ape, larger, ſtronger, and more ſavage, than others, which the Greeks call cunocephalos, from the reſemblance which their head bears to that of a dog. Many camelcons are found in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo; the lizards of Egypt are yellow. There are ſeveral ſpecies of vipers, one of which, the ceraſtus of the ancients, has horns. Among the plants which they cultivate are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, ſeſame, flax, beans, melons, ſugar canes, carthamus, coloquintida, &c. The ſplendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt, give evident proofs of the enlightened underſtanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country, but the hiſtory is obſcure, and mixed with fables. Cambyſes, the Perſian, and his ſucceſſors, ravaged it for 200 years. This barbarous prince, by deſtroying the temples and colleges of the prieſts, extinguiſhed the ſacred fire they had kindled, during paſt ages, in this happy climate. While held in honour, they glorioufly cultivated every kind of human knowledge; deſpiſed, they loſt both their ſcience and their genius. Governed by the Ptolomies, this genius revived not, becauſe, fixing their reſidence at Alexandria, thoſe kings placed their confidence wholly in the Greeks, and diſdained the Egyptians. Become a Roman province, under Auguſtus, Egypt was held the granary of Italy; and agriculture and commerce only were encouraged. The ſovereigns of the lower empire having embraced Chriſtianity, governed it with a rod of iron, and overthrew ſome of its fineſt edifices. The Arabs conquered it from Heraclius, occupied by his theological diſputes, and refuſing to ſend a ſingle ſhip to ſuccour Alexandria, though the inhabitants, for the ſpace of a year, implored his aſſiſtance. The rich library was burnt; a ſubject of eternal regret to the learned of all countries and all ages. An ignorant and barbarous people were its laſt maſters; the Turks have, as much as in them lay, annihilated commerce, agriculture, and ſcience. From the middle of the ſeventh century to 1250, the Arabs were in poſſeſſion of Egypt, which then was a part of the vaſt empire of the caliphs. Vizirs governed it, in their name, and, poſſeſſed of unbounded power, exerciſed ſupreme authority. They had the right of life and death, and, rendering an account to the caliphs only of their conduct, governed the country according to their caprice. However great their tyranny, the cries of the oppreſſed people never could reach the throne; the vizirs took care to gain thoſe who ſurrounded it by rich preſents. The government being thus deſpotic, national happineſs, or miſery, depended on the virtues, or vices, of one man. Many of theſe vizirs ſwayed an iron ſceptre; ſome few made commerce, agriculture, and the arts flouriſh. Others, among whom was the famous Ebn Toulon, rebelled, and proclaimed themſelves kings, but the crown ſeldom deſcended to their children. After the death of the rebel, the province returned to the dominion of its former maſters. In the year 982, Moaz, ſovereign of the weſtern part of Africa, and deſcendant of the fatimite caliphs, who had founded a kingdom there two centuries before, ſent his generals to conquer Egypt, which having performed, he made it the ſeat of empire. His offſpring reigned till 1189, when Salah Eddin eſtabliſhed the dynaſty of the Ayoubites there. The government of Salah Eddin, and his ſucceſſors, was monarchical, under whom Egypt became flouriſhing. The remains of the academies they founded, and to which, by their rich benefactions, they drew the learned men of the eaſt, are ſtill to be ſeen at Grand Cairo. In the year 1250, immediately after the defeat of Louis IX, the Baharite Mamluks, Turks by deſcent, maſſacred Touran Shah, the laſt prince of the Ayoubites, and the ſon of Nejem Eddin, their benefactor; with whom ended the reign of the Arabian princes over Egypt, and ſince which they have ever been governed by foreigners. The Baharite Mamluks changed its form of government, and made it republican,

lican. Their principal men elected a chief, to whom they confided great authority. He had a right to make war and peace, first advising with his council, the members of which they themselves were. He could appoint ministers, ambassadors, governors, and generals, provided he chose them from among the Mamluks. Though the people had no part in the government, yet had the prince cause to fear their discontent: an ambitious rival, aided by them, might deprive him of his crown. Thus we see the chief of this republic was surrounded by dangers; the duration of his empire depended on his personal qualities; and he could not transmit his power to his children. Hence, during the hundred and thirty-six years the Baharite Mamluks governed Egypt, they had twenty-seven kings; a proof their reigns were short and tempestuous. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Circassian Mamluks dethroned the Baharites, but preserved their form of government, and continued in possession of Egypt till the conquest of it by sultan Selim, in 1517: sultan Selim, having conquered Egypt, and overthrown the Circassian Mamluks, who could not withstand the numerous armies and bloody battles of the Turkish emperor, caused their king, Thomam-Bey, to be hanged at one of the gates of Cairo. This barbarous action disgusted them so much, that they only waited the departure of the Turks again to take to their arms. The intoxication of success once dissipated, Selim perceived his error, and, that he might profit by this important conquest, endeavoured to gain the good will of the Mamluks; in order to which he made very little change in their form of government. The government is now composed of a pacha, sent from Constantinople, and twenty-four beys, or sangiaks, who, being at the head of the provinces and the armies, in reality enjoy all the power; absolute power is consigned over to them, the pacha remains no longer than while he is subservient to their designs; should he dare to speak in defence of his master's interest, or those of the Egyptians, he becomes a state criminal; the divan assembles, and he is expelled. The real native Egyptians are the Copts, these only are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These people are among the first who embraced Christianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conqueror the free exercise of their religion, since when they have ever had churches, priests, bishops, and a patriarch, who resides at Constantinople. Numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Inland trade, hatching eggs, and the art of raising bees, is almost the whole of their knowledge. The Arabs constitute two thirds of the present inhabitants of Egypt, but of different manners; some, who inhabit the banks of the Nile, are generally thieves and pirates; others, governed by their sheiks, who possess various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of disguise, without falsehood or knavery; haughty, but generous and hospitable. Another species of Arabs are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed residence. The Mograbians, or western Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt; they devote themselves, some to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, exclusive of Janissaries and Assabs; the other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to which may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole about four millions. The principal towns are Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Syene.

Ebingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: twelve miles SW. Ulm, and forty-eight W. Augsburg, see *Ebingen*.

Ehle, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Magdeburg.

Ehrenberg, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the frontiers of Swabia: forty miles NE. Inspruck.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the Lower electorate, and considered as the key of the Rhine and the Moselle, near Coblentz, on the opposite side of the Rhine.

Ehrenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: eighteen miles WSW. Hoya.

Ehrenfels, or *Ehrnfels*, a lordship of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, to which it was ceded in the year 1567. It gives a seat in the assembly of the circle, and pays thirty-six florins for a Roman month. It takes its name from a fortress, thirteen miles NW. Ratisbon.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, or *Irherdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeburg, founded in the year 1407; near it are tin mines, formerly very rich: three miles W. Wolkenstein.

Ehrenstein, a town and ancient castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: ten miles NW. Saalfeld.

Ehrfelden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Darmstadt: eight miles W. Darmstadt.

Ehrich (Gross), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: four miles W. Greussen.

Ehrnau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles N. Knittelfeld.

Ehrnhausen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, at the conflux of the Salm and the Mueht: ten miles N. Mahrburg.

Ehrnsprunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles S. Laab.

Eia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Azoph, at Eiſkoi.

Eibeſwald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſixteen miles S. Voitſberg.

Eichenbuhl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: three miles SE. Miltenberg.

Eichholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: three miles SW. Zerbſt.

Eichigt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles S. Erzgeburg.

Eichmed, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: ſix miles SSE. Raſtenburg.

Eichsfeld, or *Eisfeld*, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded by Heſſe, Thuringia, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, divided by mountains into Upper and Lower; the Upper is cold and mountainous; the Lower, flat, warm, and fertile, bearing corn, flax, and tobacco: the inhabitants of the Upper part are principally engaged in manufactures. The whole country belongs to the electorate of Mentz. The principal towns are Heiligenſtadt, Duderſtadt, and Stadtworbis. The contributions amount to 45,000 Imperial crowns; the nobility pay 218 to each thouſand, the bailiwicks 500, the clergy 100, and the towns of Heiligenſtadt and Duderſtadt 182.

Eickel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: two miles SE. Grimberg.

Eide, a town of Norway: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Berghen.

Eider, a river which, in a great part of its courſe, divides the duchy of Sleſwick from the duchy of Holſtein, and runs into the German Ocean, twelve miles WSW. Lunden.

Eidwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſixteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Eiffel, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated between the duchy of Juliers, the electorate of Treves, the duchy of Luxemburg, and the electorate of Cologne. It belongs to the duke of Arenberg and ſeveral other princes.

Eigalach, a ſmall Ruſſian iſland, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. 25. N.

Eilenburg, or *Eulenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: twelve miles NE. Leipſick: thirty-ſix miles WNW. Meiſſen.

Eimeo, or *Eimeeo*, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean; almoſt wholly ſurrounded with rocks: four leagues weſt from the north-weſt part of Otaheita.

Eimont, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, a little below Penrith.

Einabi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles N. Degnizlu.

Einbeck, or *Eimbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilmen, encloſed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c. and containing 830 houſes. It is the chief manufacturing town in the whole principality: thirty miles SSW. Hildeſheim, and forty-eight miles SSW. Brunſwick.

Einſidel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: eight miles W. Teuſing.

Einieh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles SW. Artaki.

Einſidlen, a town and abby of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz: fifteen miles E. Zug.

Einville au Jard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: four leagues E. Nancy, and one and a half N. Luneville.

Eiſenach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the circle of Thuringia, on the Neſſe, where the repreſentatives of the ſtate aſſemble. It has a college, a ſeminary for divinity, and an orphan houſe: forty miles E. Weimar, and twenty-ſix WSW. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Eiſenach, a principality of Germany, in Thuringia, and circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the confines of Heſſe. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wine is made, but of a very indifferent ſort. It has ſome mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with ſome ſalt ſprings. It gives a vote to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diets and aſſemblies of the circle. The tax is fifty-eight rixdollars and ſeventeen kruitzers. Eiſenach is the capital.

Eiſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, with a caſtle: three miles SW. Corbach.

Eiſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: eight miles N. Dreſden.

Eiſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Saxe-Gotha: twenty miles W. Altenburg, and thirty SSW. Leipſick.

Eiſenhartz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; enriched by iron mines diſcovered in 712: ten miles N. Leoben.

Eiſenſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles NNE. Gitſchin.

Eiſenſtadt, a town of Hungary: eight miles N. Edenburg, and ſixteen S. Vienna.

Eisfeld,

Eisfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, on the Werra: eight miles E. Hildburghauſen.

Eisgarn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WNW. Bohmiſch Waidhofen.

Eiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eia, on the eaſt coaſt of the Sea of Azoph: fifty miles SW. Azoph. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Eisleben, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and county of Mansfeld. Once the capital of a county of the ſame name. It contains three churches and about 700 houſes. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town: twelve miles E. Mansfeld, and twelve W. Hall.

Eiſs, a village and barony of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: ſix miles ENE. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Eiſſdorf, or *Eyſzdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the biſhopric of Merſeburg: four miles ESE. Lutzen.

Eithon, or *Ython*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea: twenty-ſix miles N. Aberdeen.

Eitiat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Tedla, defended with walls, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Eka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eleven miles N. Wexio.

Ekanga, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, 140 miles E. Kola.

Ekarma, one of the ſmaller Kurule iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Ekeſtrov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles S. Kola.

Ekateringburg, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the government of Perm: 148 miles SE. Perm, and 960 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Ekateringburg, a province of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad; the capital is of the ſame name.

Ekaterininſkaia, a bay of the North Sea, in Ruſſian Lapland, near Kola. *Long.* 50. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Ekaterinograd, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: 260 miles SE. Azoph, and 1080 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 61. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Ekaterinoſlav, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name: 164 miles NE. Otchakov, and 728 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 52. 60. E. Ferro. *Long.* 48. 15. N.

Ekaterinoſlav, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the weſt by the dominions of Turkey, on the north-weſt by the government of Kiov, on the north by the government of Charkov, on the eaſt by the country of the Coſacs, and on the ſouth by the Black Sea; divided into two provinces, Ekaterinoſlavſkoi, and Taurida. This government contains the greateſt part of that territory which was wreſted by the preſent empreſs from the Turks, and compriſes New Ruſſia, the former government of Azoph, and Crim Tartary.

Ekaterinoſlavſkoi, a province of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, comprehending what has formerly been called *Budziac Tartary*, and the *Ukraine*, now a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

Ekelſbeke, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues: three leagues S. Dunkirk.

Ekenas, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: the harbour is not good: fifty miles SE. Abo.

Ekerder, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles E. Iſbarteh.

Ekeſio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſixty miles NW. Calmar.

Ekie, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty-five miles S. Toſon Hotun.

Ekki Tekki, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo.

Ekmin, ſee *Achmim*.

Ekrad, a town of Egypt: ten miles SE. Monfalout.

Ekſas, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles S. Cairo.

Ekſenide, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eighty-four miles S. Degnizlu. *Long.* 46. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Elabach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Konigſtein, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Elabuga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Bielaia; 156 miles S. Viatka.

Elabajan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 100 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

Elan, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: ſixty-eight miles SW. Archadinſkaia.

Elan, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock.

Elarabal, or *El Harabal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twenty miles NW. Seville.

Elaſere, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles N. Chamir.

Elatma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oka: 132 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 28 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Elay, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the ſea, near Pennarth Point.

Elba, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of Tuſcany, about eight miles in length, and two in breadth; it contains ſome mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of fine marble: thirty-ſix miles W. Cape Corſo. *Long.* 28. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of the principality of Jauer, in Sileſia, takes a ſoutherly courſe through part of Bohemia, paſſing by Arnau, Koninghoff, Konigingratz, &c. to Pardubitz, where turning towards the weſt and north-weſt it paſſes by Nimburg, Koſteletz, Melnik, Raudnitz, Leitmeritz, Tetſchen, &c. after which it enters Saxony, paſſes by Konigſtein, Pirnau, Dreſden, Meiſſen, Belgern, Torgaw, Wittenberg, Coſwick, Deſſau, Barley, Magdeburg, Tangermunde, Sandau, Domitſch, Boitzenburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Gluckſtadt, &c. and runs into the German Sea, about *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro, and *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Elbe, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Eder, two miles SSE. Fritzlar, in the county of Waldeck.

Elbedoui, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: fourteen miles S. Abu Ariſch.

Elberton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: forty-eight miles S. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: with a manufacture of cloth, on the Seine: ten miles S. Rouen.

Elbing, or *Elblang*, a ſeaport town of Pruſſia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Friſche Haffe, built in the year 1239; ſeven years after its foundation it enjoyed the privilege of coining money. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and was till very lately Anſeatic. The Roman Catholics make uſe of the largeſt church, the Lutherans have eight others, the Calviniſts have places of worſhip, and other ſects are tolerated: thirty miles SE. Dantzick.

Elbuga, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, which runs into the Kagalinſk, twelve miles E. Azoph.

Elburg, or *Elburch*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guelderland, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Zuyder Sea: thirty-four miles NNE. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Elche, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated in a foreſt of palms and olive-trees; the environs produce a great quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is ſalt, and not good, that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a diſtance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient ſplendour make it ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Ilici*: eight miles SW. Alicant.

Elche, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Alcaraz.

Elchingen, an abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, the abbot of which is a prince, and pays fifty florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 162 rixdollars and twenty-nine kruitzers to the Imperial chamber; its territory includes about fifteen villages near Ulm.

Elda, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty miles WNW. Alicant.

Eldagſen, or *Eldagſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: ſixteen miles ENE. Hameln.

Eldena, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: three miles E. Griefswalda.

Elditzka, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Upha: fifty miles N. Upha.

Eldpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Ips.

Elent, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NNW. Brugg.

Elephant Mountain, a mountain on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: ſeventy-four miles SE. Candy.

Elephanta, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Hindooſtan, inhabited by about a hundred poor Indian families, with a celebrated Indian temple. The proper name is *Gali Pouri*, but the Europeans call it Elephanta, from the ſtatue of an elephant formed of black ſtone, which ſtands in the open plain near the ſhore: about two leagues from Bombay.

Elero, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, near Carri.

Eleſkhevi, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Toboſk, on the Tchulim: eighty-four miles ENE. Tomſk.

Eleuthero, or *Alabaſter Iſland*, one of the Bahama iſlands; the climate is healthy, and the ſoil is fertile. It has a fort and a ſmall garriſon. *Long.* 76. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Elfedsj, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles NE. Abu-Ariſch.

Elfeld, or *Elteil*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: fourteen miles NW. Mentz.

Elfsborg Gamla, or *Old Elfsborg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland,

land, with a ſtrong caſtle near the ſea. In the year 1563, it was burned, and the caſtle taken by the Danes; but reſtored to the Swedes. In the year 1611, the Danes became maſters of it again; but two years after it was returned to the Swedes: four miles SW. Gottenburg.

Elfsborg (New), a fortreſs of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, built in the year 1646, on an iſland at the mouth of the Moldal: four miles W. Gothenburg.

Elga, a river which riſes three miles north from Penna Macor, in Portugal, and runs into the Tagus, between Alcantara and Roſmarilhal, ſeparating the countries of Spain and Portugal during its whole courſe of about thirty miles.

Elgattar, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: thirty-ſeven miles S. Bona.

Elgend, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut: ſixty miles W. Hadramaut.

Elgg, a town and lordſhip of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

Elgiehama, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, about two leagues from mount Atlas.

Elgin, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, or Elginſhire, near the river Loſſie, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. Ruins of the cathedral, founded in 1224, yet remain, and give evidence of its ancient magnificence. The lead was taken off the cathedral to pay the troops, in the year 1567. The town and cathedral were burned in the year 1339, by the earl of Buchan, called the *Wolf of Badenoch*, for his impiety: thirty miles E. Inverneſs, and 100 N. Edinburgh.

Elgin (County), ſee *Murray*.

Elgis, a town of Egypt: ſix miles S. Abu-Girge.

Elgoybar, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: thirteen miles WSW. St. Sebaſtian.

Elham, a town of England, in the county of Kent: ten miles S. Canterbury, and ſixty-ſeven ESE. London.

Elhamma, or *El Hamma*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli. *Long.* 28. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. N.

Eliant, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper; two leagues and a half E. Quimper.

Elieneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Fife, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. *Long.* 0. 22. E. Edinburg. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Elins, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty-ſix miles NE. Braclaw.

Eljobele, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-eight miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

Elizabeth, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: fifteen miles ESE. Harriſburg.

Elizabeth, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, with two churches, one for Epiſcopalians, the other for Preſbyterians. This is one of the oldeſt towns in the ſtate, having been purchaſed of the Indians in 1664, and ſettled ſoon after: fifty-eight miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Elizabeth's Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. S.

Elizabeth Iſlands, iſlands of America, near the ſouth coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, between Martha's Vineyard and the continent.

Elizabeth City, a county of Virginia.

Eliſavetgrad, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Ingul: 108 miles W. Ekaterinoſlav.

Elk, a river of North America, which runs into the Kanhawa, in the ſtate of Virginia. *Long.* 81. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Elkarrie, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: twenty-four miles NE. Abu-Ariſch.

Elkaſſaren, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: eight miles E. Chamir.

Elkatta, a town of Egypt: fourteen miles NW. Cairo.

Elkton, a town of America, in the ſtate of Maryland, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, near the head of Cheſapeak bay, well ſituated for trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Philadelphia.

Elkwear, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol. *Long.* 81. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Ellar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: twelve miles SSE. Dillenburg.

Elledat, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: twelve miles S. Candy.

Elleholm, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Blekingen, on the Baltic: eight miles W. Carlſcron.

Ellen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: four miles SE. Juliers.

Ellenbogen, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: ſeventeen miles SSE. Bregentz.

Ellenhofen, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: fourteen miles ENE. Bregentz.

Ellerena, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Zacatecas: twenty-five miles W. Zacatecas.

Ellerena, or *Elerena*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, belonging to the knights of the order of St. Jago, by

whom it was founded: fifty-five miles N. Seville, and fifty-two W. Cordova. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Ellesmere, a town of England, in the county of Salop, near a lake famous for fish; with a weekly market on Tuesday: sixteen miles N. Shrewsbury, and 176 NW. London.

Ellfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: two miles S. Auerbach.

Ellichpour, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Berar, subject to the Nizam. It was formerly the capital of Berar: 144 miles NE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Ellore, one of the northern circars of Hindoostan, situated to the north-east of Condapilly, and north-west of the Bay of Bengal.

Ellore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, thirty-two miles N. Masulipatam. *Long.* 81. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 43. N.

Elm, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Glaris: six miles S. Glaris.

Elma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Petchora, at Elma.

Elma, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the conflux of the Elma and the Petchora: 312 miles E. Archangel.

Elmahad, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: eight miles NNW. Zebid.

Elmedea, or *Elmadia*, or *El Medea*, called likewise *Africa*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tunis; formerly a place of great strength and importance; but the harbour is now ruined and choked up: six leagues N. Cape Oudia.

Elmedine, or *Almedine*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the edge of mount Atlas.

Elmedine, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the sea coast.

Elmen, or *Alt Salza*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the principality of Magdeburg: ten miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Elmenau, see *Ilmenau*.

Elmeshorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: eighteen miles NW. Hamburg.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle, or district, within the circle of Saatz, called the *Circle of Elnbogen*, or *Loket*; situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra: sixty-two miles W. Prague, and thirty-two SW. Saatz.

Elne, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perpignan; formerly the see of a bishop, suffragan of Narbonne. It suffered very much in the civil wars, during the reign of Louis XI, in the 17th century: two leagues and a half SSE. Perpignan.

Elne, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Irish Sea: four miles N. Workington.

Elnia, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk: thirty-two miles ESE. Smolensk. *Long.* 51. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Aurungabad; celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock: thirteen miles N. Aurungabad.

Elotz, a town of Russia, in the government of Orlov: 112 miles ENE. Orel. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Elovka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: sixteen miles WNW. Tomsk.

Eloyes, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remiremont: two leagues and a half SE. Epinal.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon; the see of a bishop, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, in the fifth century; the cathedral is the parish church, neither large nor elegant; the bishop's palace is near the town: eight miles N. Boyle, and sixteen N. Roscommon.

Elrich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenburg; formerly the capital of the county. Here are some considerable manufactures: six miles NW. Nordhausen.

Els, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: thirty-two miles W. Olmutz, and twenty-four NNW. Brunn.

Elsa, a river of Tuscany, which runs into the Arno, about a mile west from Empoli.

Else, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Oderberg.

Elsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: two miles WNW. Paderborn.

Elsfleth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg; at the conflux of the Hunte and the Weser, whose toll amounts to 30,000 rixdollars a year: seventeen miles NE. Oldenburg.

Elsgau, a part of the bishopric of Bâle, which lies between the mountains and the Larg, comprehending the town and bailiwic of Porentrui, and twenty parishes.

Elsinburg, see *Helsingborg*.

Elsinore, see *Helsingoer*.

Elsnabben, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, on the coast of the Baltic: thirty-two miles ENE. Nikioping.

Elster, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: six miles E. Wittenberg.

Elster

Elſter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which paſſes by Adorf, Oelſnitz, Plauen, Zeitz, Pegau, Leipſic, &c. and joins the Sala, about five miles from Halle.

Elſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of the Vogtland: ten miles S. Oelſnitz.

Elſter (Schwartz), or *Black Elſter*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes about ten miles eaſt from Stolpenin, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen, and runs into the Elbe, ſix miles E. Wittenberg.

Elſterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: fifteen miles SW. Zwickau.

Elſterwerda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſeventeen miles N. Meiſſen, and twenty-ſix NNW. Dreſden.

Elſtra, a town of Luſatia: two miles S. Camenz.

Elten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: five miles N. Cleves.

Elterlein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: two miles ENE. Grunkayn.

Eltham, a town of England, in the county of Kent, where king Edward I built a palace, of which hardly any thing remains, and Edward II chiefly reſided. It has a weekly market on Monday: eight miles ESE. London.

Eltman, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: eight miles WNW. Bamberg, and forty ENE. Wurzburg.

Elvas, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of Evora, ſaid to have been founded by the Gauls, in the year of the world 3009. It contains, beſides the cathedral, three pariſh churches, two hoſpitals, and ſeven convents. The Spaniards beſieged it in the year 1659; and the French and Spaniards in the year 1706, without ſucceſs. The town and environs contained 12,400 ſouls; near it is a fortreſs, called the *Lippe*, built in the year 1764, under the direction of count Erneſt de Schomberg Lippe. An academy was founded here in the year 1733: 104 miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Elven, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: two leagues and a half NE. Vannes.

Elvo, a river of Italy, which runs into the Seſia, two miles N. Vercelle.

Elwad-ad, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: thirty miles SSE Chamir.

Elwangen, a principality of Germany, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Swabia. It was firſt a Benedictine convent, founded in the year 764, afterwards became an abby; and, in the year 1461, ſecularized into a provoſtſhip and principality; and is protected by the duke of Wurtemburg. It pays eighty florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 175 rixdollars and ſeventy-eight kruitzers. The prince has a regency, an eccleſiaſtical council, and a chamber of finances.

Elwangen, a town of Germany, and in a principality of the ſame name, on the river Jaxt: thirty-two miles N. Ulm, and forty-two NNW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Elwy, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, near St. Aſaph.

Ely, a city of England, in the county of Cambridge, ſituated on the Ouſe, in a fenny country, called *The Iſle of Ely*, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1107, in the favour of Hervey, removed from Bangor. The biſhop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is ſovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all cauſes within the iſle, holds aſſizes, gaol delivery, and quarter ſeſſions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of proceſs, and his cuſtos rotulorum. Here was an abby of nuns in the ſeventh century, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in the year 868. In the year 970, an abby of monks was founded, which, in 1413, was mitred, and continued till the diſſolution, when it was valued at 1084l. The number of inhabitants is about 2500. The market is on Saturday: ſeventeen miles N. Cambridge, and ſixty-nine N. London.

Elys Bay, a bay of the iſland of Antigua, on the north coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Beggar's Point.

Elze, or *Eltz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Saale: nine miles SW. Hildeſheim.

Embab, a town of Egypt: two miles W. Cairo.

Embar, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Embaul, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Damel. *Long.* 15. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Embliceim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: ten miles NNW. Nienhus.

Emboli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: a colony from Athens. It is called by the Chriſtians *Chriſtopolis*, but is little better than a heap of ruins; forty-eight miles E. Saloniki.

Emboul, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Embrhubren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ten miles NNW. Rheine.

Embrun, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance; before the revolution, the ſee of an archbiſhop, containing five pariſhes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken in the year 1692, by Victor Amadeus II, king of Sardinia, but abandoned ſoon after; and a little time after, Louis XIV built Mount Dauphin, to prevent the like circumſtance another time: ſix leagues E. Gap. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Embs, or *Ems*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Embs, or Hohenembs, near which are ſome baths impregnated with ſulphur: ten miles S. Bregentz.

Embs, or *Hohenembs*, a ſmall county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſouth of the county of Bregentz, and the lake of Conſtance, about ten miles long, and five broad, erected into a county by Charles V, and now belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. Its Roman month is twenty florins, and tax ſixty rixdollars.

Emden, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Eaſt Friſeland, on the eaſt ſide of the Embs, near the mouth; large, ſtrong, and commercial, divided into Old and New Town, with two fauxbourgs. It contains three churches for Calviniſts, beſides places of worſhip for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites and Jews. It is a free port. The right of protection has been purchaſed by the king of Pruſſia of the Dutch. Its territory includes ſeveral towns and villages. *Long.* 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Emgiagen, a town and fortreſs of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

Emerſtoff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ſixteen miles above Crems.

Emer-Yapar, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeventeen miles from Cha-tcheou.

Emeſa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſcus: twenty-five miles S. Hama.

Emetz, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk: twenty-eight miles W. Iſchim.

Emillegue, one of the Pelew iſlands.

Emir-bacha, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eighty miles W. Tocat.

Emly, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary; the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been founded ſo early as the fifth century; and afterwards erected into an archbiſhopric. In the year 1568, it was united to Caſhel, in which ſtate it ſtill continues: fifteen miles W. Caſhel.

Emme, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near Entlibuch, in the canton of Lucern, and runs into the Aar at Biberiſch, in the canton of Soleure, through a fertile vally, called *Emmenthal*.

Emmelwort, a town in the north part of the iſland of Schockland, in the Zuyder Sea: ten miles E. Vollenhove.

Emmendingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, on the Enz: ſeven miles N. Fryburg, and nineteen SSE. Straſburg.

Emmerich, or *Embrich*, or *Emmerick*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſurrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1247. It contains four churches for Lutherans, Calviniſts, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, one each; the Roman Catholics have four convents. It has a voice and ſeat at the provincial aſſemblies. It was taken by the French in the year 1672, and reſtored to the elector of Brandenburg, in the year 1673: ſix miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Emoui, or *Hia-men*, an iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of China, in the province of Fo-kien, about fifteen miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of veſſels, with ſufficient depth of water; where the emperor keeps a garriſon of ſeveral thouſand men. In the beginning of this century it was frequented by European veſſels for trade, but is now neglected for Canton. *Long.* 1. 52. E. Peking. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Empoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on the Arno: fifteen miles W. Florence.

Empus, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: five miles NW. Draguignan.

Ems, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: ſeven miles ESE. Coblentz.

Ems, or *Emer*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the biſhopric of Paderborn, paſſes through the biſhopric of Munſter and Eaſt Friesland, and runs into the German Ocean, a little below Emden.

Emſbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahne, three miles E. from Limburg, in the electorate of Treves.

Emungs, one of the Pelew iſlands.

Enaby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-five miles S. Linkioping.

Enarea, a province of Abyſſinia, conquered by the troops of the Negus, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the empire.

Enba, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the

the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 71. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Enbar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: forty miles W. Bagdad.

Enceada da Bela, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea: thirty miles S. Cape Guardafu.

Enochenreuth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty-ſix miles ENE. Bamberg.

Enckhuſen, a ſeaport town of Holland, on the coaſt of the Zuyder Sea, which encompaſſes two-thirds of it, and forms it into a peninſula; it takes its name from two words which ſignify *ſome houſes*, conſiſting originally of only a few fiſhermens' huts. William, comte of Holland, gave it the privileges of a town, and ſurrounded it with walls, in 1355; before that time it had been burnt down by John d'Arkel and Nicholas de Putten, in the year 1292. In 1514, an inundation deſtroyed part of the ramparts and ſome houſes. In the year 1517, the Gueldrians, who were at war with the Hollanders, attempted to take it by ſurpriſe, but the ſudden ebbing of the tide fruſtrated their deſign. It had formerly a good harbour, large, commodious, and much frequented. In 1394, Albert, comte of Holland, deſirous to paſs over to Frieſland with his army, aſſembled here 3000 veſſels; Charles V, and his ſon Philip, embarked from hence to Spain, and all their ſhips were kept in this port, but the harbour is now too much obſtructed by ſand to permit very large veſſels to enter with convenience: it is however a port of good trade, particularly in ſalt fiſh. The ſtreets are clean, with a great number of canals, the houſes handſome, and the public buildings good, eſpecially the town-houſe, which is embelliſhed with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amſterdam. The three towns Enckhuſen, Hoorn, and Medemblic, have the privilege of coining money each ſeven years alternately: twenty-eight miles NNE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Enckendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles SE. Rendſburg.

Ende, one of the ſmaller Molucca iſlands. *Long.* 120. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Endeavour Straits, a narrow ſea, between New Guinea and New Holland.

Endeavour River, a river on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for veſſels to ſail more than a mile above the bar. *Long.* 145. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 26. S.

Endelave, a ſmall iſland of Denmark: eight miles N. Funen.

Endena, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: ſeven miles N. Bergamo.

Ender, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: twelve miles NE. Bergamo.

Ender, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall brooks, which runs into the Garry, ſeven miles W. Blair Athol, in Perthſhire.

Enderſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: three miles and a half S. Ziegenhals.

Enderſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: three miles and a half SW. Grotkau.

Endian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 150 miles SSE. Suſa.

Endingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: ſeven miles NW. Friburg.

Endſchutz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: four miles ENE. Weyda.

Enenda, a town of Switſerland, in the canton of Glaris: two miles E. Glaris.

Enfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirteen miles SSE. Springfield.

Enfield, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, with a ſmall weekly market on Saturday: twelve miles N. London.

Engadina, a diſtrict of the country of the Griſons, in a vally on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyroleſe, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into two communities; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at four thouſand, four or five hundred of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces paſture, but not ſufficient corn for the wants of the people: Zutz is eſteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina is divided into three communities; the ſoil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things neceſſary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place.

Enganno, or *Deceit Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, a little diſtant from the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 9. S.

Engelach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: fifteen miles SW. Alfeld.

Engelberg, an abby of Switſerland, in the canton of Underwald, in a vally ſurrounded with lofty mountains. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald are its protectors: five miles ESE. Saxlen.

Engelbrechts, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NNW. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Engelhartzel, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles E. Paſſau.

Engelhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: two miles ESE. Carlſbad.

Engelholm, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the eaſt ſide of the Categat, in a conſiderable bay, with good anchorage: thirty-ſix miles

N.

N. Lund, and forty-five W. Chriſtianſtadt. *Long.* 12. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

Engelſberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Appau: five miles NNW. Freudenthal.

Engelſburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: twelve miles NE. Culm.

Engelſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ten miles NNE. Krottau.

Engelſtein, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: forty-eight miles SE. Konigſberg.

Engelſtetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria; twenty-three miles E. Vienna.

Engen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Stuhlingen: twelve miles NNE. Schaffhauſen, and twenty-one NNW. Conſtance.

Engenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: thirteen miles E. Nuremberg.

Enger, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: three miles W. Hervorden.

Enger See, a lake of Carinthia, ten miles NNW. Feltkirchen.

Engerſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SW. Ziſterſdorf.

Enghien, or *Enghuien*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut: eight miles ENE. Ath, and thirty NNE. Valenciennes.

Engia, an iſland near the coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name; anciently called *Egina*, *Oenone*, and *Myrmidonia*, which laſt name it obtained from the activity and induſtry of the inhabitants, compared to ants: about ten leagues in circumference; but rendered by rocks nearly inacceſſible, except on the north-weſt. It has no harbours. It has one town which contains about 800 houſes, and in it are ſeen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and of another dedicated to Jupiter: twenty-five miles SSW. Athens. *Long.* 41. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Engia, a gulf on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of European Turkey, ſo called from the iſland ſituated in it, about ſixty miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and twenty-five wide at the mouth.

England, a country of Europe, which forms the principal part of the kingdom and iſland of Great Britain; bounded on the north by Scotland, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Iriſh Sea. It extends from 50. to 55. 40. north latitude, and from 1. 50. eaſt, to 6. weſt longitude from Greenwich. The origin of the name is by many writers derived from a colony of Saxons, who arrived in this country from Anglen, or Angelen, a ſmall country of Denmark; however this is at beſt doubtful. To the Romans it was known by the name of *Britain*. Cæſar ſeems to have had no other motive than glory in his conqueſt of Britain; and after all, the Roman power was circumſcribed within very narrow limits till the time of Claudius, and even under him the ſubmiſſion was imperfect; that glory was reſerved for Julius Agricola, by whoſe talents and virtue Britain became a Roman province: in exchange for liberty and independance, the Britons gained urbanity and civilization; they acquired the manners, the language, the arts and ſciences of the Romans; and, ſecured by fortications which Agricola had erected, againſt the incurſions of their northern neighbours, lived a long time in undiſturbed quiet, without thinking of the liberty they had loſt. In the decline of the Roman empire, Britain was neglected; and, in the beginning of the fifth century, the Picts and Scots broke through the wall of Agricola, which had been ſtrengthened by Severus, and invaded the country of the Britons, who implored ſuccours from the celebrated Aetius, but in vain; reduced to deſpair, they abandoned their homes, and ſought refuge in the foreſts. Vortigern, one of their princes, perſuaded them to ſeek ſuccours from Germany; and the Saxons, who inhabited the ſea coaſts from Sleſwick to the mouth of the Rhine, ſeized this occaſion of penetrating into Great Britain. Hengiſt and Horſa arrived with troops in three veſſels, attacked the Picts and Scots, and formed a ſettlement for themſelves. They were joined by others of their countrymen, but not without oppoſition on the part of the Britons, under ſeveral warlike princes; but all reſiſtance was in vain, many of them left the iſland, and fled into Armorica, afterwards called *Bretagne*. Hengiſt founded the kingdom of Kent. This conqueſt brought new colonies from Germany; the Angles joined the Saxons. They had the ſame language, the ſame cuſtom, and moſt probably the ſame origin. Common intereſt united them againſt the ancient inhabitants, who, after many defeats, ſought refuge in the mountains of Cornwall and Wales. In the year 477, Ella arrived with troops from Germany, and founded the kingdom of Suſſex. Cerdick, another Saxon leader, found more reſiſtance; the brave prince Arthur obtained ſeveral victories over him, but could not prevent his founding, with his ſon Kenrick, the kingdom of Weſſex, compriſing Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Berkſhire, and the Iſle of Wight. The kingdoms of Eaſt Anglia, Mercia, and Eſſex, were formed nearly about the ſame time; that of Northumberland was

founded till the year 547. Thus rose the Heptarchy, or seven Saxon kingdoms established in Great Britain. All these were united in the person of Egbert, a warlike king of Wessex, in the year 827. The Danes had before began their invasions and piracies both on the coasts of France and England; in the reign of Egbert, they renewed their incursions, made an alliance with the Britons of Cornwall, and advanced into Devonshire. Egbert defeated them, but died too soon to secure the kingdom from farther encroachments. They took advantage of the weakness of his successor; they sailed up the Thames in a fleet of 350 sail, seized on the Isle of Thanet, set fire to London and Canterbury, and penetrated into Surry. Ethelwolf marched against them, in person, but could not stop their ravages. During the reign of Alfred, the Danes were reduced to obedience, and confined to East Anglia and Northumberland. Under the successors of Alfred, they made several fresh attempts: a great number of them had at different times taken up their abode in different parts of the kingdom, and peace had frequently been purchased for large sums of money. In the year 1002, Ethelred, at that time king, formed the inhuman resolution of massacring every Dane in his dominions, which was put into execution on the 15th of November, the festival of St. Brice, the day in which the Danes usually bathed themselves. They were slaughtered without distinction of age or sex. The sister of the king of Denmark suffered with the rest, after having beheld the murder of her husband and her children. The Danes, who were now roused by revenge as well as avarice, brought fresh troops into the kingdom, led by their king Sweyn: the English made preparations for resistance, but in vain; Ethelred was obliged to fly from his country into Normandy, whilst Sweyn assumed the crown. This, however, he did not long enjoy, for he died six weeks after. Ethelred returned, and, at his death, was succeeded by his son Edmund; but the Danish party was now so great that, after several battles, the kingdom was divided between Edmund and Canute, the son of Sweyn, who, on the death of Edmund, which happened soon after, usurped the whole. The Danish tyranny lasted not long. It began with Canute, in 1017, and ended with Hardicanute, or Canute II, in 1040. The Saxon race was then restored in the person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor. Harold, son of earl Godwin, held the crown after him only a few months, from January to October, 1066, when the battle of Hastings was fought, and Harold lost his crown and life, to William the Norman, surnamed the Conqueror. This seems the æra from which to date a regular descent of English kings. William I was the illegitimate son of the duke of Normandy. He took advantage of his success, and went directly to London, where he was met by some of the nobility and principal clergy, and crowned at the abby of Westminster. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion of his eldest son in Normandy, and several commotions in England; nevertheless, at his death, in 1087, he left the crown firmly secured to his second son. William II, surnamed Rufus, was killed by an arrow, shot inadvertantly, as he was hunting in New Forest, in the year 1100. His youngest brother, Henry I, surnamed Beauclerc, seized on the crown in the absence of the elder, Robert, who was at that time in Palestine on a crusade, and on his return was put into prison, where he was kept the remainder of his life. Henry died in the year 1135. He left the crown to his daughter Matilda, who had first been the wife of Henry IV, emperor of Germany, and afterwards of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou; and to her son by the latter: notwithstanding this, Stephen, earl of Blois, son of Adela, a younger daughter of William the First, laid claim to the crown, and in spite of the pretensions of Matilda and her son, was finally successful. The contest was long and bloody; but at length it was agreed, that Stephen should remain in possession of the crown to his death, when prince Henry was to succeed him. Stephen died in 1154, when Henry II, surnamed Plantagenet, took possession of the crown without opposition. The crown from him descended in a direct line to Richard II, who was deposed, in 1399, by the artifices of the duke of Lancaster, who soon after became king, under the name of Henry IV. He was succeeded by his son and grandson. Another branch of the Plantagenets, called the house of York, then seized the crown. Dreadful was the contest between the two houses of York and Lancaster for thirty years, in which above 100,000 Englishmen lost their lives, and ended with the death of Richard III, the last of the Plantagenets, in 1485; when Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, was made king. The line of Tudor ended in Elizabeth, in 1603. James VI, king of Scotland, of the name of Stuart, came peaceably to the crown, as a descendent of Henry VII. His son, Charles, who succeeded him, was beheaded, in the year 1649. A commonwealth and the protectorate of Cromwell continued till the year 1660; when the regal state was restored in the person of Charles II. In the year 1688, James II, after some violent disputes with the parliament, withdrew to France. The throne was declared vacant, and the prince of Orange, who had married his daughter, was

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by a convention proclaimed king, by the name of William III. At the death of William, in 1701, Anne, the other daughter of James II, ſucceeded. In her ended the Stuart line. By an act of ſucceſſion, paſſed in the reign of king William III, the crown was entailed on the elector of Hanover, as deſcendant from the princeſs Sophia, granddaughter of James I. George I, was proclaimed king, in the year 1714, immediately on the death of queen Anne. Two unſucceſsful attempts were made to reinſtate the Stuart family, in the years 1715 and 1745. The male line of that family is now extinct, ſo that there is no oppoſition to the preſent family on the throne. England is divided into forty ſhires, or counties, viz. Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Cheſhire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Durham, Eſſex, Glouceſterſhire, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Hertfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Kent, Lancaſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Middleſex, Monmouthſhire, Norfolk, Northamptonſhire, Northumberland, Nottinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Rutlandſhire, Shropſhire, Somerſetſhire, Staffordſhire, Suffolk, Surry, Suſſex, Warwickſhire, Weſtmoreland, Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Yorkſhire; all of theſe, as well as their principal towns and rivers, are ſpoken of in this Work at large. The government, or at leaſt the execution of the government, is veſted in the king, whoſe power is circumſcribed by the laws of the land, which laws are made by the repreſentatives of the people aſſembled in parliament, agreed to by the nobles, and confirmed by the king. All public or private wrongs, or diſputes, are referred to a jury of twelve men, who are ſworn to do juſtice between the parties concerned, and for this purpoſe aſſizes are held in different parts of the kingdom, where men learned in the law ſit as judges twice every year, with others alſo, who attend, not as judges, but as counſellors to plead for each party. Theſe are called circuits, and two judges generally attend in each. The religion of England was Chriſtianity, according to the rites of the church of Rome, till the reign of Henry VIII, who threw off the ſupremacy of the pope, and made himſelf be acknowledged the head of the church; and, in the year 1562, the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbiſhops and biſhops, were publiſhed by queen Elizabeth. England contains two archbiſhops, and twenty-four biſhops, who are peers of the realm, and all appointed by the king; beſides the ſee of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as deſcendants from the lords of Man, but not being a peer of England, he has no ſeat in parliament. The nobility of England are created by the king, and form a diſtinct branch of the legiſlature; their conſent is neceſſary to the formation of every law, with a power to reject or alter any bill, except a money bill, which has paſſed the houſe of commons; a majority of votes determines, and an abſent peer can vote by proxy. Every nobleman accuſed of any crime muſt be judged by his peers. The houſe of commons conſiſts of 558 members, choſen by the counties, cities, and towns of England, Scotland, and Wales; of which 489 are choſen for England, twenty-four for Wales, and forty-five for Scotland. Theſe are the repreſentatives of the people at large, who are bound by every tie of honour and good faith to do the beſt they can for the people whom they repreſent. The ſtanding army of Great Britain is very large. In the year 1792, the eſtabliſhment conſiſted of ſeven regiments of dragoon guards, nineteen regiments of dragoons, three regiments of foot guards, and ſeventy-ſeven regiments of foot, beſides marines and artillery. Since the breaking out of the French war, the number of regiments has been increaſed. The navy of England is, perhaps, the largeſt and beſt appointed of any in Europe; the number of ſeamen in time of peace is calculated at rather more than 14,000; the number in time of war muſt depend on circumſtances. In the American war they were more than 100,000. The continual wars in which this country has been engaged have encreaſed the expences of the nation ſo much, that the actual debt amounts to at leaſt 350 millions ſterling, to pay the annual intereſt of which it has been neceſſary to lay on heavy taxes. The militia of the kingdom are regiments of men raiſed in each county by ballot for the internal defence of the kingdom, which they are never to leave without their own conſent. The climate is healthy, though uncertain; frequent changes happen in the weather, and thoſe ſudden and unexpected, which render the harveſts, eſpecially in the northern counties, precarious: yet very rarely does it happen but with care and attention the induſtrious huſbandman will be rewarded by a profitable crop, and harveſt well ſecured. The ſoil of England is various, and differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by ſome thought equal to the greater part of the German wines; other fruits have been introduced, for native fruits are few, and thoſe not good; plumbs, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are by the care and ſkill of the Engliſh gardeners raiſed in the greateſt plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewiſe the beech; the elm moſt

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probably is an exotic; but there are few plants in any part of the known world but what are introduced either into the plantation, the nurſery, or the green-houſe, in England. Among the wild animals formerly were wolves, bears, foxes, deer, badgers, &c. The two firſt have been totally deſtroyed, the others yet remain. Among the domeſtic animals are cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, ſlate, &c. The manufactures are various and extenſive in every article made of wool, cotton, flax, ſilk, iron, ſteel, &c. Many villages and towns are employed in providing for the demands of merchants to almoſt every quarter of the globe. Rich commercial companies are eſtabliſhed, who, as well as individual merchants, export the manufactures of this country, and import others in their room. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Medway, the Humber, the Merſey, and the Tamer. London is the capital: the next towns in point of commercial importance are Briſtol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbiſhops' ſees; Oxford and Cambridge are univerſities. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated by ſome at 7,000,000, by others at only 5,000,000; a ſtrange difference, but both muſt be uncertain.

England (New). That part of the United States of America which lies to the eaſt of New York, is known by the general name of *New England*, formerly called *New England Colonies*, and now *The States of New England*, being divided into five ſtates, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont, to which might be added a ſixth, called *Main*, for though at preſent united with Maſſachuſett, from its increaſing population, the time of its being erected into a ſeparate ſtate is not far diſtant. New England is the moſt populous part of the United States, and could on any great and ſudden emergency furniſh an army of 165,000 men, who from their earlieſt youth have been trained to the uſe of arms; the greater part of theſe are farmers and owners of land. The inhabitants of New England are moſtly deſcended from the natives of England, and they univerſally ſpeak the Engliſh language. Learning is here more generally diffuſed among the people than in any other country, from ſchools in every townſhip. One great characteriſtic of the New Englanders is their enthuſiaſtic love of liberty; they are generally tall and well made; they are frugal, induſtrious, ſober, and temperate. A law, which is the ſame in all the New England ſtates, divides the poſſeſſions of the father equally among the children, with the exception only of a double portion to the eldeſt. New England may be called a nurſery of men. The ſtate of Vermont has riſen in a ſmall time, and thouſands of the inhabitants emigrate every year into every ſtate and conſiderable town of the union. New England owes its firſt ſettlement to the Puritans, who were driven from Europe, by religious perſecution, about the beginning of the 17th century. The principal exports of New England are mackarel, ſalmon, cod, and other fiſh; whale-oil and whale-bone, timber, maſts, boards, ſtaves, hoops and ſhingles; horſes, mules, ſalted beef, pork, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, flax-ſeed, apples, cyder, corn, butter, and cheeſe. The ſoil is different, and the productions vary likewiſe; on the beſt lands walnut and cheſnut-trees abound, on the next beſt lands grow oaks and beech, while upon poorer ſoils are found firs, pitch pines, &c. Other trees and plants are the maple, red flowering maple, elm, ſaſſafras, locuſt, tulip-tree, cherry, mulberry, pear, &c. Among the fruits which grow wild are ſeveral ſorts of grapes, which are ſmall, ſour, and thick ſkinned. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, hemp, flax, French wheat, peas, beans, &c. The fruits produced from culture are apples in the greateſt plenty, pears, quinces, peaches, plumbs, apricots, cherries, gooſberries, ſtrawberries, &c. The inhabitants of New England have founded colleges, which flouriſh more than any others in the United States; they are fond of learning the arts, and cultivate them with ſucceſs. New England breeds ſome of the fineſt cattle in America, for which the extenſive vallies between the hills and on the ſides of the innumerable rivers and brooks are well ſuited. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobſcot, Piſcataqua, and Saco.

Engleſqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: fifteen miles SW. Arques.

Engliſh Cove, a harbour or bay, on the coaſt of New Ireland, about three or four miles from Cape St. George.

Engliſh Harbour, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the eaſt of Falmouth Harbour.

Engliſh Point, a cape in the river St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Canada. *Long.* 61. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 40 N.

Engliſh Reach, a reach in the Straits of Magellan, about three leagues over, between Cape Gallant and Cape Holland.

Engliſh Road, a road in the iſland of Eooa, or Middleburg, in the South Pacific Ocean, with twenty-five fathoms water. *Long* 174. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 20. S.

Engliſh

Engliſh Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: ſix miles NE. Philadelphia.

Englſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Zwetl.

Angueleguingit, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, not far from Mogador.

Enhallow, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Rowſa and Pamona.

Eniſei, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the borders of Chineſe Tartary, and taking a northern courſe, runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 100. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

Eniſeiſk, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the river Eniſei; large, populous, and fortified with an extenſive juriſdiction, which pays annually a tribute in ſkins to the crown of Ruſſia: 400 miles ENE. Kolivan, 1692 ENE. Aſtrachan, and 2293 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 109. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 16. N.

Enix, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: eight miles W. Almeria.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, on the north ſide of the Mœler lake, in the province of Upland: twenty-one miles SW. Upſal.

Enkirch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: three miles N. Traarbach.

Enkuſen, a town of the iſland of Borneo.

Ennebacka, a town of Norway: twenty-ſix miles SE. Chriſtiania.

Ennel Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: two miles S. Mullengar.

Ennezat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: one league and a half E. Riom.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, large and populous, ſituated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventeen miles NW. Limerick. *Long.* 8. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 49. N.

Enniſcorthy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford; where is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and ſome conſiderable iron works. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ten miles N. Wexford, and twenty-ſeven NE. Waterford.

Enniſkillen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, ſituated on an iſland in the river Erne, between the two parts of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture flouriſhes, and produces its principal wealth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty-three miles W. Armagh, and forty-one S. Londonderry.

Enns, ſee *Ens*.

Eno, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: twenty-eight miles NW. Gallipoli.

Enochs, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 145 miles WSW. Virginia.

Enola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: four miles N. Fundi.

Enomtekis, a town of Swediſh Lapland: 150 miles N. Tornea.

Enotaevſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: ſeventy-two miles NNE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 64. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Ens, a river of Germany, which riſes about four miles W. Radſtadt, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and runs into the Danube at Enns, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Ens, or *Enns*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube; founded about the year 900; ſituated on an eminence, well built, and ſtrongly fortified; containing a convent, an arſenal, and two caſtles, one of which is ſurrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Enſburg*: forty-two miles ESE. Paſſau, and eighty W. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Ens, a town in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Schokland, in the Zuyder Sea: ten miles NW. Campen.

Enſene, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: 120 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

Enſchede, a town of the United Dutch States in Overiſſel: five miles S. from Oldezeel.

Enſisheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: four leagues S. Colmar.

Enſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: twenty-two miles N. Ratiſbon.

Entlibuch, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern; the principal place of a bailiwic, about nine leagues long, and ſix wide: which applied to the Swiſs to be relieved from the oppreſſions of its lords in the year 1386: twelve miles W. Lucern.

Entracque, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Geſſo: five miles SSE. Demont.

Entraigues, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: ſix leagues N. Rhodez.

Entraigues, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: twenty miles SE. Grenoble.

Entrains, a town of France, in the depart-

ment

ment of Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clamecy: three leagues and a half W. Clamecy.

Entre Ambos os Rios, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: eight miles SSW. Amarante.

Entre Duero e Minho, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Galicia, a province of Spain, on the east by the province of Tra-los-Montes and Spain, on the south by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the river Duero, and on the west by the Atlantic. It takes its name from its situation between the rivers Duero and Minho, the latter of which waters part of its northern borders, as the former bounds the south; about sixty miles from north to south, and thirty-five from east to west. The soil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of sheep, and plenty of game and fish. It is divided into six jurisdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 parishes, 1130 convents, and 504,000 inhabitants; it has several seaports situated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. The principal towns are Braga, Porto, Viana, Guimaraens, Amarante, Moncao, Ponte de Lima; the principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Cavado, Tamega, and Duero.

Entrecasteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols: ten miles E. Barjols.

Entrevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castellane, on the Var; built near the ruins of the ancient Glandeves: five leagues NE. Castellane.

Entry Island, one of the Magdalen islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Entzersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles S. Laab.

Entzersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, near the conflux of the rivers Restinpach and Reisenpach: ten miles WNW. Bruck.

Entzersdorff in Langenthal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles SE. Corn Neuburg.

Entzersdorff, or *Statt Entzersdorff*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the north side of the Danube, with a castle surrounded with towers and ditches, belonging to the bishop of Freysingen: twenty-four miles W. Presburg, and nine E. Vienna.

Envermeu, or *Envermeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe: eight miles E. Dieppe.

Enz, a river of Germany, which rises about ten miles W. Altenstadt, in the circle of Swabia, passes by Wildbad, Neuenburg, Pforzheim, &c. and joins the Neckar at Besligheim, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Enzig, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twelve miles WSW. Dramberg.

Enzowan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: four miles E. Leitmeritz.

Eo, or *Miranda*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates the province of Asturias from Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, a little to the north of Rivadeo.

Eooa, see *Eacoowe*.

Epaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five miles S. Pont-Audemer.

Epee, a port of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Eperies, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its mines of salt. It was taken by the malcontents, in 1682, and retaken by general Schultz, in 1685; twenty miles N. Caschau.

Eperieque, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: two leagues NW. St. Omer.

Epernay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth. It was taken by Henry IV, in the year 1592; when the mareschal de Biron was killed while the king leaned on his shoulder: four leagues and a half S. Reims, and five and a half W. Châlons-sur-Marne.

Epernon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres: four leagues NE. Chartres.

Ephremov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula: thirty-six miles SE. Tula.

Ephremovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav: 108 miles NE. Ekaterinoslav.

Epiez, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaugency: twelve miles W. Orleans.

Epila, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca: seventeen miles W. Saragossa.

Epinal, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Vosges, on the Moselle; formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorrain, and taken by the troops of Louis XIV, under the command of mareschal Crequi, and soon after dismantled: forty-eight posts and three quarters ESE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Epinay, a town of France: two leagues N. Paris.

Epineu-le-Chevreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sillé: twelve miles W. Le Mans.

Epineul, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnerre: one mile and a half N. Tonnerre.

Epinoi, a town of France, in the department of the North: seven miles S. Lille.

Epiphan, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula: forty miles E. Tula.

Epire, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, and included in that country, of which it forms the southern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

Epoisse, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur-en-Auxois: seven miles W. Semur.

Epping, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a market on Thursday for cattle, and another on Friday for provisions: noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood: seventeen miles NNE. London.

Epping, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles S. Aigen.

Epping, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire: fifteen miles W. Portsmouth.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Elsatz: ten miles W. Heilbron, and eighteen SSE. Heidelberg.

Episcopia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: nineteen miles SW. Tursi.

Epsom, a town of England, in the county of Surry; celebrated for a medical spring of a purgative quality: and downs, on which are horse-races annually. Near it king Henry VIII built a magnificent palace, called *Nonsuch*. It has a market on Friday: fourteen miles and a half S. London.

Epstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigstein: nine miles NNE. Mentz.

Epte, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Vernon.

Epworth, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the Isle of Axholm, with a weekly market on Thursday. Its principal trade is a manufacture of sacking: eleven miles N. Gainsborough, and 166 N. London.

Equea, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Era, a river of Tuscany, which runs into the Arno, fourteen miles above Pisa.

Erang, a town of the island of Ceram.

Eresmus, a mountain of the island of Ceylon: thirty miles NW. Trincomaly.

Eravinskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch: eighty miles SSE. Barguzinsk. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Erbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Rhine: eleven miles W. Mentz.

Erbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name: twenty miles NE. Manheim, and sixteen NNE. Heidelberg.

Erbach (County of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, about seven leagues long, and six wide: the soil is mountainous, but produces enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The inhabitants make a large quantity of pot-ash, and feed a great number of cattle: it contains mines of lead, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 23,000 or 24,000, who are chiefly Lutherans. The articles of commerce which they export are spelt, oats, wheat, cattle, wood, pot-ash, honey, wax, iron, and charcoal. The counts are hereditary cup-bearers to the elector palatine. The assessment for the Roman month is forty florins, and the tax for the chamber at Wetzlar twenty-seven rixdollars.

Erbat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: fifty-eight miles SE. Diarbek.

Erbaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-six miles WSW. Degnizlu.

Erblspach, or *Erwolispach*, or *Erlsbach*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: twelve miles WNW. Dingelfingen, and thirty-four ESE. Ingoldstadt.

Ercé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain: five miles E. Bain.

Erchee, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: sixty miles ENE. Tauris.

Erdeni-tchao, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths: 680 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Erder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe: twelve miles NNE. Lemgow.

Erdmansdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles E. Chemnitz.

Eregem, a town of Flanders: ten miles SW. Bruges.

Erekli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: sixty miles E. Cogni.

Eremegike, a town of Asia, in Thibet: twenty-five miles S. Tourfan.

Eres, or *Eris*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the borders of Armenia; falling to decay: eighty miles SW. Derbend, and 120 SE. Teflis.

Eresma, a river of Spain, which runs into the

the Duero, between Simancas and Tordefillas.

Erfa, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-five miles NNW. Baſtia.

Erfurt, or *Erfort*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, founded in the fifth century; belonging to the elector of Mentz, who governs it by a ſtadtholder. It has an eccleſiaſtical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals may be made to the elector. The municipality is compoſed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous, the buildings in general in the Gothic ſtyle; ſituated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by two caſtles, with a garriſon of imperial and electoral troops. It contains, beſides a college, a mitred abby, and ſeven others, four pariſh churches and three chapels for the Roman Catholics, and eleven churches for Lutherans, and an academy inſtituted for uſeful ſcience; a well furniſhed library, in which are ſeveral manuſcript Bibles in the Hebrew characters; and an univerſity, compoſed of five colleges, whoſe profeſſors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood; it contains, beſides the capital, two towns, and ſeventy-three villages: 110 miles W. Dreſden, and 160 E. Cologne. *Long.* 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Ergene, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica, in Romania.

Ergers, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, about two miles E. from Griſpoltheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Eriambo, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, thirty miles above Obdorſkoi.

Ericeyra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſea coaſt: twenty miles NW. Liſbon.

Erie, a lake of North America, through which the boundary line runs which ſeparates the United American States from Canada; about ſeventy leagues in length, and from fifteen to twenty in breadth. This lake is ſo infeſted with rattle-ſnakes and other venemous reptiles on the banks and iſlands, as to render it dangerous to land. Myriads of water-ſnakes inhabit the lake, and are ſeen in the ſummer baſking on the leaves of the water lilly, and other aquatic plants. This lake is likewiſe of more dangerous navigation than any other, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern ſhore, without any ſhelter from ſtorms. *Long.* 78. 50. to 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 50. to 43. N.

Erieux, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Beauchaſtel.

Eriſkay, one of the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſeparated from South Viſt by a narrow ſtrait, called *Eriſkay Sound*: about five miles in circumference.

Eritri, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles W. Smyrna.

Eritzka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: twenty miles E. Kirenſk.

Erivan, or *Perſian Armenia*, or *Greater Armenia*, or *Eaſtern Armenia*, a province of Perſia, about 200 leagues in length, and ſixty in breadth. The country is mountainous, interſected with fertile vallies; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent; the winter is long and rough, with frequent ſnow, which ſometimes falls in June, and even is ſometimes found in July; fruit grows ſlowly, and olives do not flouriſh. Game and fiſh abound: this is the country in which Noah's Ark is ſaid to have reſted after the flood, on a mountain, called by the Perſians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezeſan-oer*. This province is bounded on the north by Georgia, on the eaſt by Schirvan and a ſmall province called *Mougan*, on the ſouth by Aberbeitzan, and on the weſt by Turkiſh Armenia. The principal towns are Erivan and Nachivan.

Erivan, or *Irvan*, or *Irivan*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Greater Armenia, or Erivan, ſituated in a plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and watered by two ſmall rivers; large, dirty, and ill-built, and but indifferently peopled: the ramparts are of earth: the fortreſs is encompaſſed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houſes, only inhabited by Perſians; the Armenians have ſhops there, but muſt not remain during the night. The churches are ſmall, and half buried in the ground, reſembling catacombs: in the town and environs they reckon twenty-eight convents for devotees of both ſexes, but they are poorly endowed. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Erkelens, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; it made a part of Guelders before the year 1719: ten miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Erla, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Vienna.

Erla (Cloſter), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Ens.

Erlach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Efferding.

Erlach, or *Cerlier*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwic, on the borders of the Lake of Bienne: fifteen miles WNW. Bern.

Erlang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, divided into Old and New, the firſt

founded by Charlemagne, the latter by the marggrave Chriſtian Erneſt, in 1686. It has ſeveral churches, an univerſity, and a palace: ten miles N. Nuremberg, and nineteen S. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Erlau, or *Eger*, a town of Hungary: forty miles E. Gran, and 120 ESE. Vienna.

Erlebach, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Stiria, ſix miles below Ips.

Erlebach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Main: three miles NNW. Clingenberg.

Erlenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: ten miles NNE. Wertheim.

Ermeland (Biſhopric of), a country ſurrounded by Pruſſia, formerly ſubject only to the biſhop and chapter, but now become a province of Pruſſia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunſberg, and Heilſburg.

Ermenak, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſixty-three miles S. Cogni.

Ermija, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: ſixteen miles ESE. Bilbao.

Ermil, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 44 miles S. Tambov.

Erms, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, four miles SW. Nurtlingen, in the circle of Swabia.

Ermſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 14 miles SE. Halberſtadt.

Ernani, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: five miles S. Sebaſtian.

Ernatia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles NW. Satalia.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the northern part of the county of Longford, croſſes the county of Cavan from north to ſouth, paſſes through Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, and empties itſelf into the Bay of Donegal, three miles below Bally Shannon.

Erne (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, or more properly two lakes connected.

Ernée, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, on a river of the ſame name; containing about 2400 inhabitants: five leagues NNW. Laval, and four W. Mayenne.

Ernee, a river of France, which runs into the Mayenne, two miles N. Laval.

Ernſpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: ſix miles N. Ohringen.

Ernſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne: eight miles E. Lintz.

Ernthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg: ſeven miles W. Chemnitz.

Ernſthofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: ten miles S. Darmſtadt.

Eropheewo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: ſixty miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Erra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on a river of the ſame name: twenty-two miles SE. Santarem.

Erra, a river which runs into the Latas, twelve miles E. Salvaterra, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Errabari, a town of Egypt: ten miles NW. Cairo.

Erraine, a town of Egypt: two miles E. Tahta.

Erriff, a province of Africa, in the country of Fez.

Erroad, a town of India, in the country of Coimbetore: thirty-nine miles ESE. Damicotta, and forty-eight NE. Coimbetore.

Erromango, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and one of thoſe called the *New Hebrides*, about twenty-four leagues in circumference. *Long.* 169. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 47. S.

Erronan, or *Tootoona*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the moſt eaſtern of thoſe called the *New Hebrides*, about five leagues in circumference.

Erſe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhſe, eight miles S. Zelle.

Erſilton, or *Erlſton*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: ſeven miles SSE. Lauder, and twenty-eight W. Berwick.

Erſtein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: three leagues S. Straſburg.

Erto del Ferro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles W. Umbriatico.

Ervedeira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: twelve miles NNW. Leiria.

Ervy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: ſeventeen miles S. Troyes, and twelve N. Tonnerre.

Erwaſh, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Nottingham, and almoſt in its whole courſe ſeparates that county from Derbyſhire, and falls into the Trent, four miles SW. Nottingham.

Erwite, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: five miles S. Lippſtadt.

Erxen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg,

lenberg, on the Humme: seven miles SW. Hameln.

Erzerum, or *Arzerum*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic to which it gives name, and is a part of Armenia, situated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are usually covered with snow till the latter end of spring. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and defended with some square towers; the houses are mean, and none of them large. The suburbs are inhabited by Christians. Of the inhabitants they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two thirds are Janisaries; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbishop and two churches; and 400 Greeks, who have a bishop and one mean church. The Greeks are mostly employed in manufacturing of copper, brought from some mines three days journey from the city; this, and a manufacture of the skin of a species of marten, are the only objects of their commerce. Erzerum is the staple of the merchandize of India, especially when the Arabians infest the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandize consists of silk from Persia, cotton, painted linens, spices, rhubard from Bukharia, madder from Persia, zedoary, &c. This town was one of the last which was taken from the Greek emperors by the Arabians: 250 miles NNE. Aleppo, and 510 E. Constantinople.

Erzgebirg, or *Erzgeburg (Circle of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, surrounded by the territories of Leipsic, Meissen, the Vogtland and Neustadt, Bohemia, and the principality of Altenburg. It owes its name to the mines which it contains, which, with its manufactures, constitute its only riches. The soil is hard and stubborn, the air cold, and the corn which is sown not unfrequently is destroyed by the severity of the weather. This territory includes sixty-four towns, and 700 villages. Freyberg is the capital.

Esan, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: four miles N. Udden.

Escalovo, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: thirty-six miles ESE. Krasnoiarsk.

Escaccna, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: twenty miles W. Seville.

Escaillon, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, about two miles above Valenciennes.

Escala (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean: twenty-two miles E. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: fourteen miles NNE. Segovia.

Escalente, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay: fifteen miles E. Santander.

Escalaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: sixteen miles N. Almeida.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, situated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Alberche, and surrounded with walls; it contains four fauxbourgs, four churches, two convents, and a castle: twenty miles NW. Toledo, and thirty-two SW. Madrid.

Escaray, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: five miles S. Calzada.

Escarigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twelve miles NW. Penna Macor.

Escatalers, a town of France, in the department of the Garonne: five miles W. Montauban.

Escatron, a town of Spain, in Aragon: twelve miles NNW. Alcanniz.

Esch, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sour: seven miles W. Dicrich.

Esche, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Uri: eight miles SE. Altorff.

Eschenau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Eschenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty-four miles ENE. Nuremberg.

Eschersheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: ten miles W. Hanau, and three NNW. Francfort on the Main.

Eschlberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: fourteen miles SW. Freustadt.

Eschlkamp, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: three miles E. Furth.

Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Rheinfels, on the Werra, with about 600 houses: 27 miles ESE. Cassel.

Eschweiler, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: six miles S. Juliers.

Escle, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Darney: three leagues and a half W. Epinal.

Escoyeux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saintes: two leagues and a half NE. Saintes.

Escure (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: half a league NE Albv.

Escurial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Guadara, which takes its name from a celebrated palace, or convent, founded by Philip V, in consequence of a vow made the day on which a battle was fought at St. Quentin, in the year 1557. It is said to contain 1140 windows; it is furnished with some capital paintings by the best masters, and a library, which contains upwards

wards of 20,000 volumes. It was taken by the allies, in the year 1706: twelve miles NW. Madrid.

Eſcurolles, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: four miles NE. Gannat.

Eſden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: three miles SSW. Stocklim.

Eſens, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland: twenty-four miles NNE. Emden.

Eſfarain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: eighty miles E. Aſterabat.

Eſgueva, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, at Valladolid.

Eſgueyra, or *Eſgueria*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 1600 inhabitants: eight miles S. Aveiro.

Eſhaneſs, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mainland, the largeſt of the Shetland Iſlands. *Long.* 1. 7. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Eſi, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona: eleven miles SSW. Ancona.

Eſk, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea near Ravenglaſs, in the county of Cumberland.

Eſk, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of two ſtreams, called the *North* and *South Eſk*, about a mile N. from Dalkeith, which runs into the Forth, at Muſſelburg.

Eſkarmekrun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ninety miles S. Suſa.

Eſker, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, twenty miles W. Nicopolis.

Eſki-Baba, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: thirty miles SE. Adrianople.

Eſkier, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: ſixty miles N. Aden.

Eſkijalſa, a town of Perſian Armenia, in the country of Erivan: 120 miles SE. Erivan.

Eſki-biſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles W. Mogla.

Eſki-biſſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, formerly Laodicea, now almoſt a heap of ruins: eight miles N. Degnizlu.

Eſkilſtuna, ſee *Carl-Guſtavadſt*.

Eſkimaux, ſee *Labrador*.

Eſkimaux Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Eſkimaux Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Eſkiſadra, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty-eight miles E. Filippopoli.

Eſkiſhehr, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the river Sakaria: 116 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Eſla, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Zamora and Miranda de Duero.

Eſlingen, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, inſulated in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and ſituated on an iſland formed by the Neckar: the magiſtrates and inhabitants are Lutherans: the Roman Catholics have a chapel. It holds the third rank at the diet and at the aſſembly of the circle: and pays thirty-ſeven florins for a Roman month, and 177 rixdollars fifty-one kruitzers to the chamber of Wetzlar: four villages are under its juriſdiction. The environs produce excellent wine, known by the name of Neckaralden: ſix miles ESE. Stuttgart, and thirty-four NW. Ulm. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Eſna, ſee *Aſna*.

Eſopus, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into Hudſon's River, about five miles N. from Kingſton: ſeven miles SSW. Kingſton, and ſeventy-ſix N. New York.

Eſpadacinta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, on the Duero, and borders of Spain: 34 miles SW. Miranda de Duero, and 28 N. Almeida.

Eſpagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, on the Tarn; near it is a lead-mine, which yields thirty-three pounds of lead from a quintal of ore, and eight ounces of ſilver from a quintal of metal: ten miles S. Mende.

Eſpalion, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues and a half NNE. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Eſpamiſtack, a lake of Lower Canada: ſeventy-four leagues NE. Quebec. *Long.* 68. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Eſpaque, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: fifty-four miles SW. Kin.

Eſparragoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: thirty-five miles ESE. Merida.

Eſparraguera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: fifteen miles NNW. Barcelona.

Eſparza, a town of Spain, in Navarre: twenty-two miles E. Pamplona.

Eſparza, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Coſta-Rica.

Eſpeja, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ſeventeen miles NNE. Montilla.

Eſpelette, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: three leagues S. Bayonne.

Eſperaza,

Esperaza, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan: two leagues and a half S. Limoux.

Espesel, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan: two leagues and a half SW. Quillan.

Espierre, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the river Arc: three miles and a half S. Argentina.

Espiers, a town of Flanders: eight miles N. Tournay.

Espinar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: eighteen miles SSW. Segovia.

Espinhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: eighteen miles SE. Coimbra.

Espinosa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: twenty miles N. Frias.

Espinosa, a town of Spain, in New Castile: forty-four miles SW. Toledo.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about fifty-seven miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

Espiritu Santo, a river of South America, in the country of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic.

Espiritu Santo, a town of the island of Cuba, on the south coast: fifty-five miles SW. Bayamo. *Long.* 24. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

Espleschiers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: twelve miles SW. Amiens.

Espondeillan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: seven miles N. Beziers.

Espesenda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles SW. Orense.

Espesenda, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small vessels: twenty-two miles N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Espronceda, a town of Spain, in Navarre: eleven miles WSW. Estella.

Esquerdes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: one league S. St. Omer.

Essaoie, a town of Egypt: three miles SSE. Achmim.

Essars (Les), a town of France, in the department of la Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of la Roche-sur-Yon: three leagues NE. La Roche.

Essarts (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dourdan: four leagues and a half NW. Dourdan.

Esslarn, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: twenty-three miles E. Amberg.

Essel, or *Ehstel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: two miles N. Verden.

Essen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: ten miles ENE. Verden.

Essen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: ten miles S. Cloppenburg.

Essen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia: 16 miles NNE. Dusseldorp.

Essenbeck, a town of Denmark, in Jutland: four miles from Randers.

Essemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Meurs, near the Rhine: three miles E. Meurs.

Esseneux, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, situated on the Ourt: nine miles SE. Liege.

Essequibo, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in South America, and country of Guiana, on the river Essequibo. Its productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton. It was taken by the English in the time of the American war, and restored at the peace.

Essequibo, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, three leagues wide at its mouth. *Long.* 45. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Essera, a river of Spain, which runs into the Cinca, in Aragon.

Esserum, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand: six miles W. Helsingoer.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk; on the east by the sea; on the south by the county of Kent, from which it is separated by the river Thames; and on the west by Hertfordshire and Middlesex; from east to west rather more than sixty miles, and from south to north about fifty. It is divided into nineteen hundreds, in which are twenty-six towns, four hundred and three parishes, about 63,000 houses, and 325,000 inhabitants. Except towards the south-west, the air of Essex is generally healthy; this part, called emphatically, *The Hundreds of Essex*, is represented as highly prejudicial and unwholesome; particularly subjecting the inhabitants to intermitting fevers; but even this part has been much meliorated by the care and good husbandry of the inhabitants; the soil for the most part is fertile, the arable land yielding large crops of corn, and the meadows and pastures feeding and fattening a great number of cattle and sheep; very large manufactures of serges, baizes, and other woollen goods, are established in several towns and villages, particularly at Colchester, and round about that town. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander-seeds, caraway-seeds, potatoes, teazles for the woollen manufactures, rape, mustard, and cole-seed; all which find a ready market in London.

don. Towards the weſt, on the borders of Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, are large dairy farms, celebrated for the goodneſs of the butter, particularly that which is made in the neighbourhood of Epping. On the ſouth ſide of the county, on the borders of the Thames, are extenſive ſalt marſhes, and other low lands, into which cattle and horſes are put to graze, which cleanſe and fatten them. Saffron is cultivated principally in the north-weſt part of the county, towards and in the county of Cambridge, particularly towards Saffron Walden, whence its name. Eſſex contains a good ſhare of woodland, and and the rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh. The towns are Colcheſter, Harwich, Maldon, Chelmsford, Saffron-Walden, Rumford, Brentwood, Ingateſtone, Witham, Manningtree, Hedingham, Halſtead, Braintree, Epping, Waltham, Barking, Dunmow, Ongar, Greys-Thurrock, Coggeſhal, Dedam, Billericay, Rochford, Lea, and Hatfield Broadoak. The three firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, making, with two for the county, eight in the whole. The principal rivers are, the Thames, which ſeparates this county from Kent; the Stour, which divides it from Suffolk; the Lea, which forms the weſtern boundary againſt the county of Middleſex and a ſmall part of Hertfordſhire; the Stort, which ſeparates it from the latter county till it joins the Lea; the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Crouch, and the Roding.

Eſſex, a county of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Eſſex Valley Mountains, mountains of the iſland of Jamaica: ten miles SSE. Lacovia.

Eſſex, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

Eſſex, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Eſſey, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon, three leagues NE. Alençon.

Eſſommes, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: one league SW. Chateau Thierry.

Eſſone, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: five leagues S. Paris.

Eſſone, a river of France, formed by the union of the Juine and Eſtampes, which runs into the Seine, near Corbeil.

Eſſoyes, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine: eight miles E. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Eſtaffichez, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 14 miles NE. Kaliſh.

Eſtafort, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: three leagues S. Agen.

Eſtagel, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées: three leagues and a half NW. Perpignan.

Eſtain, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe; three leagues and a half ENE. Verdun, and eight SE. Stenay.

Eſtaing, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies-de-Rivedolt: 4½ leagues N. Rhodez.

Eſtaires, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Lis: four leagues W. Lille.

Eſtambolic, or *Iſtambel Antir*, a town of Arabia, in the ſherriffat of Mecca, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: 180 miles NNW. Medina.

Eſtampes, or *Etampes*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the river Juine, containing, before the revolution, five churches, ſix convents, and an hoſpital: ſix poſts and a half S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Eſtampes, or *Loet*, a river of France, which united with the Juine, forms the Eſſone.

Eſtanforde, a town of Flanders: twelve miles SW. Ypres.

Eſtapo, or *Iſtapa*, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Tabaſco; ten miles SW. Villa Hermoſa.

Eſtarreja, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: eighteen miles S. Oporto.

Eſtavayer, a town and bailiwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, on the borders of the lake of Neufchatel. In the 15th century it belonged to the duke of Savoy, who taking part againſt the Swiſs, they beſieged and ſacked the town, in the year 1475: thirteen miles W. Friburg.

Eſte, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: eleven miles SSW. Padua.

Eſtella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega; defended by a caſtle, and containing ſix pariſh churches, ſix convents, an hoſpital, and an univerſity: ſeventeen miles SW. Pamplona, and 155 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Eſtelmur, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 120 miles S. Cogni.

Eſtenide, ſee *Ephſenide*.

Eſtepa, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville; or, according to ſome maps, in Grenada, celebrated for its olives and oil, fifteen miles S. Ecija.

Eſtepona, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing: twenty miles WSW. Marbella.

Eſterabat,

Eſtierabat, ſee *Aſterabat*.

Eſtiſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironne: five leagues NE. Bourdeaux.

Eſtival, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: two leagues N. St. Diey.

Eſtivareilles, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: five miles N. Montluçon.

Eſtonia, ſee *Revel*.

Eſtotowe, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: four miles N. Tugeloo.

Eſtourmelles, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray: one league and a half E. Cambray.

Eſtouteville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: twelve miles N. Rouen.

Eſtowe, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: ten miles NE. Keowe.

Eſtreaupont, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: twelve miles E. Guiſe.

Eſtrechy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: three miles N. Eſtampes, and twenty-three S Paris.

Eſtree St. Dennis, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compiegne: ſeven miles W. Compeigne.

Eſtremadura, or *Eſtramadura*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Leon and Old Caſtile; on the eaſt by New Caſtile; on the ſouth by Andaluſia: and on the weſt by Portugal; about ninety miles each way, though not regularly ſquare; it formerly made part of Portugal, but being ſeparated from that country, it is ſometimes called *Eſtremadura of Caſtile*. The country is mountainous, and the air in ſummer is exceedingly hot, wholeſome to the natives, but inſupportable to ſtrangers. Spring water is ſcarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to uſe principally that of ponds. The ſoil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool conſtitute their principal commerce; the hills are covered with oaks, whoſe acorns feed great herds of ſwine, which are all black. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulency, but are humane, affable, ſincere, ſtout, and brave. A part of this province has been annexed to New Caſtile, and a part to Old Caſtile, but has yet a captain general, who commands the troops and ſuperintends the police. The principal towns are Badajoz, Merida, Truxillo, Xerez de los Caballeros, Ellerena, Corca, and Placentia; the principal rivers are the Guadiana, the Tagus, Alagon, and Tietar.

Eſtremadura, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Beira, on the north-eaſt by Beira, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Alantejo, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; 140 miles in length from north to ſouth; the breadth is very unequal, in ſome places ſeventy miles, in others hardly twenty-five. The ſoil is perhaps the moſt fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, and other fruits, with legumes of every ſort; large plains are covered with olive and other fruit-trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a prodigious quantity of honey. The manufacture of ſalt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal towns are Liſbon, Leyria, Thomar, Santarem, Abrantes, Setuval, Caſcaes, and Cintra; the principal rivers are the Tagus, Zezere, and Caldao.

Eſtremera, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Madrid.

Eſtremoz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alantejo, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom, being ſurrounded with ten baſtions. It contains three churches, two hoſpitals, ſix convents, and about 7500 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthenware is eſtabliſhed here, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble: twenty-four miles W. Elvas, and eighty E. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

Eſtrepegny, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: nine miles NE. Grand Andelys.

Eſtrich, or *Oeſtrich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz on the Rhine: fourteen miles W. Mentz.

Eſtucua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan: fifty-eight miles W. Mechoachan.

Eſzek, a town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge, built by the Turks, over the Drave. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperial troops in the year 1685: forty-eight miles WNW. Peter Waradin, and eighty NW. Belgrade.

Etables, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: two leagues and a half N. St. Brieuc.

Etangs (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: two leagues and a half ENE. Metz.

Etaples, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne, ſituated near the mouth of the Canche, in the Engliſh Channel, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels; the principal trade is fiſhing: ſeven miles WNW. Montreuil, and thirteen S. Boulogne.

Etauliers, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg: seven miles N. Blaye.

Etayah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, on the north-east side of the Jumna: fifty-two miles SE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Etelent, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: sixty-six miles NNW. Bassora.

Eternoz, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quingey: two leagues and a half SE. Quingey.

Etherington's Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of St. Vincent, a little to the north of Chateau Belair Bay.

Ethiopia, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Asia as Africa, for the Greeks called all those people whose skin was black or tawney, Ethiopians. At present, a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms south of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Monomotopa, &c. each of these countries will be spoken of under their proper heads.

Etmafer, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-six miles N. Chamir.

Etna, a mountain of Sicily, situated on the eastern part of the island, in the vally of Demona, and celebrated on account of its volcano, called by the inhabitants *Mount Gibello*. The country round about is exceedingly fertile. In the lower region of the mountain are vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures; the second is crowded with forests of oaks, beech, and firs; the third, or most elevated, is uncultivated, and covered with congealed snow, of which the Sicilians make great use, and from which the bishop of Catania derives a great part of his revenue. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, smoke, and ashes, issue in divers places. The most considerable eruptions which have been recorded, happened in the years 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1692, and 1766. The height of this mountain is said to be 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference seventy miles.

Etoile, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: three leagues NW. Crest.

Eton, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge of communication; celebrated for its college, which was founded in the 19th year of Henry VI, for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men; and though some of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV, yet being particularly exempted in the act of dissolution, it still subsists in a flourishing state, with some small alteration in the number of the foundation, which now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two schoolmasters, two conducts, one organist, eight clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten choristers, besides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued, 26 Henry VIII, at 1100l.; per annum clear 886l.

Etrigny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons sur Saône: three leagues and a half S. Châlons.

Etris, a town of Egypt: eighteen miles NW. Cairo.

Etrocung, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avesnes: one league and a quarter S. Avesnes.

Etsa, a town of Egypt: eighteen miles S. Abu Girgé.

Etsed, a town of Hungary: twenty miles NW. Zatmar, and thirty-four E. Tokay.

Etsed, Klein, a town of Hungary: two miles N. Etsed.

Ettenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Strasburg: nineteen miles SSE. Strasburg, and fifteen N. Freyburg.

Ettlingen, or *Oettlingen*, or *Ettingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, on the Albe: six miles SSW. Durlach, and twenty-eight SSW. Heidelberg.

Ettsdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles SW. Sonnenberg.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Yarrow, two miles SSW. from Selkirk.

Eu, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe; situated on the Bresle, near the coast of the English Channel: five leagues N. Dieppe, and twelve NNE. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Evaux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse; near it is a mineral spring and baths: eight leagues and a half E. Gueret, and six NNE. Aubusson.

Eubelstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: three miles S. Wurzburg.

Euchendorf, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Vils: fourteen miles W. Vilzhofen.

Evenclade, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Iſis, about five miles W. Oxford.

Euenes, a town of Norway: 180 miles N. Drontheim.

Everbode, a town of Brabant: five miles N. Dieſt.

Everdingen, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guelderland: three miles W. Culemburg.

Everſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſeven miles W. Brilon.

Eveſham, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Eveſham*, or *The Vale of Glouceſter*; incorporated by James I, to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. four of whom are juſtices of the peace, and competent to try all crimes except treaſon. It is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a well-ſupplied weekly market on Monday. It has three churches, and had formerly an abby, of which ſmall remains are now viſible; whoſe abbot ſat in parliament, and exerciſed the ſpiritual power of a biſhop. On the 4th of Auguſt, 1265, a remarkable battle was fought here, between Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. In this battle the earl of Leiceſter, and almoſt all the barons who had taken up arms againſt the king, were ſlain, and the prince had the honour of reſtoring his father, king Henry III, to the throne. This victory proved deciſive in favour of the royal party: fourteen miles E. Worceſter, and ninety-five WNW. London.

Eveſt, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

Evian, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the coaſt of the lake of Geneva, containing two pariſhes, and two convents; near it are ſome mineral waters, which bring a reſort of company in the ſummer to the town, and renders it more flouriſhing than it was heretofore. It was an ancient city of the Nantuates: five miles E. Tonon, and twenty-three NE. Geneva.

Eukſineh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles NE. Eregri.

Eule, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: twelve miles S. Prague.

Eulenberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: fourteen miles N. Olmutz.

Eulenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic, on the Mulda; containing three churches; beer conſtitutes the principal, and almoſt only article of commerce.

Eume, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Corunna.

Eunitak, a place of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 4. N.

Evoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: fifteen miles ESE. Salerno.

Evora, or *Elvora*, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Alentejo; ſaid to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius, who ſupplied the town with water by means of a beautiful aqueduct. The fortifications at preſent are twelve baſtions, and two half baſtions. In the year 1540, it was erected into an archbiſhopric by pope Paul III, and the firſt prelate founded an univerſity. It contains five churches, ſeveral hoſpitals, twenty-two convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1663, but retaken ſoon after: ſixty-five miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſituated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants: eight miles SW. Eſtremoz, and fifteen NE. Evora.

Evoria, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: twenty-four miles N. Lepanto.

Evouts, a ſmall iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, five leagues S. from Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 67. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. S.

Eupatorgia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black Sea; ſixty-eight miles SW. Perekop. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

Euphrates, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Mount Ararat, in two ſtreams, a few miles to the north-eaſt of Erzerum, which unite to the ſouth-weſt, near that city; in its courſe it ſeparates Aladulia from Armenia, Syria from Diabekir, and Diabekir from Arabia; paſſes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, and empties itſelf into the Perſian Gulf, about fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Baſſora. *Long.* 66. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Euphrates, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt.

Evran, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: one league and a half S. Dinan, and ſeven ESE. Lamballe.

Eure, a river of France, which riſes near Pontgoin, in the department of the Eure and Loire, paſſes by Courville, Chartres, Maintenon, Louviers, &c. and joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Seine, on the eaſt by the department of the Oiſe, on the ſouth by the departments of the Eure and Loir, and the Orne, and on the

weſt by the department of the Calvados; it takes its name from the river Eure, which croſſes it: Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, bounded on the north-weſt by the department of the Eure, on the eaſt by the department of the Seine and Oiſe and the Loiret, on the ſouth by the departments of the Cher and Loiret, and the weſt by the departments of the Orne and the Sarte. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Eure, which water it: Chartres is the capital.

Evre, or *Yevre*, a river of France, which empties itſelf into the Cher by two ſtreams, one near Vierſon, the other at Bourges.

Evrecy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: two leagues and a half SW. Caen.

Evregnies, a town of Flanders: nine miles NNW. Tournay.

Evreux, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Eure. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen, and containing eight pariſhes. Its commerce conſiſts in woollen and linen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider: ſix poſts S. Rouen, and twelve and a half W. Paris. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Evron, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne: five leagues ENE. Laval, and four SSE. Mayenne.

Europe, one of the grand diviſions of the world. We can only ſay in general, that towards the eaſt it is bounded by Aſia, without aſcertaining the boundary line; elſewhere the limits are more accurately defined, from the Sea of Aſoph to the Mediterranean on the ſouth-eaſt, through the Euxine, or Black Sea, the Boſphorus, the ſea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago; on the ſouth it is bounded by the Mediterranean; on the weſt by the Atlantic; and on the north by the Frozen Sea: Cabo di Rocca, or the Rock of Liſbon, on the coaſt of Portugal, being the moſt weſterly point of land, *Long.* 9. 6. E. Ferro, and probably the moſt eaſterly may be about the 75th degree of eaſt longitude. Its extent from ſouth to north is ſuppoſed to be from the 36th degree to the 72d degree of north latitude. The number of inhabitants in Europe is calculated at 150 millions; but it is certainly capable of ſupporting a much greater number. Theſe form different ſtates, which are ſometimes united and ſometimes divided, as different political intereſts may weigh; each ſtate ſpeaks a different language, many of which are derived from the ſame original ſource, or are a mixture of others formed and ſanctioned by time. Europe may be divided into ſixteen parts, four to the north, viz. the Britiſh iſlands, Denmark with Norway, Sweden, and Ruſſia; eight in the centre, viz. France, Netherlands, Swiſſerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Pruſſia; and four to the ſouth, viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from eaſt to weſt is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from north to ſouth about 900. Although Europe is the ſmalleſt quarter of the world in number of ſquare miles, yet it may be conſidered as the principal in every thing relating to man in ſociety, mildneſs of air, fertility of ſoil, whence are produced all the neceſſaries, and moſt of the luxuries of life; for the beauty, ſtrength, courage, and wiſdom of its inhabitants; the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. The principal iſlands of Europe are Great Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, the Hebrides, Iceland, the iſles of Ferro in the Atlantic, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Candy, the Greek iſles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gottland, Oeſel, &c. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhône, and the Garonne, in France; the Tagus and the Duero, in Spain; the Viſtula, in Poland; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Ruſſia; the Thames and the Severn, in England; the Tai in Scotland, the Shannon in Ireland; the Scheldt and Meuſe in the Netherlands, &c.

Euroville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: five miles SE. St. Dizier.

Euſhar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles E. Iſbarteh.

Euſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: twenty miles SE. Juliers.

Eutam, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 64. 41. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Eutin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Lubeck, ſituated by the ſide of a lake; the uſual reſidence of the biſhop: twenty miles N. Lubeck.

Euxine, ſee *Black Sea*.

Euzet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: nine miles WNW. Uzés.

Ewaniczowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: ſixty-four miles NNW. Kaminiec.

Ewano, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: thirty-ſix miles SE. Halicz.

Ewell, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Thurſday;

day: one mile and a half N. Epſom, and eighteen S. London.

Exeney, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Ogmore, two miles from the ſea.

Ex, a river of England, which riſes in the weſtern part of the county of Somerſet, about fifteen miles north-weſt from Dulverton, paſſes by Dulverton, Tiverton, Exeter, Topſham, &c. and runs into the ſea at Exmouth.

Exca, or *Ecſa*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-five miles NW. Saragoſſa.

Exeter, a city of England, and capital of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Ex, about ten miles from the Engliſh Channel; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, removed to this city from Crediton, by Edward the Confeſſor. The city is ancient, probably built at the time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of Britain; it was ſurrounded with walls, and had ſix gates, moſt of which are pulled down. Beſides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are eighteen other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houſes. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and was incorporated by king John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. All pleas and civil cauſes are tried by the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; criminal cauſes, and private wrongs, are judged by eight aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. In the north-weſt corner of the city ſtood the caſtle, called *Rougemont*, from the colour of the hill on which it was built, ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Weſt Saxon kings, and afterwards made the ſeat of the earls of Cornwall. Nothing but the outer walls remain. This caſtle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city held out againſt Fairfax, who blockaded it for two months. The principal public buildings are the guildhall, and public hoſpital. The guildhall is a ſpacious and convenient building, built in its preſent form in the year 1593, but repaired in 1720. The public hoſpital was erected by ſubſcription, in the year 1740, for the ſick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of the city of Exeter conſiſts principally in the exportation of coarſe woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerſet; theſe goods the merchants of Exeter buy rough from the loom, mill, dye, and finiſh them for uſe, and afterwards export them; they chiefly conſiſt of druggets, duroys, kerſeys, and everlaſtings, which find a ready ſale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million ſterling. Beſides this, the Eaſt India company take off a quantity of long-cls, amounting to the value of about 105,000l. of which about a fourth part are ſhipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making theſe woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The reſt of the wool made uſe of is the product of Devonſhire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewiſe imports dying drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It ſends ſhips to the Newfoundland and Greenland fiſheries. It ſupplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, eſpecially oats, to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes. In the reign of Henry VII it was beſieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made ſo brave a defence that he was compelled to raiſe the ſiege, and the king, in acknowledgment of the bravery of the citizens, preſented them with a ſword which he himſelf wore, to be carried before the mayor in all corporate proceſſions. Three markets are held here weekly, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, one of which is for ſerges, of which 80,000l. or 100,000l. worth have been ſold in a day. Exeter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſeventy-eight miles and a half SW. Bath, ſeventy-eight SW. Briſtol, and 173 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Exeter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on a river of the ſame name; formerly much employed in ſhipbuilding; but this buſineſs was interrupted by the war, and is not yet revived. It has two churches and an academy, and the public offices of the ſtate are held here. The tide riſes here eleven feet; it is well ſituated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufacture, in its infancy—ſix ſaw-mills, a fulling-mill, ſlitting-mill, paper-mill, ſnuff-mill, two chocolate, and ten griſt-mills, iron works, and a printing-office: fifteen miles SW. Portſmouth.

Exeter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: twenty miles SW. Providence.

Exeter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: fifty-five miles SSW. Newburn. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Exideuil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Dordogne: ten leagues S. Limoges, and ſix NE. Perigueux.

Exiles, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the river Doria: five miles WSW. Suſa.

Eyrunza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: five miles SE. Leon.

Eymes, a town of France, in the depart-

ment

ment of Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: three leagues E. Argenton.

Exmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the western part of the county of Somerset.

Exmouth, a seaport town of England, on the south coast of the county of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex: ten miles S. Exeter. *Long.* 3. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Exoudun, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: seven miles SE. St. Maixent.

Exploits (Bay of), a bay of the Atlantic, on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Exterenstein, or *Egerstein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe: one mile S. Horn.

Eybens, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: one league S. Grenoble.

Eybenstock, or *Eybenstadt*, a very considerable mine-town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: seven miles SW. Schwartzenberg.

Eye, a town of Norway: thirty-six miles S. Bergen.

Eye, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk; a very ancient borough, sending two members to the British parliament. It is a corporation, and has a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-one miles N. Ipswich, and ninety and a half NNE. London.

Eye, a river of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, which runs into the sea at Eyemouth.

Eyebergen, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, situated on the Berckel: five miles E. Borckeloe.

Eyerlandt, an island at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea from the German Ocean, north of the Texel, about two miles and a half in length, and about half a mile wide; joined to the island of Texel by a bank of sand, and overflowed only at high water.

Eygalières, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: twelve miles E. Tarascon.

Eyguières, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: five leagues and a half ESE. Tarascon.

Eyla, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Wichra: two miles N. Borna, in the marggraviate of Meissen.

Eyla, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara: twenty-five miles ESE. Palermo.

Eylau Deutsch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland: seventy-eight miles SSW. Konigsberg.

Eyme, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: sixteen miles E. Hameln.

Eymet, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergerac: four leagues S. Bergerac.

Eymouth, a seaport town of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Berwick, with a small harbour, principally for fishing-vessels. *Long.* 2. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, situated on the Vienne; containing about 2000 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags: six leagues N. Limoges.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: five leagues N. Perigueux.

Eyndhoven, a town of Brabant, situated on the Dommel: seventeen miles S. Bois le Duc, and twenty-five W. Venlo.

Eyuezat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome: 5 miles E. Riom.

Eynon, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dovie, about three miles below Machynleth, in Montgomeryshire.

Eypel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles SSE. Trautenau.

Eypoltan, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the north side of the Danube: five miles N. Vienna.

Eyragues, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: 8 miles ENE. Tarascon.

Eyre, a town of United America, in the state of North Carolina: forty-eight miles W. Halifax.

Eyrecourt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 34 miles E. Galway.

Eysdale, or *Esdale*, a small island, near the west coast of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent slate: seven miles SE. from Mull.

Eysach, a river which rises in the county of Tyrol, and runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

Eytjou-Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 380 miles E. Peking.

Eza, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: 4 miles E. Nice, and 4 W. Monaco.

Ezagen, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: sixty miles S. Tetuan.

Ezel, an island of Russia, in the Baltic Sea, of a triangular form, about eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Exetova, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskaia Gulf. *Long.* 93. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Ezy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: fifteen miles SE. Evreux.

Exzeiun, a town of Egypt: eight miles N. Benisuef.

F.

FAE

Faaborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen, ſituated in a flat but fertile country, the harbour is not good; the principal trade is in proviſions: ſeventeen miles S. Oldenſee. *Long.* 10. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Fabregas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: thirteen miles W. Gerona.

Fabregues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: five miles SW. Montpellier.

Fabreſan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: five miles NE. La Graſſe.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, celebrated for its excellent paper; it contains ſeveral rich monaſteries, and is called one of the four caſtles of Italy: ſixteen miles N. Nocera, and thirty-three SW. Ancona.

Fabrico, a town of Italy, in the principality of Corregio: nine miles N. Corregio.

Fabriſtan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: fifty miles E. Caſbin.

Fabro, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter: nine miles NNW. Orvieto.

Facala, or *Fukate*, a ſeaport of Japan, where the Jeſuits formerly had a conſiderable eſtabliſhment and a church.

Facaul, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſixty-ſix miles NNW. Cogni.

Facelli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: eighteen miles NE. Capua.

Facker See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles SE. Villach.

Faden Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Oula: 460 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Faenza, or *Fayenza*, a town of Italy, in the Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna; with a manufacture of pottery to which it gives name, from being firſt made there. It was taken by the Imperial troops, in the year 1708, and evacuated ſoon after: twenty miles SW. Ravenna.

FAI

Fagerhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-five miles NW. Calmar.

Fagiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles ESE. Tarento.

Fagloe one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North Sea.

Fago, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles NW. Jaca.

Fahalfabara, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 100 miles NW. Kidge.

Faheu, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, ſituated in the midſt of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near ſome celebrated copper mines, whence the town is ſometimes called *Copperſberg*. It contains 1200 houſes, two churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines: ſeventy miles N. Stroemſholm. *Long.* 15. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

Fahrag, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 180 miles NE. Schiras.

Faid, a town of Arabia Felix: 140 miles NE. Hagiaz.

Faido, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, on the Teſino; the reſidence of a bailiff: twelve miles N. Bellinzona.

Failda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: ſeven miles W. Outeira.

Fairfax, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

Fairfax, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: twelve miles ESE. Wincheſter.

Fairfield, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

Fairfield, a county of Connecticut, in the United States of America.

Fairfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey: fifteen miles ESE. Salem.

Fairfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: thirty miles WSW. York.

Fairfield (New), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: this town was burned by a detachment of the Britiſh troops in the American war: ſix miles NE. Danbury.

Fairford, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter: celebrated for the painted glaſs windows in the church, done from the deſigns of Albert Durer; the preſent of John Tame, a merchant of London, who took them in a prize ſhip bound for Rome, and built the church for the purpoſe to place them in. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: twenty-two miles ESE. Glouceſter, and eighty-one W. London.

Fairhaven, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Buzzard's Bay: forty-two miles S. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Fairhead, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 6. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

Fairlee, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont, ſituated on the river Connecticut.

Fairley, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: eleven miles NW. Irvine.

Fairley Road, a narrow ſtrait of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between the iſlands of Cumbra and the county of Air.

Fairweather Mountain, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America: 100 miles SE. Admiralty Bay. *Long.* 137. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. N.

Faiſans (Iſle de), *Iſle of Pheaſants*, or *Iſle of Conference*, a ſmall iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrenées was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain: and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. The firſt name it received from the number of pheaſants found there, the laſt from the circumſtance of the interview: about two miles from Fontarabia.

Falkenham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, about ſix miles from the ſea, with a large weekly market on Thurſdays: twenty-five miles NW. Norfolk, and 110 and a half NNE. London.

Falaiſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados, on the Ante: it has manufactures of ſerges, linen, and lace: ſix leagues S. Caen, and ſeven SW. Liſieux. *Long.* 17. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Falaiſe, a town of Brabant: ſixteen miles SE. Tirlemont.

Falasjam, a country of Africa, weſt of Abyſſinia.

Falavieres, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: five miles W. Bourgoin.

Falces, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, on the Arga: five miles W. Olite.

Falckenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles WSW. Nordtorp.

Falckenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: twenty miles ESE. Deux Ponts.

Falckenburg, or *Niemodlin*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: eleven miles WNW. Preſkau, and twenty-one NNW. Ober Glogau.

Falconara, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Falconera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola: four miles NE. Mirandola.

Falconieri, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sicily.

Fale, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which riſes about five miles SE. from St. Columb Major, and runs into the ſea, at Falmouth.

Falemi, a river of Africa, which runs into the Senegal, twenty miles W. Gallam.

Falin, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 151. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Falios, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea: twenty-four miles W. Amaſieh.

Falkenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſſe: four miles and a half S Grotkau.

Falkenau, or *Falkenow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Eger; where are manufactures of alum, ſulphur, and vitriol: twelve miles NE. Egra, and ſixty-ſix W. Prague.

Falkenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Oberwoltz.

Falkenberg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, ſituated at the mouth of the Athran, on the Scaggerac: the chief trade of the inhabitants is fiſhing. Near it a battle was fought between the Danes and the Swedes, in the year 1365, in which the former were defeated: fifty-two miles N. Helſingborg. *Long.* 12. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

Falkenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: two miles S. Horn.

Falkenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles E. Dramburg, and 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

Falkenhayen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: five miles S. Rumelſburg.

Falkenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a caſtle, the proprietor

prietor of which has a right to coin money: ten miles NW. Zifterſdorff.

Falkenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles S. Aigen.

Falkenſtein, or *Valckenſtein*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn: eight miles N. Kufſtein, and twenty-four SW. Traunſtein.

Falkenſtein (County of), a ſmall country of Germany, on the confines of France. It was ſold by the laſt count, in the year 1667, to the duke of Lorraine, from whom it came to the emperors elected from that houſe. When the emperor, Francis Stephen, ceded Lorraine to France, in the year 1735, he reſerved the county of Falkenſtein. It took its name from a caſtle, not now in exiſtence: and contains the town of Winweiler, a town of its own name, and about fifteen villages: the inhabitants are principally Lutherans; with ſome Roman Catholics.

Falkenſtein, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: fifteen miles N. Staubing, and nine SW. Cham.

Falkenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: two miles S. Auerbach.

Falkenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Falkenſtein: twenty-four miles W. Worms, and twenty-ſeven NE. Deux Ponts.

Falkenſtein, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: formerly the reſidence of its particular lords, which bore the ſame name; the family has been long extinct.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling; chiefly ſupported by the markets of cattle which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland for ſale, of which 15,000 have been ſold ſometimes at one market, or tryſt, as they call it there. In the year 1298, a battle was fought here between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of about 12,000 men, while the loſs of the Engliſh amounted ſcarcely to one hundred. In the year 1746, prince Charles, with his forces, defeated the royal army, under general Hawley, near this town, and compelled them to retire to Edinburgh: twenty miles W. Edinburgh, and eight SE. Stirling.

Falkland, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, the palace is now in ruins: twelve miles SE. Perth, and eighteen NE. Edinburgh.

Falkland's Iſlands: theſe iſlands were probably ſeen by Magellan, Sharp, and Drake; nevertheleſs Davies is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt that diſcovered them, in 1592. In the year 1594, they were viſited by Sir Richard Hawkins, who ſaw ſome fires, and ſuppoſed them to have been inhabited. They were called by him *Hawkins's Maiden Land*. The name of *Falkland* is ſaid to have been given by captain Strong, in 1639. Roggewin, who paſſed by the eaſt coaſt in the year 1721, called them *South Belgia*, they have likewiſe been called *New Iſlands of St. Lewis*, and *Malouines*, but the name of *Falkland* has generally prevailed. They conſiſt of two large iſlands, with a great number of ſmaller ſurrounding them, and are ſituated in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, to the eaſtward of the Straits of Magellan. In the year 1764, commodore Byron was diſpatched by the Britiſh court to take poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and ſettle a colony at a place which he called *Port Egmont*. They were at firſt repreſented as a valuable acquiſition, but ceded to Spain, in the year 1774. Indeed, theſe iſlands do not ſeem likely to have been any advantage to Great Britain, as we learn from the obſervations of captain Macbride, who ſays: "We found a maſs of iſlands and broken lands, of which the ſoil was nothing but a bog, with no better proſpect than that of barren mountains, beaten by ſtorms almoſt perpetual. Yet this is ſummer, and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, thoſe who lie but two cables' length from the ſhore, muſt paſs weeks without having any communication with it." Beſides the names above mentioned, they have alſo been called *Pepys Iſlands*, and *Sebald de Wert's Iſlands*. *Long.* 56. 30. to 62. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 6. to 52. 30. S.

Falkland's Sound, a ſtrait, or bay, which ſeparates the two largeſt of the Falkland's Iſlands.

Falkoping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifty-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Fall, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Perthſhire, and runs into Loch Lomond, in the north part of Dumbartonſhire.

Fallaſaieea, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 185. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Fallen, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, three miles N. Lanesborough, in the county of Longford.

Fallern, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, noted for its mineral ſpring: three miles from Wexio.

Fallingboſtel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg-Zell: fourteen miles NE. Rethem.

Fallowfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: thirty miles W. Philadelphia.

Falmouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, and

the road for ſhipping ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Great Britain, capable of receiving veſſels of any burthen: guarded by two caſtles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, ſail regularly from this port, which is the occaſion of conſiderable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and has three markets weekly, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. One of the caſtles, called *Pendennis Caſtle*, ſtood a ſiege againſt Oliver Cromwell, and made a good defence, under the conduct of Sir Peter Killigrew: ninety-five miles SW. Exeter, and 268 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Falmouth, a town of Nova Scotia: twenty-five miles NW. Halifax.

Falmouth, a ſeaport of the iſland of Antigua, ſituated on a large bay, called *Falmouth Harbour*: ſeven miles and a half SE. St. John's. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 9. N.

Falmouth, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Vineyard's Sound: fifty miles SSE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Falmouth, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rappahanoc river: thirty-ſix miles S. Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Falmouth, a town of United America, in the diſtrict of Main: two miles S. Portland.

Falmouth, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 77. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Falſe Bay, a bay of Africa, to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and weſtward of Cape Falſe; frequented by ſhips when the north-weſt winds prevail.

Falſe Point, ſee *Cape Falſe*.

Falſter, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of the Baltic, ſouth of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow ſea, about ſixty miles in circumference; exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyckioping and Stubbekioping. *Long.* 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Falſterbo, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-houſe and its herring fiſhery: twenty-two miles SSW. Lund. *Long.* 12. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Faluga, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sardinia: twelve miles S. Cape Argentera.

Faluga, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the weſt bank of the Euphrates, where an arm of that river iſſues to join the Tigris: twenty-five miles SE. Bagdad.

Falun, ſee *Fahlun*.

Falun, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun.

Fam-cham, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles SW. Peking.

Fam-chan-pou Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 612 miles ENE. Peking.

Famars, a town of France, in the department of the North; near which the French, in the beginning of the year 1793, had a fortified camp for the defence of Valenciennes, which was attacked by the allies on the 23d of April, under the command of the duke of York, the prince of Coburg, and general Clairfait. The French were driven from the ground, which enabled the allies to lay ſiege to Valenciennes. No official account was publiſhed of the loſs of the troops; but on both ſides it muſt have been great: three miles S. Valenciennes.

Famagoſta, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland; with a good harbour, but much choaked up, the entrance into which is defended by two forts, oppoſite each other. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Nicoſia. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but was taken by the Turks in the year 1571, after a ſiege of ten months: ſince which the fortifications have been neglected: forty miles E. Nicoſia. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Family Lake, a lake of North America, *Long.* 93. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Famine, or *Famene*, a ſmall country of the Netherlands, in the weſtern part of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of the biſhopric of Liege: the principal towns are Marche and Roche.

Famine (Port), a bay at the extremity of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 71. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Fam-tam-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 625 miles ENE. Peking.

Fan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ſeventeen miles NE. Po.

Fang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang: fifty miles S. Yuen-yang.

Fanjeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary: four leagues and a half W. Carcaſſonne, and two and three quarters SSE. Caſtelnaudary. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Fanki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventeen miles NE. Tai.

Fanna,

Fanna, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the State of Venice: seven miles NNE. Aviano.

Fano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: nine miles SSW. Teramo.

Fano, a seaport town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, on the Adriatic, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. It is surrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches; with towers at small distances, and bastions towards the sea. It has several monasteries, and some beautiful churches. Near this town Narses, the general of the emperor Justinian, defeated Theia, the king of the Goths, who was killed in the battle. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, who sent hither a colony, called *Julia Fanetris*: seventeen miles E. Urbino: *Long.* 30. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Fanoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, situated about two miles S. from Middelfahrt, in the island of Funen.

Fanoe, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, about five leagues in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

Fantin, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, which extends about ten leagues along the shore of the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and slaves: the inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is aristocratic; their chiefs are a supreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. Their intestine divisions are the chief security of their neighbours, being able to assemble an army of ten thousand men. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fishermen on the coast. The capital is of the same name, and is situated about four leagues up the country.

Fano, a small island in the Mediterranean: about ten miles NW. Corfu.

Fan-yuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-three miles ESE. Koang-tcheou.

Fanzara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: fifteen miles SW. Salee.

Faoe, a small island of Denmark, a little to the north of Laland. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

Faou (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Landerneau: four leagues and three quarters N. Quimper, and three S. Landerneau.

Faoua, or *Foua*, a town of Egypt, situated on the west branch of the Nile, built by the Mamelukes, in the reign of Psammetichus, and was formerly a seaport, though now twenty miles from the sea. The Venetians formerly kept a consul here, and merchandise was brought thither by the canal from Alexandria; but the canal not being now navigable, the town has lost its commerce, and Rosetta flourishes on its decay: fifteen miles SE. Rosetta, and seventy NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

Faouet (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan: ten leagues NW. Vannes, and six and a half W. Pontivy. *Long.* 3. 14. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Fara, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Eda and Westra.

Fara, or *Farra*, one of the smaller Orkney islands, one mile E. from the island of Hoy.

Fara, a town of Arabia Felix: 230 miles W. Cathem.

Faran, a country of Africa, in the interior parts of Negroland.

Faradeese, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, thirty-two miles S. Tunis.

Faran, a vally of Arabia, which extends from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai.

Farbe, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: four miles WSW. Oldenburg.

Fareham, a town of England, in the county of Hants, situated at the north-west nook of Portsmouth harbour, with a quay, at which vessels of two hundred tons can unload; a considerable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c. and a manufacture of sacks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a superior excellence. It has a weekly market on Tuesday: twelve miles SE. Southampton, and seventy-four SW. London.

Fardan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: 155 miles SSW. Zareng.

Farelains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho: six miles NE. Villa de Conde.

Farsmoutier, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rosoy: one league and a quarter W. Coulommiers, and nine E. Paris.

Fareshur, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile: seven miles S. Damietta.

Farfana, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: five miles W. Balaguer.

Fariab, a town and province of Independent Tartary, in the country of Balk, on the borders of Persia.

Farjan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi: seventy-five miles SW. Amadan.

Farim, a town and country of Africa, to the south of the river Gambia. *Long.* 13. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Farima, or *Banju*, a province of Japan,

in which the inhabitants have manufactures of ſilk, cloth, paper, &c.

Farinola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eleven miles SSE. Teramo.

Farles, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about four miles W. Crickaeth, in Caernarvonſhire.

Farlof, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: ſix miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

Farmington, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: nine miles SW. Hartford.

Farmington, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut, near Windſor.

Farn Iſlands, a cluſter, or rather two groups of ſmall iſlands and rocks, ſeventeen in number, in the German Sea, near the Engliſh coaſt, oppoſite Bamborough Caſtle, in Northumberland, they have all names, and produce kelp, feathers, and eggs of ſea fowls, and ſome ſeals; ſome of them bear a little graſs, and feed a cow or two. The principal, which is called *Farn*, is about a mile in compaſs, and has a fort and light-houſe, the latter of no uſe, being never furniſhed with a fire. *Long.* 1. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Farnham, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the river Wey; granted by Ethelbald, a Weſt Saxon king, to the biſhops of Winchеſter, who have a ſeat or caſtle here, their ſummer reſidence, from the reign of king Stephen, by whoſe brother, then biſhop, it was firſt built; but being razed by Henry III, was rebuilt by ſucceeding biſhops. In the civil wars of the laſt century, it was blown up by order of Waller, the parliament general; the preſent edifice was built by biſhop Morley. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops; the beſt in England being ſuppoſed to be cultivated in the neighbourhood, particularly at Crondal, a village in Hampſhire, about three miles to the north-weſt. Farnham was formerly a conſiderable clothing town, but that branch of buſineſs has declined very much within theſe few years. It has a large weekly market on Thurſday: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Winchеſter, and thirty-eight SW. London.

Farnroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: three miles ESE. Eiſenach.

Faro, an iſland of Sweden, about thirty miles in circumference, ſeparated from the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile; the principal town has the ſame name, and is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Faro, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, in the Gulf of Cadiz; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Evora; taken from the Moors in the year 1249, by Alphonſo, king of Portugal: twenty miles SW. Tavira. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Faro of Meſſina, a ſtrait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about ſeven miles acroſs, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every ſix hours. In this ſtrait was a ſea-fight in the year 1675, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

Farœr Iſlands, iſlands in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about a hundred and ſeventy leagues ſouth of Iceland, but ſomething more to the weſt of Norway, and are twenty-five in number; though but ſeventeen are inhabited. They extend about ſeventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth. When the day is at the greateſt length in theſe iſlands, the ſun riſes at ſeven minutes after two, and ſets fifty-three minutes after nine. In the ſhorteſt day the ſun riſes here fifty-three minutes after nine, and ſets ſeven minutes after two. The ſummers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor ſevere, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. However, the dampneſs of the air makes the inhabitants ſubject to many diſtempers, as coughs, the ſcurvy, &c. Theſe iſlands are, indeed, ſo many ſolid rocks, but the ſurface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of two feet, and this ſhallow ſoil is ſo fertile as to yield twenty for one. The paſtures are excellent, eſpecially for ſheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants conſiſts. But a hard winter is very deſtructive to theſe animals, as in general they run wild about the country. Here is a great plenty both of land and water fowl; and it is naturally to be ſuppoſed that the inhabitants do not want fiſh. The commodities vended here to foreigners are ſalted mutton, gooſe quills, feathers, and eider down; knit woollen waiſtcoats, caps, and ſtockings; tallow, &c. The iſlands of Faroer were diſcovered and peopled in the time of Harold Haarfager, king of Norway; and one Grimer Camban was the firſt who built a houſe on one of theſe iſlands. The Chriſtian religion being quite eſtabliſhed in Denmark, about the year of Chriſt 1000, the Goſpel was alſo propagated in the iſlands of Faroer, which were even thought worthy of a particular biſhop; and the iſland of Stromoe was appointed for his place of reſidence. There are ſeven pariſhes and thirty-nine churches under the diocеſe of Zealand. Theſe iſlands, together with Iceland, are under one governor; but they have their reſpective lagman, or provincial judge, their land-vogt, their inferior judges and king's conſul,

conful, who ſuperintends the trade carried on between the Farœr iſlands and Copenhagen. *Lat.* 61. 15. to 62. 10 N.

Farognagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: thirty-five miles WSW. Delhi.

Farout Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland: ten miles E. cape Wrath. *Long.* 1. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Farr, a ſmall ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, on a bay to which it gives name, in which is a good ſalmon fiſhery: thirty-eight miles N. Dornoch.

Farr Bay, a bay of the North Sea, on the north coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 0. 50. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 29. N.

Farrar, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: two miles S. Amelia.

Farringdon, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a weekly market on Tueſday: near it are the remains of a caſtle, built by the earl of Glouceſter, in the reign of king Stephen: ſeventeen miles NE. Oxford, and ſeventy-four WNW. London.

Farſhiut, a town of Egypt: twenty miles S. Girge.

Farſiſtan, or *Fars*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by a deſert, which ſeparates it from Choraſan; on the eaſt by Kerman; on the ſouth by the Gulf of Perſia; on the weſt by Chuſiſtan; about 420 miles long from north to ſouth, and 360 from eaſt to weſt. Towards the ſouth the air is very hot, and the land ſo ſandy that it produces little elſe than palm trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the moſt beautiful falcons in Perſia, a great number of wild ſwine and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated ſcarcely yield ſufficient for the inhabitants; the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the moſt fertile. In the foreſts is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather maſtic; emeralds are common.

Fartach, or *Fartak*, or *Fartaque*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, belonging to the ſcheich of Keſchim: 132 miles SE. Hadramaut, and 480 E. Mocha. *Long.* 68. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Fartin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into Valentia Bay.

Fartrey, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, nine miles N. Wicklow.

Farugante, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: eighteen miles N. Cairo.

Faſad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-five miles SSW. Zareng.

Faſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles S. Monopoli.

Faſcaldo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles WSW. Baſignano.

Faſinel Rock, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Ireland: five miles SSW. Cape Clear, and eleven SE. from Browhead.

Fatagar, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Abyſſinia, about *Long.* 39. E. Greenwich, and *Lat.* 9. N.

Fatatenda, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, about 500 miles from its mouth, where the Engliſh had a factory, but from the behaviour of the king of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734. *Long.* 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 45. N.

Fatſiſio, an iſland of Japan, about eighty miles from the ſouth coaſt of the iſle of Niphon, whither the emperor baniſhes the grandees who have incurred his diſpleaſure; to be employed in making ſilk ſtuffs embroidered with gold; the iſland is barren and almoſt inacceſſible.

Fattik, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Sanjalii, in the country of Senegal.

Fattiko, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Fattipour, or *Fatepour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, founded by Acbar, once a magnificent city, but now falling to decay: twenty-eight miles WSW. Agra. *Long.* 78. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Favagnana, or *Fovognana*, an iſland of the Mediterranean, about ſeven miles in circumference, near the weſtern coaſt of Sicily. It is fertile, with ſome excellent meadow land. It belongs to the houſe of Palavicini, and ſometimes yields from the fiſheries 80,000 livres. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

Favani (La), a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, nine miles SSE. Squillace.

Favara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, about five miles S. Modica.

Faubaaſh, a town of Upper Egypt; thirteen miles WNW. Dendera.

Faucigny, or *Fauſſigny (Barony of)*, a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the territory of Chablais, on the eaſt by the Valais and the duchy of Aoſta, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and formerly made part of the eſtates of the dauphin, Humbert II, from whom it came to the houſe of Savoy by marriage, in the year 1233. Wood and paſtures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient caſtle, ſituated near the Arve, about three miles north from Bonne Ville.

The principal towns of Upper Faucigny, are Salanche, Samoens or Samoing, Taninge, and Flumet; the principal towns of Lower Faucigny are Cluse, Bonne, and Bonne Ville.

Faucogney, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil: two leagues and a half ENE. Luxeuil, and three and a quarter N. Lure.

Fauconcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ramberviller: one league and a half NW. Ramberviller.

Faudoas, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: fifteen miles SE. Lectoure.

Favelone, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, four miles from Squillace.

Faverney, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vesoul: three leagues and three quarters WSW. Luxeuil, and two and three quarters N. Vesoul. *Long.* 23. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 46. N.

Faverolle, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: twelve miles W. Reims.

Faughan, a river of Ireland, which runs into the lake Foyle, five miles NNE. Londonderry.

Favieres, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vezelize: one league and three quarters W. Vezelize, and four S. Toul.

Fauquemont, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morhange, situated near the river Nied: five leagues and a half E. Metz, and three SE. Boulay. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Favourable Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 92. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Fauo, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Fauquemberg, a town of France, in the dement of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: eleven miles SW. St. Omer.

Fauquemont, or *Falkenberg*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, situated on the Geule, and capital of a quarter, or district, to which it gives name. In the year 1568, it was sacked by the duke of Alva. In 1672, the French made themselves masters of it, and demolished the castles, gates, and walls: twelve miles W. Aix-la-Chapelle, and sixteen NNE. Liege.

Favrano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavoro: seventeen miles E. Naples.

Faverville-en-Caux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caudebec: ten miles N. Caudebec.

Fawey, see *Fowey*.

Fay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues and a half S. Chinon, and four ESE. Loudun.

Fay Billot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief of a canton, in the district of Langres: four leagues SE. Langres.

Fay le Froid, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Puy-en-Velay: five leagues ESE. le Puy.

Fayal, one of the Azore islands, about nine leagues long, and three wide. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. The cold of winter is never felt, and the heat of summer is tempered by refreshing winds. It produces plenty of pasture for cattle; birds are numerous, and plenty of fish is caught on the coast. The name is given it from the great number of beech-trees (*Faya* in Portugueze) which grow there, besides which it has great variety of other wood. The chief place, if not the only town, is Villa Horta, or Orta. Fayal, was first peopled by Flemings, who, imagining the Portugueze garrison to be a kind of oppressive tax upon them, petitioned his catholic majesty for leave to take upon themselves the defence of the island. Their request was granted, and the event almost fatal; for the English, at different times, under the earls of Cumberland and Essex, made descents on Fayal, took it, and destroyed the fortifications, after having taken and burnt a squadron of rich homeward bound ships that lay in this harbour. This disaster induced the king to resume the defence of the island; since which time a Portuguese garrison has constantly been maintained here. Fayal is the most western of the Azores. *Long.* 10. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Fayd, a town of Asia, in Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deserta: 400 miles E. Damascus.

Faye, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ten miles S. Angers.

Faye-le-Vineuse, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: one league SE. Richelieu.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton in the district of Draguignan; celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware; ten miles NE. Draguignan.

Fayette, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America.

Fayette, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

Fayetteville, a town of United America, in the state of North Carolina: eighty-three miles

miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 11. N.

Fayoro, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, at the conflux of the Matarana, and the Ebro: fifteen miles S. Fraga.

Fayoum, or *Feium*, a province of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Nile, extending from the river to the Birket-el Kerun: formerly the province of Arſinoe, and interſected by canals cut by the ancient Egyptians, and then forming a communication between the river and the lake. Fayoum, formerly one of the wealthieſt and moſt fertile provinces of Egypt, is much declined in its fertility, through the oppreſſion of the Turks; inſtead of flouriſhing cities, only mud-wall villages are found; the canals are almoſt dry, and the Birket-el-Kerun, whoſe ancient name was *Mœris*, reduced to two-thirds of its former extent; notwithſtanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate, the ſame productions are found in the ſame abundance. The Copts ſtill cultivate the olives and the vines, which their forefathers planted; ſtill gather excellent grapes, of which they make a moſt agreeable white wine. The whole country is now covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which riſe, in ſucceſſion, uninterruptedly, for ſeven or eight months. The tall flax, the ſugar-cane, and vegetables of all kinds ſprout up, almoſt without culture; cucumbers, and near twenty ſpecies of melons, melting, ſweet, and wholeſome, adorn the banks of the rivulets, cluſtering fruit-trees are ſcattered over the plain. Amid a diverſity of trees and plants, foreſts of the roſe-buſh grow near villages. In other provinces this fine ſhrub only ornaments gardens, here it is cultivated, and the roſe-water, diſtilled from its odoriferous flower, forms an extenſive branch of commerce. The canals and lake ſwarm with fiſh, which are caught in prodigious quantities, and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the froſt and ſnow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds reſort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geeſe, with golden plumage and a moſt agreeable flavour, fat and delicate, ducks, teal, ſwans, the ſkins of which are uſed like furs, and pelicans.

Fayoum, a town of Egypt, and capital of the province ſo called, which formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; divided by the canal of Joſeph, and ſurrounded by gardens. At preſent it is only half a league in circumference, and ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore of the canal. The remainder is deſtroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houſes built of ſun-dried bricks, preſent a gloomy aſſemblage of huts; their inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy, their arts are reduced to ſome manufactures of mats, coarſe carpets, and the diſtillation of roſe-water. The town is governed by a cachef, under one of the beys of Grand Cairo. Several Arab Sheiks, who have lands in the neighbourhood, compoſe the council, and go to the divan, twice or three times a week, as ſummoned by the governor; their chief is held in great reſpect, but the members of adminiſtration cannot long enjoy concord: the continual wars, at Grand Cairo, diſturb the tranquillity of the provinces, and the poſſeſſors of lands and governments are expelled by the victorious faction: forty-nine miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 27. N.

Fays, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: five miles NW. Joinville.

Fazzolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles SW. Manfredonia.

Feal, a river of Ireland, which riſes near Coolnakenny, in the county of Limerick, and unites with the river Gaie, &c. in the county of Kerry, after which it takes the name of *Caſhin*, and falls into the Shannon's mouth, eleven miles above Kerry Head.

Fecamp, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers. It contains about 1000 houſes. The principal commerce is in linen, ſerges, lace, leather, and hats: the herring fiſhery employs a conſiderable number of veſſels; and ſmaller boats fiſh along the coaſt: five leagues NNE. Montivillers, and nine SW. Dieppe. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Fedala, a ſeaport of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic. The emperor, in the year 1773, brought out ſome corn from his magazines, which was ſold to merchants on condition of building houſes, in conſequence of which the town was begun; but when the corn was all ſold, the buildings were diſcontinued: twenty miles S. Menſooria.

Feder See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about twelve miles in circumference; which has communication with the Danube, by a river called *Krantzach*; the lake is a little to the eaſt of Buchau.

Fejee, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, deſcribed as a high and fruitful iſland, abounding in hogs, dogs, fowls, roots, and fruits: three days' ſail north-weſt by weſt from Tongataboo.

Feerber, a town of Aſia, in Bukharia or the river Gihon.

Feeſſy, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: fifty miles NE. Romſdal.

Feet, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Frederickſtadt.

Fegeſak, or *Veggeſak*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: eight miles NNW. Bremen.

Feglina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeven miles SE. Coſenza.

Febrenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Furſtenberg: twelve miles WSW. Rothweil, and ſixteen E. Friburg.

Fehrnbellin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-eight miles NW. Berlin, and twenty-eight NNE. Brandenburg.

Fei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles WNW. Y.

Feighnies, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy: one league NW. Maubeuge.

Feitkinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: ſix miles E. Chriſtianſtadt.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, founded by the Aſturians, about the year 1000: ten miles S. Oporto.

Fei-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles SSW. Tci-nan.

Feiſtriz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles SW. St. Veit.

Feiſtritz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, four miles N. Muehrau.

Feiſtritz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Laufnitz, at Furſtenfeld.

Feiſtritz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles NE. Saxenburg.

Feiſtritz, or *Windiſch Feiſtritz*, ſee *Windiſch Feiſtritz*.

Feium, ſee *Fayoum*.

Feketebanja, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles NE. Zatmar.

Feketelo, a town of Tranſilvania: twenty-three miles SW. Colofvar.

Feketepatak, a town of Tranſilvania: twenty-five miles SW. Colofvar.

Fekete-Pator, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles SSE. Gros Wardein.

Feldbach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles N. Rakelſburg.

Feldes, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: fourteen miles NW. Crainburg, and forty SW. Lavamund.

Feldes-ſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: two miles SW. Feldes.

Feldkirch (County of), a ſmall country of Germany, formerly in the circle of Swabia, but now conſidered as a part of the Tyroleſe; bounded on the north by the county of Montfort; on the eaſt by Pludentz; on the ſouth by the Griſons; and on the weſt by the Rhine; ſold to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1376; the eſtates were mortgaged to the count of Jockenburg, but redeemed in 1436. Feldkirch is the capital.

Feldkirchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: thirteen miles NW. Clagenfurt, and ten W. St. Veit.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, and capital of a county of the ſame name; it is well built, and ſituated on the Ill, near the Rhine. The inhabitants enjoy ſome conſiderable privileges, as that of chuſing their own magiſtrates; and of refuſing to deliver up any who are under the ban of the empire; and not being ſummoned by any provincial judges: twenty-eight miles NNE. Coire, ſixty NW. Tyrol, and ninety-two NW. Trent.

Feldſberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the archbiſhop of Salzburg: four miles NE. Saxenburg.

Feldſburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-eight miles NNE. Vienne, and thirty-two NE. Tulln. *Long.* 34. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Feld See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles NW. Welach.

Feldvar, a town of Hungary; the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by fiſhing in the Danube, near which it ſtands: twelve miles SE. Symontornya.

Felenbrunn (Ober), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NW. Sonneberg.

Felenbrunn (Unter), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Feletino, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church and Compagna di Roma: eight miles N. Alatri.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: twenty-eight miles W. Lipari. *Long.* 32. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Felines-de-Termenes, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: two leagues S. La Graſſe, and three and three quarters NE. St. Paul-de-Fénouilhet.

Feliu-de-Quixolo, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſeven leagues S. Gerona.

Felizan, a town of Italy, in the Alexandrin: eight miles W. Alexandria, and twelve E. Aſti.

Fella, a ſmall river of Germany, which runs into the Drave near Mochling, in Carinthia.

Fellenberg, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: four miles WSW. Innſpruck.

Felletin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: the chief trade is in cattle. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: ſeven leagues SSE. Gueret.

Gueret, and seven SSW. Evaux. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Fellin, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Livora: thirteen miles ENE. Naples.

Felling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles SSE. Zisterzdorf.

Felling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles WNW. Crems.

Felling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eleven miles S. Vienna.

Fellingsbro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: twenty-four miles W. Stroemsholm.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse-Cassel; with an ancient castle on a rock: twelve miles S. Cassel, and sixteen SE. Naumburg.

Felestrin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: forty miles SW. Lemberg.

Feltri, a town of Italy, and capital of the Feltrin, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the patriarch of Aquilea; situated at the foot of mountains, generally covered with snow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron; it has seven convents: fifty-three miles NE. Verona, and thirty-eight N. Padua. *Long.* 29. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Feltrin, a small country of Italy, belonging to the states of Venice; bounded on the north by the Bellunese, on the east and south by the Trevisan, and on the west by the Trentin and Vicentin. Feltri is the only place of note.

Feltrino, a river of Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, four miles SE. Ortona.

Femern, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait, called *Femern Sound*, about nine leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Femoe, a small island of Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Femsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty miles W. Wexio.

Fen-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Fenegue-Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 630 miles ENE. Peking.

Feneri, the capital of the kingdom of Chiampa.

Fenestrange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieuze, on the Sarre, formerly the capital of a lordship of the same name; which being vested in the duchy of Lorraine, was ceded with it to France: six leagues and a half E. Chateau Salins, and eleven ENE. Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town or village of Savoy, in a vally, on the river Cluson: where the French built a fortress when in the hands of that crown, but by the peace of Utrecht it was returned to Savoy: twelve miles NNW. Pignerola, and eleven E. Sezanne.

Fenet, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateauneuf: two leagues N. Angers, and two and a half SSW. Chateauneuf.

Feng-hoa, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles WSW. Ping-hai.

Fenki, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-six miles NNW. Long-kouang.

Fenit, an island of Ireland, in the Bay of Tralee, on the western coast: seven miles W. from Tralee.

Fenix, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the sea, in Ballicotton Bay.

Fenny Stratford, see *Stratford*.

Feno, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: sixteen miles NE. Carrick.

Fente, a town of Egypt: fifteen miles N. Abu-Girge.

Fenwick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: seven miles NE. Irvine.

Fen-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: twenty miles E. Yuen-tcheou.

Feou-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: twenty miles ESE. Pin-yang.

Ferabat, or *Ferabad*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, situated near the south coast of the Caspian Sea; containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally descendents of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and industrious: the environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk: ninety leagues N. Ispahan, and forty-two W. Astarabat.

Feranzza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: four miles NW. Acerenza.

Feraslak, a town of Egypt: fourteen miles SSE. Foua.

Ferbar, or *Farabar*, a town of Bukharia, on the Gihon.

Ferchenstain, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Fercala, or *Forcula*, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the country of Biledulgerid: fifty miles W. Segilmessa. *Long* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Ferden, see *Verden*.

Fere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a

canton, in the district of Chauny, situated in a marshy soil, near the river Serre, which joins the Oise. It was fortified by cardinal Mazarine, and made one of the strongest places in the kingdom, but was afterwards dismantled: eight posts NW. Rheims, and sixteen NE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Fere Champenoise (La), a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne: four leagues ENE. Sezanne, and six SW. Chalons-sur-Marne.

Fére en Tardenois, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Thierry: three leagues and a half NNE. Chateau-Thierry, and three SW. Fismes.

Ferentino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles SSW. St. Serviero.

Ferentino, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope; containing six churches, and three convents: three miles N. Alatri.

Ferenza, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata: four miles NW. Acerenza.

Feret, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-six miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Ferette, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Altkirch, formerly the capital of a county of the same name: three leagues and three quarters SSE. Altkirch, and three and three quarters SW. Bale.

Farganah, or *Farganah*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Samarçand, situated in a mountainous country, which abounds in mines of coal, of gold, silver, copper, and iron; it is situated near the Sihon, or Jaxartes, in a province to which it gives name.

Fergus, a broad river of Ireland, which joins the Shannon, nine miles S. from Ennis, in the county of Clare.

Feria, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, situated on a sharp mountain, near the Guadixara.

Ferng, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles N. Rackelsburg.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, on the east by the county of Monaghan, on the south by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the west by Leitrim and Donegal; about thirty-five miles long, and twenty-seven in its greatest breadth; divided into two parts by the extensive lake Lough Erne: the number of houses is calculated at nearly 12,600, and of the inhabitants at 72,000. The surface of the county is hilly, rugged, and uneven, in some parts mountainous; but yield pasture for cattle, and no doubt with proper management might be made fertile in corn: the linen manufacture and raising cattle are the chief employment of the inhabitants of Fermanagh: the principal town is Enniskillen, which, as well as the county, sends two members to the Irish parliament. Lough Erne runs through the county; besides which there are two other lakes, Lough Melvin and Macnean.

Fermat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twelve miles SW. Akshehr.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and marquisate of Ancona, situated near the coast of the Adriatic; the see of an archbishop, erected in the year 1589, by pope Sixtus V. It contains ten churches, and sixteen convents: twenty-six miles SSE. Ancona, and ninety-three NNE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Fermosa, or *Benin*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Loubo, on the coast of Benin.

Fermosella, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles WSW. Zamora.

Fern, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: six miles W. Brechine.

Fernambuc, or *Olinda*, a province or jurisdiction of South America, in the eastern part of Brasil, lying along the coast of the Atlantic; the principal articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, hides, and Brasil wood.

Fernambuc, or *Olinda*, a town of South America, in Brasil, and province of the same name, with a small inconvenient harbour on the coast of the Atlantic; the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Salvador. It was taken by the Dutch, in the year 1630, who called it *Olinda*, but the Portuguese called it *Pernambuco*. *Long.* 18. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

Fernandes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: sixteen miles WSW. Outeiro.

Fernandez, or *Juan Fernandez*, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 110 leagues west from the coast of Chili; about four leagues long, and hardly two wide, of an irregular shape. It is said to owe its name to a Spaniard, who formerly procured a grant of it, and began a settlement, but afterwards abandoned it. The only safe anchoring place on the island is on the north coast, in Cumberland Bay. The northern part of the island is composed of high craggy hills, many of them inaccessible, though generally covered with trees. The soil of this part is loose and shallow, so that very large trees on the hills soon perish for want of root, and are easily overturned; which occasioned the unfortunate death of one of commodore Anson's sailors, who being upon the

the hills in ſearch of goats, caught hold of a tree upon a declivity to aſſiſt him in his aſcent, and this giving way, he immediately rolled down the hill, and though in his fall he faſtened on another tree of conſiderable bulk, yet that too giving way, he fell amongſt the rocks, and was daſhed to pieces. The ſouthern, or rather the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, is widely different from the reſt, being dry, ſtony, and deſtitute of trees, but very flat and low, compared with the hills on the northern part. This part of the iſland is never frequented by ſhips, being ſurrounded by a ſteep ſhore, and having little or no freſh water. The trees of which the woods on the northern ſide of the iſland are compoſed, are moſt of them aromatics, and of many different ſorts: there are none of them of a ſize to yield any conſiderable timber, except the myrtle trees, which are the largeſt on the iſland; but even theſe would not work to a greater length than forty feet. The pimento and cabbage tree grow there, though in no great plenty. There are ſeveral hills of a peculiar ſort of red earth, exceeding vermillion in colour, which, perhaps, might prove uſeful for many purpoſes. Great quantities of water creſſes and purſlane were found, with excellent wild ſorrel, and a vaſt profuſion of turnips and Sicilian radiſhes. *Long.* 78. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

Fernando de Noronha, or *Naronho*, an iſland in the Atlantic, full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanos, but covered with verdure; not above a league in length, and its form is ſaid to be like a laurel leaf. It is defended with many forts, the water is in general brackiſh, and ſometimes no rain falls for three or four years together: the ſoldiers who guard the forts, and the few inhabitants who live there, are ſupported with turtle five months, and the reſt with proviſions from the continent. *Long.* 32. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 55. N.

Fernando-Po, or *Fernand-Pao*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Benin, about twenty leagues in circumference; the land lies high, and the ſoil is fertile in manioc, ſugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco: the inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 20. N.

Ferndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: five miles N. Siegen.

Fernebo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: twenty-five miles S. Geffle.

Ferneſs, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eda, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 0. 30. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Ferneſs Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Eda, one of the Orkney Iſlands, eaſt of Cape Farneſs.

Fernex, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex; many years the reſidence of Voltaire: four miles NNW. Geneva.

Fernitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SE. Gratz.

Ferns, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, the ſee of a biſhop: fifteen miles N. Wexford.

Ferol, a ſeaport and good harbour of Peru, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, in the archbiſhopric of Lima: ſeventy miles SSE. Truxillo. *Long.* 60. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. S.

Ferolito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eighteen miles S. Matera.

Ferrandina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fifteen miles SW. Matera.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, and capital of the Ferrareſe, ſituated on a branch of the Po, on the frontiers of the Venetian States. In the year 585, it was fortified by Smaragdus, patrician and exarchat of Ravenna, and in the year 657, it was erected into a biſhopric by pope Vitalian, who removed the ſee from Vicovenza to this place. It was enlarged at ſeveral times, and became celebrated under the princes of the houſe of Eſt; but when it loſt its dukes, it declined in its magnificence and riches. It is about four miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel, ſtrong walls, and baſtions. The ſtreets are handſome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. They reckon 100 churches, thirty-eight convents, and hardly 14,000 inhabitants. The environs are marſhy, and the air unwholeſome, conſequenrly thinly inhabited. In the year 1735, it was erected into an archbiſhopric. Arioſto lies buried in a Benedictine convent; and in the hoſpital of St. Ann, belonging to the city, Taſſo was confined as an ideot. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1390, by Albert, marquis of Ferrara. The pope has a legate at Ferrara, who reſides in a palace, ſituated in the midſt of the town, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers and ditches: ſixty-ſeven miles N. Bologna, and forty SE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Ferrareſe, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church; bounded on the north by the Poleſino, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth by the Romagna and Bologneſe, and on the weſt by the Mantuan and Modeneſe. The whole country is fertile, but low and marſhy, being frequently overflowed by ſeveral branches of the Po, and other rivers which

which run through it, so that travelling is sometimes dangerous without guides. This country was a long time an independent duchy, granted by the emperor, Frederic II, to the house of Est, who, at the same time, possessed the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and the Polesino. The Polesino was seized by the Venetians, in the year 1500, and has from that time been considered as a part of their dominions. Alphonso II, the last legitimate prince of the house of Est, dying, in 1597, without male heirs, Cæsar, son of Alphonso, of the Est family, marquis of Montechio, laid claim to the duchy as next of kin, but as his father was born of a clandestine marriage contracted by Alphonso I with the daughter of a citizen of Ferrara after the death of his first wife, the pope declared Cæsar incapable of succeeding to the duchy of Ferrara, which was from this circumstance united to the apostolic chamber, since which time it is become a province of the state of the Church, and is governed by a legate of the pope. It contains but few towns, and, though in itself fertile, is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. The principal places are Ferrara and Comachio.

Ferre-anah, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, with considerable ruins, whence it is supposed to have been the ancient Thala: 130 miles SW. Tunis.

Ferreira, a town of Spain, in Granada: six miles SE. Guadix.

Ferreira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: thirteen miles W. Beja.

Ferreira de Aves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: fifteen miles NE. Viseu.

Ferret Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Ferrière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verneuil: five leagues N. Verneuil.

Ferrière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Segré: one league N. Segré, and two and a half SW. Chateau Gontier.

Ferrière en Parthenay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Parthenay: two leagues and a half E. Parthenay, and three and a quarter S. Airvault.

Ferrière au Doyen, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vire: four leagues N. Vire, and six and a quarter SW. Caen.

Ferrières, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis: five leagues and a half E. Bois Commun, and two N. Montargis.

Ferriters, see *Blaskets*.

Ferriter's Cove, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, between Sybill Head and Smerwick Harbour.

Ferro, or *Hierro*, one of the Canary Islands, and with regard to situation the most westerly; about six leagues in circumference. It contains no springs of fresh water, the inhabitants making use of what is collected in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy season. Voyagers speak of a large tree in the middle of the island, the top of which is always covered with a thick cloud, which during the night produces water enough to supply the wants of the whole island. Without being very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The French geographers take their first meridian from the west extremity of this island: 100 leagues S. from the island of Madeira. *Long.* 17. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 47. N.

Ferrol, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in the Bay of Corunna, with a good harbour, strongly fortified: seven leagues NE. Corunna, and twelve NW. Lugo. *Long.* 8. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Ferrogan, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles S. Blair Athol.

Ferryland Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Ferrytown of Cree, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: twelve miles W. Kircudbright.

Ferstna, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which rises in a lake near St. Boldo, and runs into the Adige, two miles N. Trent.

Ferstritz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles S. Ips.

Ferté-Aleps (La), or *La Ferté Alais*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Estampes: three leagues NE. Estampes, and four SW. Melun. *Long.* 20. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Ferté-sur-Aube (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont, situated on the Aube: nine leagues NW. Langres, and five W. Chaumont-en-Bassigny. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Ferté-Bernard (La), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarte; surrounded with walls, and containing three fauxbourgs: seven leagues NE. Le Mans, and nine SE. Alençon.

Alençon. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Ferté-Chaudron (La), a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: ten miles NW. Moulins.

Ferté-Frenel (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne: two leagues and a quarter NNW. L'Aigle, and seven ENE. Argentan.

Ferté-Gaucher (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rosoy: three leagues ESE. Coulommiers. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Ferté-Imbault (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, situated on the Saudre: three leagues ENE. Romorantin, and nine and a half ESE. Blois.

Ferté sous Jouarre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meaux, on the Marne: ten miles E. Meaux.

Ferté Louptière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joigny: five leagues NW. Auxerre, and three SW. Joigny.

Ferté Macé (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Domfront: four leagues E. Domfront, and seven NW. Alençon.

Ferté Milon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Château-Thierry, on the Ourque: four leagues and a quarter NW. Château-Thierry.

Ferté Senneterre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orleans: four leagues SE. Beaugency, and four S. Orleans.

Ferté Vidame (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateauneuf: four leagues and a half W. Chateauneuf-en-Thimerais.

Ferté Villeneuille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: two leagues S. Chateaudun, and eight SW. Janville.

Fertière, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, on the Dora: eight miles N. Susa.

Fervacques, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lisieux: eight leagues SE. Caen, and two S. Lisieux.

Fescamp, see *Fecamp*.

Feselaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles S. Baden.

Fesjun, a town of Egypt: eighteen miles N. Abu-Girge.

Fessan, see *Fezzan*.

Festenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: fourteen miles NW. Wartenberg, and twelve SE. Militsch.

Fethard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: eight miles SE. Cashel, and eighty-six SSW. Dublin.

Fetie, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; sixty miles NW. Basora.

Fetislam, a town of Servia, on the Danube: eight miles E. Orsova.

Fettar, one of the Shetland islands, three miles south from the island of Yell.

Fettee, a river of Hindoostan, one of the arms of the Sinde, or Indus.

Feiu, or *Affeiu*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, to the east of Commendo, and well situated for commerce with the Europeans. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil constitute its principal riches. The whole country is about 160 miles in length. It was formerly very powerful; but much reduced by war with the kingdom of Commendo.

Feucht, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: eight miles SSE. Nuremberg, and six W. Altorf.

Feuchtwang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach, situated on the Sulz, formerly imperial: twelve miles SW. Anspach, and seven N. Dunckelsbuhl.

Feuderstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: seven miles WNW. Storkow.

Fevenitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, six miles NW. Villach, in the duchy of Carinthia.

Feversham, or *Faversham*, a town of England in the county of Kent, situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the East Swale, an arm of the sea, between the island of Sheepey, and the main land; it is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. It contains about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. A celebrated abby, of which there are now no remains, was built by king Stephen. Four hoys trade from this port to London, and go alternately every week, with corn, hops, &c. And some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir-timber, and iron; with many others employed in the coasting trade. The oyster fishery is also considerable, and is regulated by particular laws. A large manufacture of gunpowder is carried on here. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, eleven jurats, and twenty-four common council, two weekly

weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are well supplied with fish and other provisions. In the year 1688, the vessel in which James II had embarked was detained by the populace of this town, the king was in the disguise of chaplain to Sir Edward Hales: but being discovered was persuaded to return to London: nine miles W. Canterbury, and forty-seven E. London.

Feugerolles, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: five miles S. St. Etienne.

Feuillée (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gournay: eight miles W. Gournay.

Feuilletin, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse: five miles S. Aubusson.

Feuquières, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Granvilliers: eight miles W. Granvilliers.

Feurs, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: three leagues and a half NE. Montbrison, and eight and a half W. Lyons.

Feydany, a town of Samogitia: sixteen miles SSW. Mednik.

Fey-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles SE. Quang-ping.

Feyregg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles WSW. Steyr.

Feystritz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: fifteen miles SSW. Ebenfurth.

Fez, a country of Africa, formerly a kingdom of great extent; bounded on the north by the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Algiers, on the south by Morocco, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into nine provinces, or districts, and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The soil is fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, corn, fruit, flax, salt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, so that two thirds of the country lie waste. The whole of the country is not equally good, a considerable tract to the west of Old Fez is full of marshes, which render the air unwholesome, and the people unhealthy. The mountains abound with game, and the forest with wild beast. The lions are the most daring and savage in all Africa; horses, camels, kine, sheep, goats, and hares, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides and leather of all sorts, particularly that styled Morocco, skins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raisins, olives, honey, wax, silk, cotton, flax, horses, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, &c. The imports chiefly consist in spicery, cochineal, vermillion, iron, brass, steel, wire, arms, ammunition, drugs, watches, small looking-glasses, quicksilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, English and other linen and woollen clothes, muslins, callicoes, fustians, gold wire, silk of all kinds, brocades, damasks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all sorts, Guinea cowries, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthen-ware. Fez is the capital.

Fez, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of that name, was built about the end of the eighth century, by Edris, the descendant of Mahomet and Ali, whose father, flying from Medina to avoid the proscriptions of the caliph Abdallah, retired to the extremity of Africa, and was proclaimed sovereign by the Moors. Sidy Edris, succeeding to the crown of his father, founded the city of Fez, in 793, and built the mosque in which he is buried. From that time the city of Fez has been considered by the Moors as a sacred asylum, and an object of devotion. In the first moments of that zeal which every religious novelty inspires, a still larger mosque was built at Fez, and called Carubin, because it was founded by the Arabs of Cairoan. This is one of the finest edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. Many other mosques were afterwards built successively at Fez, to which were annexed, according to the custom of the Mahometans, colleges and hospitals; and this city was held in so high a degree of veneration, that, when the pilgrimage to Mecca was interrupted, in the fourth century of the Hegira, the western Mahometans, as a substitute, repaired to Fez, while the eastern journeyed to Jerusalem. When the Arabs had extended themselves in Asia, Africa, and Europe, they brought to Fez the knowledge they had acquired in the arts and sciences; and, to its religious schools, this capital added academies for philosophy, physic, and astronomy. Fez, resorted to from almost all Africa, and the object of the devout pilgrimages of the Mahometans, soon became the rendezvous of the neighbouring provinces. The increase of wealth introduced the love of pleasure, and every species of luxury; licentiousness quickly followed; and as its progress in hot countries is always most rapid, Fez, the school of sciences and manners, soon became the sink of every vice. The public baths, which health, cleanliness, and custom, rendered necessary, became the receptacles of the most infamous debauchery. The Mahometans of Andalusia, Grenada, and Cordova, during the revolutions of Spain, passed over to Fez, whither they brought new manners, knowledge, and, perhaps,

perhaps, ſome ſhades of civilization. They taught the Spaniſh method of dreſſing and dying red and yellow goat and ſheep ſkins, then called Cordovan leather, now Morocco, from the city of that name, where, however, the dye is leaſt in perfection. At Fez, likewiſe, they firſt eſtabliſhed the manufacture of milled woollen caps, worn by the Moors and eaſtern nations. Gauzes, ſilks, ſtuffs, and beautiful ſaſhes, wrought in gold and ſilver, are made at Fez; and the little they do proves how much might be done, were induſtry encouraged. Some love of learning is ſtill preſerved at Fez, where Arabic is better ſpoken than in the other parts of the empire: the rich Moors ſend their children to the ſchools at Fez, where they gain more inſtruction than they could do elſewhere. The moſque of Carubin is the only remarkable public building, and that cannot be freely examined. The city contains ſome tolerably convenient inns, the ſtreets are ill-paved, and ſo narrow, that in many places two horſemen cannot ride abreaſt. Fez, which, in paſt ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is no way preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its ſituation, ſchools, induſtry, and ſomewhat more of urbanity: yet, though more poliſhed than their countrymen, the Moors of Fez are vain, ſuperſtitious, and intolerant. The ſaints, whom they pretend have been buried in that city, ſerve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Chriſtians; and an order from the emperor is neceſſary to gain admiſſion. The ſituation of Fez is remarkable for its ſingularity; it is ſeated at the bottom of a vally, and ſurrounded by hills in the form of a funnel, flattened at the narrow end. The upper part of the vally is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds along the vally, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and ſupplying water in abundance to all the gardens and moſt of the houſes. On the height of Old Fez is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob-Ben-Abdallah, of the race of Beni-Merins, built, in the 13th century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, and, by its ſituation, keeping the latter in awe. The high town, which is well and healthily ſituated, contains ſome old palaces, in which the ſons of the emperor live. The New Town is inhabited by ſome Mooriſh families, but by ſtill more Jews, who trade with old Fez, notwithſtanding the contempt with which they are treated by the inhabitants: this contempt they endeavour to find a recompence for in their gains: 200 miles NNE. Morocco. *Long.* 12. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 4. N.

Fezzan, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth of Tripoli, and ſixty journies weſt from Cairo, containing, according to the report of travellers, twenty-eight towns, and 100 villages; the chief productions are dates and ſena. The capital is ſaid to be in *Long.* 44. E. Cape Verd. *Lat.* 26. N.

Fiac, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief-place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: four miles E. Lavaur.

Fiacone, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the confines of the Milaneſe, between Genoa and Tortona.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eight miles and a half S. Teramo.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber: fifteen miles N. Rome.

Fianona, a ſeaport town of Venetian Iſtria, on the Gulf of Venice, with a good harbour: nineteen miles E. Rovigno.

Fiaſcone, ſee *Monte Fiaſcone*.

Ficarèlo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: five miles E. Todi.

Fichariolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, on the Po, on the frontiers of Mantua: thirteen miles WNW. Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which extends from near Bareuth to Eger in Bohemia. It is one of the higheſt mountains in Germany, and contains in it many deſerts, rocks, bogs, and moraſſes. It takes its name from the great number of pines with which it is covered; there are a great number of other trees, oaks, beech, elm, &c. The extent from eaſt to weſt is ſixteen miles, and as much from north to ſouth.

Fida, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the mouth of the Forth, two miles and a half NW. North Berwick.

Fidari, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: eight miles N. Patras.

Fiddichowo, or *Fidichowa*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania, on the Oder: twenty-two miles SW. Stargard.

Fidis, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

Fidmin, a town of Egypt: five miles W. Fayoum.

Fiſchbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: ſeven miles E. Nabburg, and ſix N. Retz.

Fielevoer, an iſland of Norway, near the weſt coaſt, twenty-two miles long, and four wide, with a town of the ſame name: forty-eight miles WNW. Drontheim.

Fienvillier, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles SW. Dourlens.

Fiers, a town of Sweden, in the province

vince of Halland: twelve miles NNW. Wardberg.

Fiesola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence: three miles NE. Florence.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the river Tay; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the Frith of Forth; and on the west by the counties of Kinross and Perth; about thirty-two miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from seven to sixteen in breadth. This county, as well as the rest in the kingdom, was formerly subject to a *Thane*, which in the old Saxon language, as likewise in the Danish, signifies *a servant of the king*; but Macolm Canmore appointed Macduff, who was thane of Fife, first hereditary earl of Fife, for his services, granting to his posterity the right of placing the king in his chair at his coronation, the command of the van in the king's army, and power to compound for a sum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, lime-stone, and well furnished with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole shore from Crail to Culross, about forty English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houses of the nobility and gentry less thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coast. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county, those towards the coast have been much injured by the spray of the sea; while those in the interior parts flourish exceedingly. Cupar is the county town.

Fifeness, a cape of Scotland, of the east coast of the county of Fife: nine miles SE. St. Andrews. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Figarolo, an island near the coast of Venetian Istria, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

Figeac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 3300 inhabitants: sixteen leagues NE. Montauban, and nine E. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Figen, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, ten miles S. Stavanger.

Figer, or *Fisju*, a rich and extensive province of Japan.

Fighig, a town of Africa, situated on the south side of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture cloth of wool of exquisite fineness, much valued in Barbary, and sold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes: 240 miles ESE. Mequinez. *Long.* 1. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Figi, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo.

Fignan, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: three leagues SSE. Castel-Sarasin, and seven NNW. Toulouse.

Figo, or *Fisju*, a province of Japan.

Fig-tree Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Christophers, near Sandy Point.

Fig-tree Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Figueiro-dos-Venhos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated near some lofty mountains, on a small river which runs into the Zezere; celebrated for its wine: twenty miles N. Thomar.

Filacciano, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter: nine miles S. Citta Castellana.

Filenta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: seven miles N. Girace.

Filicuri, see *Felicudi*.

Filippopoli, or *Philippopel*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Maritz, where it becomes navigable: founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great: ninety miles WNW. Adrianople, and 124 WNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Filleck, a town of Hungary, taken by the Turks in the year 1554, but retaken soon after: sixteen miles ESE. Korpova.

Filisburg, a town of German, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SSW. Enns.

Filoponskaja, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: eighteen miles SSE. Ismail.

Filoquia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: forty-six miles NNW. Lepanto.

Filija, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: ten miles SW. Stockholm.

Filurina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: twenty-eight miles N. Edessa.

Fina, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Monaghan, and runs into Lough Erne, about three miles N. Belturbet.

Finale, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, situated on an island formed by the Panaro, on the confines of the Mantuan and Ferrarese: eighteen miles NNE. Modena.

Finale, a small marquisate of Italy, surrounded by the dominions of Genoa, agreeable, fertile, and populous. It formerly belonged to the family of Caretto, from whom it was sold to Spain in the year 1590, and in 1602, annexed to the duchy of Milan. In the war for the Spanish succession, it was taken

taken by the French, and, in 1707, ceded, with the reſt of Lombardy, to the emperor. In the year 1713, the marquiſate was ſold to the republic of Genoa, on certain conditions, for 120,000 piaſters. In the year 1743, the empreſs queen made over all her pretenſions to the town and marquiſate of Finale to the king of Sardinia; the republic of Genoa to be repaid the purchaſe-money, and Finale to be made a free port. When the king of Sardinia, by virtue of this convention, demanded the harbour and the marquiſate, the Genoeſe made ſeveral remonſtrances againſt it, which availing nothing, they determined to keep poſſeſſion by force of arms. Accordingly they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and though the king of Sardinia declared, if the republic would recede from the intended alliance with theſe crowns, he would make over to it all his rights and claims to Finale, yet the republic, ſo far from taking his word, in 1745, declared war againſt him. This proved an unfortunate circumſtance for Genoa, the king of Sardinia making himſelf maſter of this marquiſate, and ſeveral other parts of their poſſeſſions. However, by the peace of Aix le Chapelle, in 1748, the republic was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of all its former eſtates.

Finale, a ſeaport town of Italy, with a good harbour on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and capital of a ſmall marquiſate, ſubject to the Genoeſe. In the year 1745 this town was bombarded by the Engliſh; and in the year 1746 it was taken by the king of Sardinia: thirty-one miles SW. Genoa. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Findhorn, a fiſhing town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay: nine miles W. Elgin. *Long.* 0. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Findhorn, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Findhorn.

Finechiolaro, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: ſeven miles N. Baſtia. *Long.* 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Finham, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: ſeven miles SW. Montauban.

Finia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: twenty miles NW. Chriſtianſtadt.

Finiana, or *Finana*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada: ſeven miles S. Baça.

Finica, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: fifty miles S. Satalia.

Finica, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean: fourteen miles WNW. Cape Chelidoni.

Finiſk, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, one mile eaſt from Miniſh iſland, in the county of Galway.

Finiſterra, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Finiſterre.

Finiſterre, a department of France, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the department of the North Coaſts, and Morbihan; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and forty to forty-five from eaſt to weſt; containing the weſtern part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital; other principal towns are Breſt, Quimperlé, Morlaix, Chateaulin, Lefneven, Landerneau, Carhaix, Ponteroix, and Douarnenez. The principal rivers are the Aulne and the Odet.

Finkenſtein, or *Heberſdorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the Oberland; ſeventy-five miles SSW. Königſberg.

Finkenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia; ſixteen miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Finland, or *Finn'land*, a country of Europe; bounded on the north by Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by a gulf to which it gives name, and on the weſt by the Gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 ſquare leagues, hardly a million of ſouls are to be found. The paſtures are exceedingly good, but the cattle are ſmall. The foreſts of firs furniſh the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are ſent to Stockholm for exportation. Game is abundant of various kinds. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fiſh, and pearls are found on the coaſts. At the bottom of the marſhes earth is dug, from which iron is extracted. There are alſo ſome mines of lead. Along the coaſts lie a great number of ſmall rocky iſlands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have ſuffered much from the ravages of war. The corn principally cultivated is rye, barley, and buck-wheat; and the poorer ſort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even ſtraw, bruiſe and mix it with ſome meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent; at preſent, it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the twelfth century, great pains were taken for the converſion of the Finns to Chriſtianity; and Henry, who was biſhop of Upſal, in 1157, fell a martyr to his zeal in carrying on that pious undertaking. That prelate founded the firſt cathedral in Finland, at Randamoki; but the ſee was afterwards removed to Abo, which lies in the neighbourhood of the former. Martin Skytte and Peter Serkilar were the firſt preachers of Luther's doctrine in this country. Finland is divided into ſeven provinces, Fin and Proper, Aland, Eaſt Bothnia, Tavaſti, or Tavaſtland,

Tavaſtland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards-Lehn.

Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, ſituated on the ſouthern part of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the ſouth, and the Gulf of Bothnia on the weſt; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile, and the land, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. It has ſeveral fine lakes and rivers, which abound in fiſh, and on a part of the coaſt is a rich pearl fiſhery, where pearls of an extraordinary ſize are found, for the moſt part ſingle, but ſometimes a cluſter of two or three pearls are found in the ſame ſhell. The inhabitants of this country ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, and making wooden ware. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn ſtockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

Finmark, a province of Norway, bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the eaſt by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Swediſh Lapland, and on the weſt by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coaſt is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing, and the beſt ſalmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. In ſummer time the ſun continues above the horizon for ſome weeks. Finmark has a particular governor, regiſter, and judge. It is divided into Weſt Finmark, which includes twelve churches and chapels, ſerved by five preachers, and Eaſt Finmark, in which are nine churches and chapels, ſerved by three preachers.

Finn, a river of Ireland, which riſes from a lake of the ſame name in the county of Donegal, and runs into Lake Foyle, near Strabane.

Finnerydia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-four miles SW. Orebro, and eighty-ſix NE. Uddevalla.

Finnis Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Harris. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Finö, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 9. N.

Finow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: thirty-two miles NE. Berlin, and twenty-eight miles NW. Cuſtrin.

Finſpang, a town of Sweden in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fifteen miles NW. Nordkioping.

Finſterwalda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles SE. Lauenſtein.

Fintel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles NNE. Rotenburg.

Finvarra Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Clare, ſituated in Galway Bay five miles E. from Blackhead: eleven miles SSW. from Galway.

Fionda, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, on the Gulf of Satalia, very much gone to decay: twenty-eight miles S. Satalia.

Fionia, ſee *Funen*.

Fiora, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, below Montalto, in the duchy of Caſtro.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated in a vally among the Appennines, on the ſite of the ancient Fidentia: twenty-two miles N. Florence, and twenty-three S. Bologna.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Larda: twenty miles NW. Parma, and eleven E. Piacenza.

Fiorlita, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento, near the coaſt of Naples: eleven miles from Aleſzano.

Firuzabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra: fifteen miles E. Agra.

Firabus, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: forty-five miles WSW. Kidge.

Firam, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about ſix leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Firando, an iſland and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour, in the ſea of Corea.

Firleyowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: forty-eight miles ENE. Lemberg.

Firmin, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: five miles W. St. Etienne.

Firmitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Firmy, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: one league ENE. Albin, and five and a half NW. Rhodez.

Firuzabad, or *Firous-abas*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſeventy-five miles SSW. Schiras.

Fiſcal, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, fifteen miles NW. Ainſa.

Fiſcha, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube at Fiſchamund.

Fiſchamund, or *Viſchamund*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near the Danube: twelve miles ESE. Vienna.

Fiſchhauſen, a town of Pruſſia, on the Friſch-haff, built in the year 1269, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhop of Samland: five miles W. Konigſberg.

Fiſchbach, or *Viſp*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais; near which a battle

was fought between the inhabitants of the Valais, and Amadeus, duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated: twenty-seven miles E. Sion.

Fiſcher, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſeventeen miles SE. Stein.

Fiſgard, or *Fiſhgard*, or *Fiſcard*, a ſeaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the river Gwaine, on a bay of St. George's Channel, to which it gives name, where veſſels may ride ſafely in five or ſix fathoms water. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herrings, of which they, with Newport, cure above 1000 barrels annually: ſixteen miles ENE. St. David's, and 242 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Fiſherrow, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Eſk, in the Frith of Forth, oppoſite Muſſelburgh.

Fiſher's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Connecticut. *Long.* 72. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Fiſhkill, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifty miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Fiſhlin, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, five miles S. from the iſland of Yell.

Fiſhtown, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

Fiſmes, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rheims, on the Veſle: five leagues NW. Rheims. and twelve NW. Chalons-ſur-Marne. *Long.* 21. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Fiſſato, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli; ninety miles NW. Tripoli. *Long.* 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Fiſtella, or *Feſza*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike: 150 miles NE. Morocco.

Fiſter, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: ſixteen miles NE. Stavanger.

Fiſtrits, or *New Byſtrzit*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: twenty-eight miles SW. Iglau, and twenty-eight E. Budweis. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Fitful Head, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt, near the ſouth extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 1. 29. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Five Iſland Harbour, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Fivel, a river of the United Dutch States, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl; it gives name to a ſmall country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems; containing twenty-five ſmall towns and villages.

Fiumara di Muro, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles N. Reggio.

Fiumarella (La), a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace: two miles S. Cantazaro.

Fiume, ſee *St. Veit*.

Fiume Freddo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles WSW. Coſenza.

Flachberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: two miles SW. Draaburg.

Flachſlanden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: ſeven miles N. Anſpach.

Fladahuna, a ſmall iſland near the northweſt coaſt of Scotland, ſeven miles N. from the iſle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Fladda, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye.

Fladda, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Freſhanniſh iſlands, weſt of the iſland of Mull.

Fladda Iſles, three ſmall iſlands among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about a mile W. from the iſland of Sandera.

Fladſtrand, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Aalborg, on the eaſt coaſt, with a harbour defended by three forts; not ſheltered from every wind. Fiſhing is the chief employment of the inhabitants: thirty miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Fladungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: forty miles N. Wurzburg, and forty-four NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Flagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: one league and a half N. Albin, and three and a half E. Figeac.

Flagy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: five miles S. Montereau.

Flamale, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: four miles SSW. Liege.

Flamanville, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a good harbour: ten miles SW. Cherburg.

Flamborough Head, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of York. *Long.* 0. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a conſiderable county, bounded on the north by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Brabant and Hainaut, on the ſouth by Hainaut and a part of France, formerly called Artois and Picardy, and on the weſt by the Eng-

Tavaſtland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards-Lehn.

Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, ſituated on the ſouthern part of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the ſouth, and the Gulf of Bothnia on the weſt; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile, and the land, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. It has ſeveral fine lakes and rivers, which abound in fiſh, and on a part of the coaſt is a rich pearl fiſhery, where pearls of an extraordinary ſize are found, for the moſt part ſingle, but ſometimes a cluſter of two or three pearls are found in the ſame ſhell. The inhabitants of this country ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, and making wooden ware. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn ſtockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

Finmark, a province of Norway, bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the eaſt by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Swediſh Lapland, and on the weſt by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coaſt is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing, and the beſt ſalmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. In ſummer time the ſun continues above the horizon for ſome weeks. Finmark has a particular governor, regiſter, and judge. It is divided into Weſt Finmark, which includes twelve churches and chapels, ſerved by five preachers, and Eaſt Finmark, in which are nine churches and chapels, ſerved by three preachers.

Finn, a river of Ireland, which riſes from a lake of the ſame name in the county of Donegal, and runs into Lake Foyle, near Strabane.

Finnerydia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-four miles SW. Orebro, and eighty-ſix NE. Uddevalla.

Finnis Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Harris. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Finö, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 9. N.

Finow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: thirty-two miles NE. Berlin, and twenty-eight miles NW. Cuſtrin.

Finſpang, a town of Sweden in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fifteen miles NW. Nordkioping.

Finſterwalda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles SE. Lauenſtein.

Fintel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles NNE. Rotenburg.

Fintwarra Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Clare, ſituated in Galway Bay, five miles E. from Blackhead: eleven miles SSW. from Galway.

Fionda, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, on the Gulf of Satalia, very much gone to decay: twenty-eight miles S. Satalia.

Fionia, ſee *Funen*.

Fiora, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, below Montalto, in the duchy of Caſtro.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated in a vally among the Appenines, on the ſite of the ancient Fidentia: twenty-two miles N. Florence, and twenty-three S. Bologna.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Larda: twenty miles NW. Parma, and eleven E. Piacenza.

Fiorlita, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento, near the coaſt of Naples: eleven miles from Aleſzano.

Fiorzabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra: fifteen miles E. Agra.

Firabus, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: forty-five miles WSW. Kidge.

Firam, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about ſix leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Firando, an iſland and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour, in the ſea of Corea.

Firleyowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Leinberg: forty-eight miles ENE. Lemberg.

Firmin, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: five miles W. St. Etienne.

Firnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Firmy, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: one league ENE. Albin, and five and a half NW. Rhodez.

Firuzabad, or *Firous-abâd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſeventy-five miles SSW. Schiras.

Fiſcal, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, fifteen miles NW. Ainſa.

Fiſcha, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube at Fiſchamund.

Fiſchamund, or *Viſchamund*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near the Danube: twelve miles ESE. Vienna.

Fiſchhauſen, a town of Pruſſia, on the Friſch-haff, built in the year 1269, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhop of Samland: five miles W. Konigſberg.

Fiſchbach, or *Viſp*, a town of Swiſſetland, in the Valais; near which a battle was

was fought between the inhabitants of the Valais, and Amadeus, duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated: twenty-ſeven miles E. Sion.

Fiſcher, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſeventeen miles SE. Stein.

Fiſgard, or *Fiſhgard*, or *Fiſcard*, a ſeaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the river Gwaine, on a bay of St. George's Channel, to which it gives name, where veſſels may ride ſafely in five or ſix fathoms water. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herrings, of which they, with Newport, cure above 1000 barrels annually: ſixteen miles ENE. St. David's, and 242 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Fiſherrow, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Eſk, in the Frith of Forth, oppoſite Muſſelburgh.

Fiſher's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Connecticut. *Long.* 72. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Fiſhkill, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifty miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Fiſhlin, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, five miles S. from the iſland of Yell.

Fiſhtown, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

Fiſmes, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rheims, on the Veſle: five leagues NW. Rheims. and twelve NW. Chalons-ſur-Marne. *Long.* 21. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Fiſſato, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli; ninety miles NW. Tripoli. *Long.* 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Fiſtella, or *Fefza*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike: 150 miles NE. Morocco.

Fiſter, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: ſixteen miles NE. Stavanger.

Fiſtritz, or *New Byſtrzit*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: twenty-eight miles SW. Iglau, and twenty-eight E. Budweis. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Fitful Head, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt, near the ſouth extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 1. 29. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

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Flagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: one league and a half N. Albin, and three and a half E. Figeac.

Flagy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: five miles S. Montereau.

Flamiale, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: four miles SSW. Liege.

Flamanville, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a good harbour: ten miles SW. Cherburg.

Flamborough Head, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of York. *Long.* 0. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a conſiderable county, bounded on the north by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Brabant and Hainaut, on the ſouth by Hainaut and a part of France, formerly called Artois and Picardy, and on the weſt by the Eng-

lish Channel and Artois. Its greatest length is about sixty miles, and its breadth about fifty. It contained thirty cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and forty-eight abbies, besides a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The towns are situated so near together that the Spaniards who followed Philip II, supposed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this county has suffered very severely from almost continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into three parts: Flemish Flanders, where they speak the language of the country; French Flanders, where they speak the Walloon language; and Imperial or Austrian Flanders, on account of the county of Alost, which has for a long time been dependent on the empire. The first extends from the North Sea and the Scheldt to the river Lys, and contains Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Sluys, Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Furnes, Bergues-Saint-Vinoc, Courtray, Oudenarde, Cassel, Gravelines, &c. The second, or French Flanders, contains the towns of Lille, Douay, Tournay, and Orchies. The third is situated between the Scheldt and the Dender, and contains the towns and districts of Alost, Hulst, Axel, Assenede, and Bochoult. Flanders has been otherwise divided, into French, Austrian, and Dutch Flanders; but in a country so much exposed to the depredations of ambitious or tyrannical states, the limits of each must be uncertain; at present the whole has been conquered by the armies of the French republic, and great part long considered as French dominions, Lille, Dunkirk, and several other towns having been comprehended in the department of the North, in the new division of France, before hostilities were commenced, or perhaps even thought of. In the year 621, Leteric was made grand forester of Flanders, by Clotaire II, king of France, as a marriage portion with his daughter, Richilde; and Flanders continued to be governed by princes, with the title of Grand Forester, till the year 863. Baldwin, surnamed Iron-arm, was created count of Flanders, by Charles the Bald, king of France, whose daughter he had married. In the fifteenth century, the archduke Maximilian, marrying the daughter of Charles the Bold, the county went with her to the house of Austria. The northern part of the county was ceded to the States General, partly by the peace of Munster, and partly by the barrier treaty, in 1715. In the year 1667, the southern part was seized by France. The climate is temperate and wholesome; the soil, in general, is fertile and fit for tillage. In some places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great source of riches to the country. The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheese and butter. The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; from them the English were taught the art of weaving, and perhaps too the art of agriculture. The most beautiful table-linen is yet the manufacture of this country, and the lace is superior, perhaps, to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

Flonitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Graz.

Flannan Islands, or *Seven Hunters*, a group of small islands in the North Sea, about seventeen miles NW. from the island of Lewis. *Long.* 4. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

Flanville, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Metz, one league and a half E. Metz, and three and three quarters SW. Boulay.

Flasset, an island in the North Sea, near the west coast of Norway: eighty-eight miles SW. Dronthelm.

Flat-Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork: seven miles E. Kinsale.

Flat Isles, a chain of islands in lake Michigan, in Upper Canada.

Flat Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Flat Point, a cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

Flat Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 112. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Flata Islands, a cluster of small islands near the south-east of North Vist, and about a mile NE. from Rona island.

Flatbush, a town of the United States of America, in Long Island: five miles S. New York.

Flatta, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, two miles E. from the island of Barra.

Flavacour, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont: three miles NW. Chaumont.

Flavignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: twelve miles SW. Limoges.

Flavigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur, on the Ozerain: nine leagues WNW. Dijon.

Flavin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rhodez: four miles S. Rhodez.

Flayat,

Flayat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin: eleven miles SE. Felletin.

Flêche (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte, containing about 6000 ſouls, ſeven leagues SSW. Le Mans. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Fleckeren, an iſland in the North Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Norway, with two ports. It is defended by a fortreſs. *Long.* 8. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Fledirborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: ſixteen miles from New Stettin.

Fleet, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, eight miles N. Newark.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, which runs into Wigton Bay, by a wide mouth, called *Fleet Bay*, ſeven miles W. Kircudbright, and eight ESE. Wigton.

Fleiſbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Molle, three miles NW. Dorlach, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg.

Flek, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Sliebhlogher Mountains, in the county of Kerry, and loſes itſelf in Lough Lane.

Flemings, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: eighteen miles NNW. Trenton.

Flen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: twenty-two miles NNW. Nykoping.

Flenſborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwic, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flenſborgerwieck*, which extends as much as ſix leagues inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largeſt veſſels which are unloaded at the quay, and ſcreened from all winds by ſurrounding hills. It is one of the handſomeſt and moſt commercial towns in the duchy: ſixteen miles N. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Flers, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: ſix leagues SW. Falaiſe, and three and a half N. Domfront.

Fleſberg, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-ſix miles W. Chriſtiana.

Fleſſelles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles N. Amiens.

Fletcher's Nook, a cape of United America, in the diſtrict of Main. *Long.* 70. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Fleurance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure, on the Gers: one league and three quarters S. Lectoure, and four and a quarter N. Auch. *Long.* 18. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

Fleuret, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on the Saône: ſeven miles W. Dijon.

Fleurigné, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougères: one league E. Fougères.

Fleurmont, or *Florimont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: ſeven miles E. Befort.

Fleurus, or *Flerus*, a village of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Brabant, remarkable for having been the ſeat of three battles fought near it; the firſt on the 30th of Auguſt, 1622, between the troops of Spain, under Gonzales de Cordova, and ſome German troops, under the comte de Mansfeldt, and the duke of Brunſwick; the latter loſt their cannon and baggage, the duke of Saxe-Weimar was killed, and the duke of Brunſwick had his arm ſhot; but they made a good retreat with four thouſand cavalry and three thouſand infantry, and compelled the marquis of Spinola to raiſe the ſiege of Berg-op-Zoom. The ſecond battle was fought between the allies, under the command of the prince of Waldeck, and the French, under the duke of Luxemburg, in which the former were defeated, with the loſs of five thouſand killed, and four thouſand priſoners, forty-nine pieces of cannon, eight pair of kettle-drums, and ninety-two ſtandards and colours. A third battle was fought here in June, 1794, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loſs: ſix miles NE. Charleroy.

Fleury, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: two miles N. Orleans.

Fleury, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: one league and a half NW. St. Pol.

Flie, ſee *Vlieland*.

Flie, or *Vlie*, a river, or channel, which runs from the Zuyder See, near the coaſt of Frieſland, into the German Ocean, between the iſlands of Schelling and Vlieland.

Flieſbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Black Elſter, near Jeſſen, in the electorate of Saxony.

Flieſeryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-nine miles N. Calmar.

Flint, a town of North Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated a ſmall diſtance from the river Dee; with a

caſtle, where the unfortunate Richard II was depoſed by the duke of Lancaſter: united with ſeveral other places, it returns one member to the Britiſh parliament: twelve miles and a half WNW. Cheſter, and 194 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Flint, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, which runs into the Apalachiola, on the borders of Florida.

Flint, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, ſeven miles W. from Montego Bay.

Flint Iſland, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Flintſhire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, on the north eaſt by the river Dee, on the eaſt by Cheſhire, on the ſouth and weſt by Denbighſhire; about twenty-ſeven miles in length, and from ſeven to ten broad. Beſides this, there is a part of Flintſhire no ways united with the reſt of the county, bounded on the north by Cheſhire, on the eaſt and ſouth by Shropſhire, and on the weſt by Denbighſhire, which is eight miles long and ſix broad; the country is mountainous, intermixed with vallies: the hills are generally barren on the ſurface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limeſtone, and coals; the vallies are fertile, and produce both corn and hay; the ſeparated part is moſtly a level country. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Aſaph. One member is returned to the Britiſh parliament for the county, and one for the town of Flint.

Fliſſingue, a fortreſs or ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the weſt of Amboyna.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which ſurrounds it; ſeveral times beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the Spaniards, in the war with the Catalonians; but it is now diſmantled: twenty miles N. Tortoſa.

Fluxecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: three leagues WNW. Amiens.

Flize, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville, ſituated on the Meuſe: five miles SE. Mezieres.

Floby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifty-one miles NE. Gotheborg.

Flocelière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtaigneraye: three leagues and a quarter S. Mortagne, and four NNW. la Châtaigneraye.

Floc, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: forty-eight miles ENE. Romſdal.

Flodday, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Razay and Skye.

Floddon, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a bloody battle was fought in the year 1513, between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter loſt 10,000 men, with many of nobility, and, as is generally ſuppoſed, king James IV; the loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh, who were victors, amounted to about 5000: five miles N. Wooler.

Flogny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: two leagues SE. St. Florentin.

Floha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgeberg: ſix miles ENE. Chemnitz.

Flohau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: eight miles S. Saatz.

Flohe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Tſchopa, four miles W. from Oederan, in the circle of Erzgeburg.

Flon, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arly, about a mile SW. from Flumet.

Flone, or *Floen*, a town of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: eight miles SSW. Liege.

Flonheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: twelve miles ESE. Creützmach.

Florac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozère, near the Tarn: four leagues and a half S. Mende, and eight NW. Alais. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Florange, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: three quarters of a league S. Thionville, and three NE. Brieg.

Floref, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Namur, on the Sambre: ſeven miles W. Namur.

Florence, a city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Arno, at the foot of the Appenines; firſt founded by the ſoldiers of Sylla; embelliſhed and enlarged by the triumvirs; deſtroyed by Totila; and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as is ſaid, 6000 country houſes. The circumference of the city is about two leagues; the fortifications conſiſt only in a wall and ditch, with two or three forts, which defend it, and command a part of the town. This city is, next to Rome, the moſt beautiful in Italy, and by ſome even preferred to Rome itſelf. The buildings are magnificent, moſt of the ſtreets clean, and paved with ſquare ſtones, ſo as to appear like a rock made level: they are generally

nerally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to paſs each other. They reckon ſeventeen public places, or ſquares; ſeven fountains, conſtantly playing; ſix pillars or columns, two pyramids, 160 beautiful ſtatues, placed either in the public ſquares, or in the ſtreets, or in the front of ſome palaces; one metropolitan church, twelve collegiate, and forty-four parochial; thirty-five convents for men, ſixty for women, thirty-ſeven hoſpitals, and about 9000 houſes. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1761, were found to be 72,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, of Gothic architecture, the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the deſign ſo bold, that Michael Angelo judged it inimitable; it is 140 feet from one angle to the other, and 270 feet in height. Moſt of the churches contain a great number of the moſt beautiful paintings and ſtatues by the firſt maſters of Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which is the reſidence of the grand duke, is a library, containing about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and ſeventy wide, for public entertainments; in which the moſt celebrated actions of the republic are painted, by Vaſari, in freſco; in the corners are four great hiſtorical pictures by Cigoli Ligozzi and Paſſignani. Both palaces have a communication with the famous gallery, which is indeed an inexhauſtible fund of entertainment in antique ſculpture and painting; open to the public from day-light till evening, except between the hours of one and three. Here ſtrangers have the freeſt acceſs; either walking about the open corridors at their leiſure, or attending in the cabinets by the Cicerones, who look for a handſome gratuity at your departure. This gallery contains a wonderful collection of paintings, ſtatues, buſts, drawings, bronzes, medals, cameos, intaglios, precious ſtones, &c. with a numerous and valuable library, both of printed books and manuſcripts. A celebrated ſociety was inſtituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who ſtyled themſelves *Academia della Cruſca*, the deſign of the inſtitution being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which are not good Tuſcan. The Florentines, however, are remarkable for ſpeaking the language ill, and with a guttural accent, though they write it with the utmoſt elegance, which gave riſe to the proverb, *Lingua Toſcana, in bocca Romana*. There are ſeveral theatres in Florence, all open during the Carnival, which begins the day after Chriſtmas day, and laſts till Aſh-Wedneſday; at other times one of them only is open, except in Lent and Advent. The two principal are the Pergola, finiſhed in 1755; and the new Opera-houſe, firſt opened in the year 1779. This is very elegant, but the ſtage is not ſo ſpacious as in the Pergola. There is a little theatre, *di Santa Maria lata*, for burlettas; and another, which is larger, wherein comedies are performed. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly ſilks and ſattins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, to which it owed the greateſt part of its opulence and ſplendour, now ſcarcely ſupplies the common people. Their jewelry is fallen to nothing. At Doccia, three leagues from the city, is a manufacture of porcelaine. The Florentines have been long famous for their moſaic work, which is very different from the Roman; much more expenſive, and leſs beautiful: it is made of the finer marbles, agates, jaſpers, and other natural hard ſtones, ſawn thin, and inlaid in form of birds, flowers, &c. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a conſiderable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its diſtricts, formed a republic, having purchaſed its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the ſum of 60,000 guilders. In the year 1530, the republican conſtitution was deſtroyed, and Alexander de Medicis appointed duke, by the emperor, Charles V, under the title of grand duke of Tuſcany. On the death of Gaſton de Medicis, in the year 1737, Florence, with the reſt of the duchy, fell to the duke of Lorrain, who afterwards became emperor. The Florentin is one of the moſt fertile countries of Italy: Florence is ſituated 125 miles NNW. Rome. *Long.* 28. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

Florennes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: ten miles S. Charleroy, and ſixteen SW. Namur.

Florenſac, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, on the Herault: one league and three quarters S. Pezenas, and three and a half S. Beziers.

Flores, one of the Azore iſlands, about ten leagues long, and three broad; it contains two towns and ſome hamlets; Santa Cruz is the capital, but Lagens is the moſt populous. The number of inhabitants in the whole is about 1300 or 1400. It takes its name from the multitude of flowers which grow wild in every part of this iſland. *Long.* 13 13. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Floreſti, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: ſixty miles E. Stephanowze.

Florida, a country of North America, bounded on the north by Georgia; on the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by the

Gulf of Mexico, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi. This country is ſaid to have been diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, in the year 1496, eighteen years before it was known to the Spaniards. The air in ſummer is exceedingly hot, but in ſeveral places pure and wholeſome; the winter is commonly temperate, though ſometimes the cold deſtroys the oranges, and the rivers are covered with ice. The ſoil is rich and fertile, particularly in Weſt Florida, where oftentimes, in the ſame year, the inhabitants have two or three harveſts of maize. The country abounds in oaks, cypreſs, palms, cedars, pines, cheſnuts, and ſaſſafras, the beſt in America. Mulberries, oranges, peaches, plumbs, cocoa-nuts, and melons grow in great plenty, with other fruits of an excellent flavour. Olive-trees and vines grow naturally, and were found there by the Europeans; cotton grows wild, and in plenty; as alſo flax and hemp. The cabbage-tree, ſo called from the ſuppoſed reſemblance of the head to the cabbage-plant in taſte, grows here, and furniſhes a food, agreeable, light, and wholeſome. The coaſts are low, ſandy, and full of ſhallows; they furniſh a prodigious number of oyſters, large and ſmall. Among the rich productions of the country may be reckoned cochineal, both wild and cultivated; indigo is common, and amber is found along the ſouthern coaſt. In the weſtern part are numerous herds of cattle and ſheep; hogs abound in every part, whoſe fleſh is ſuppoſed to obtain a peculiar excellence of flavour from their food, which conſiſts chiefly of acorns and cheſnuts. In the foreſts and deſerts are found ſeveral ſpecies of wild beaſts, as the panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying ſquirrel, armadillo, opoſſum, guano, and ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents. Birds are in variety, and numerous; among others, are found the crane, heron, gooſe, wild duck, pigeon, partridge, thruſh, jay, hawk, maccaw, and a great number of others. The rivers abound in fiſh, but are at the ſame time infeſted with voracious alligators. In the year 1564, the French began to form a ſmall eſtabliſhment in Florida, from which they were driven the year following by the Spaniards, who then began to form ſettlements themſelves. In the year 1763, Florida was ceded to England, in exchange for the Havanna, which had been taken from the Spaniards. While in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, it was divided into two governments, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſeparated by the Apalachicola. Eaſt Florida extends much farther ſouth than Weſt Florida. The Gulf of Mexico waſhing the weſtern coaſt from *Lat.* 25. to *Lat.* 30. N. whereas the moſt ſouthern part of Weſt Florida is in *Lat.* 29. 30. N. The form of Eaſt Florida is triangular, the baſe toward the north being 160 miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt; near the ſouthern extremity about forty, and about 350 from north to ſouth. Along the coaſts are a great number of bays and ſmall iſlands. The ſoil near the ſea coaſts is ſandy and barren, but becomes of a better quality farther inland. The productions are chiefly rice and indigo. Weſt Florida is about 320 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from forty to eighty in width from north to ſouth; the river Miſſiſippi bounds it on the weſt, and Apalachicola bounds it on the eaſt. The country is pleaſant, and the ſoil exceedingly fertile. The coaſts are flat, and riſe by almoſt inſenſible degrees into hills, which are covered with a beautiful verdure, and ſhaded with trees, ſuch as the mulberry, cedar, cocoa-nut, vanilla, cabbage-tree, palm, &c. In many places vines are cultivated, which produce grapes equal in ſize and flavour to the beſt muſcadine. The principal place of Eaſt Florida is St. Auguſtine; and Penſacola is the capital of Weſt Florida. During the American war, in the year 1781, Florida was taken by the Spaniards, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

Florin, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: eight miles SE. Saſſari.

Floſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: five miles WNW. Worms.

Floſs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: five miles ENE. Weiden, and ſeventeen N. Nabourg.

Floſs, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, ſix miles NW. Breſlau.

Floſſgraben, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which branches off from the Elſter, about a league NNE. Eiſenberg, and joins the ſame river again, about a league E. from Merſeburg.

Flota, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis.

Flota, one of the ſmall Orkney iſlands, between South Ronalſha and Hoy.

Flotte (La), a town of France, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ré: three quarters of a league ESE. St. Martin de Ré, and two and a half W. la Rochelle.

Flotz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: ſix miles NW. Zerbſt.

Flumet, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Fauſſigny, ſituated among mountains, on the river Arly: thirty-one miles SE. Geneva, and thirty NE. Chambery.

Flums, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans, on the Mat: five miles W. Sargans.

Fluſhing, or *Vliſſengen*, or *Fleſſingue*, a ſeaport

seaport town of the Dutch State of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren, on the north side of an arm of the Scheldt, and defends the passage not of that river only, but all the islands of Zealand, of which it is one of the most important keys; it was on this account that Charles V, when he abdicated his crown, particularly enjoined his son, Philip, to take care and preserve it safe: and that prince, when he left the port, in 1559, to take possession of the kingdom of Spain, commanded a castle to be built to defend the town, which was however never executed, on account of the troubles that happened soon after. The port lies between two moles that break the waves of the sea, which enters the town by means of two canals, forming two basons, so that loaded vessels may sail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. It was but a small place before the fifteenth century, when Adolphus de Bourgogne, the lord of the place, surrounded it with walls; since which it has become a celebrated port, and is now, next to Middleburg, the richest town in the province of Zealand. The emperor, Charles V, erected it into a marquisate in 1551, which the prince of Orange purchased, together with the marquisate of Ter-Vere, for one hundred and forty-six thousand florins. The Stadthouse, built according to the model of that at Amsterdam, is a superb building, and well deserves the attention of travellers. The inhabitants of Sluys pillaged this town in 1485. The States General seized it on the 27th of April, 1573, by means of seven boats filled with soldiers, sent by the prince of Orange from the Brill. When they landed, they hanged the Spanish commander, Francis Paciotti, one of the greatest engineers of his time, and the friend of the duke of Alva; they pillaged the churches and cloisters, and made themselves dreaded both by land and sea, taking likewise the town of Vere, and defeating a fleet of Spanish ships commanded by the duke of Medina-Celi: the duke of Alva and the prince of Parma endeavoured to retake it, but in vain. On the 29th of January, 1574, the Flushingers took several Spanish vessels, which were sent from Antwerp to the succour of Middleburg, then besieged by the confederates. The States pledged this with some other towns to queen Elizabeth, as a security for her assistance, and surrendered it to the earl of Leicester, who was made governor, the 29th of October, 1585, and arrived the same year with six thousand soldiers, and above five hundred gentlemen. In the year 1616, it was restored, with the other towns, to the States, by the negociation of John Olden Barnevelt, ambassador to James I. Flushing was the birth place of Adrian de Ruyter, who, from a sailor and pilot, became admiral of the United Provinces: twenty-eight miles NE. Ostend. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Flowannah, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

Fluvian, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the sea, in the Gulf of Roses.

Foca, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, and the mouth of the river Calbari, with a town of the same name, called *Wyndorp* by the Dutch.

Focai, a town of Egypt: twenty miles N Abu-Girgé.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, near the river Spey, with a magnificent seat of the duke of Gordon: eighteen miles W. Banff, and eight E. Elgin.

Fochea Nova, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated on the Gulf of Smyrna, at the mouth of the Hermus, near which the Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians, in the year 1650: thirty-two miles SSW. Pergamo, and twenty-eight NW. Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Focsani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Milcou: fifty-four miles WNW. Galatz.

Fodus, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: fifty-four miles N. Kaminiec.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Foe-Petouné-Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: sixteen miles N. Petouné-Hotun.

Fœmund's Lake, a lake of Norway, thirty miles long, and from two to five wide, 130 miles N. Christiania.

Fœmund's River, a river which rises in a lake of the same name in Denmark, and runs into lake Wenner, near Carlstadt, in Sweden.

Fœns (La), a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league and a half NE. Viseu.

Fogaras, a town of Transilvania, on the Alaura, the see of a Greek bishop: twenty-eight miles W. Cronstadt, and twenty-six NE. Hermanstadt.

Foggia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; this town is the staple for all the wool in the country, and the price is fixed by the magistrates: fifteen miles SW. Manfredonia, and forty-two NE. Benevento.

Foggy Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, about nine leagues in circumference. *Long.* 202. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Foglia, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pesaro.

Foglianeſe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſeven miles W. Benevento.

Fogliano, a lake of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romania, on the ſea coaſt, near the Pontine Marſh; to the weſt it communicates with the ſea, and to the eaſt with the lake of Soreſſa.

Fogliſſo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles NW. Chivaſſo, and thirteen W. Creſcentino.

Fogo, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, in the German Ocean, about twelve miles in circumference, with a ſmall ſeaport, and a ſafe road for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile, and it contains three pariſhes. *Long.* 8. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Fohrn-See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, ten miles SE. Saxenburg.

Foiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: twelve miles SW. Manfredonia.

Foiſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ſeven leagues and a half WSW. Troyes, and three E. Sens.

Foix, before the revolution, a country of France, on the banks of the Arriege, and divided into Upper and Lower. The ſoil of the latter is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; the former is more hilly and leſs fertile, but abounds in game, and the vallies produce excellent paſturage. Mines of iron abound; thoſe of ſilver, copper, and lead are neglected; there are likewiſe quarries of marble, jaſper, &c. and many medicinal ſprings. It was once an independant county, united to the crown of France by Henry IV. The principal towns were Foix, Taraſcon, Ax, Pamiers, Saverdun, Lezat, Mas d'Azil, and Montaut, all of which are in the department of the Arriege.

Foix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon; ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Phocians, whence the name corrupted into Foix. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and is defended by a caſtle, on a rock: three leagues N. Taraſcon. *Long.* 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42, 58. N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the north by the province of Tche-kiang, on the eaſt by the Chineſe Sea, on the ſouth by Quang-tong, and on the weſt by Kiang-ſi. This is one of the leaſt, and yet one of the richeſt provinces of the empire; its ſituation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the ſea, they catch great quantities of fiſh, which are dried and ſalted in order to be carried into the midland provinces of the empire. Its ſhores are very uneven, by reaſon of the number and variety of its bays; there are many fortreſſes built to guard the coaſts. It contains nine fou, or cities of the firſt rank, and ſixty hien, or cities of the third rank; among the nine fou is reckoned Tai-ouan, capital of the iſland of Formoſa. Its mountains, by the induſtry of the Chineſe, are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and all covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and ſprings that iſſue from the mountains, which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the rice whenever they pleaſe, as it grows beſt in watery ground; they have the ſecret of raiſing the water to the top of the higheſt mountains, which they convey from one mountain to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The province of Fokien abounds with every thing that grows in moſt other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine Iſlands, Formoſa, Java, Camboya, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have muſk, precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſilk, hempen cloth, calico, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils, wrought to the greateſt perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ſhips; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is ſuppoſed they have alſo gold and ſilver, but it is forbidden to dig for theſe under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very incommodious to travellers. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

Foklmark, ſee *Voglamarck*.

Foklyruck, ſee *Voglabruck*.

Foldereid, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 114 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Foleykunda, a town of Africa, in the country of Kantor.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Umbria, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; celebrated for its confectionary, paper mills, and ſilk manufactures. It contains eight churches, and twenty-three convents: ten miles SW. Nocera.

Folkeſtone, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated in the Engliſh Channel, and a member of the cinque port of Dover; formerly containing five pariſh churches, but now one. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four commoners. The town is populous and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fiſhing, in which buſi-

noſs

neſs a great number of ſmacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in eight and ten fathoms water. Two hoys ſail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit: ſeven miles SW. Dover, and ſeventy-two ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Folkingham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, deſtroyed by Oliver Cromwell: twenty ſeven miles S. Lincoln, and 106 N. London.

Folſobanja, a town of Hungary: thirty-ſeven miles ENE. Zatmar.

Foly, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Lee, in the county of Cork: nine miles E. Cork.

Fom-hoam-touka, a town of Chineſe Tartary, near a mountain of the ſame name: ſeven miles NW. Tam-ſan.

Foncquevillers, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: four leagues W. Bapaume.

Fonderoy, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: ten miles SE Leeds.

Fondets, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, near the Loire: five miles W. Tours.

Fondi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſituated near a lake to which it gives name; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: ten miles E. Terracina.

Fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: forty-five miles NW. Peſu.

Fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty miles NE. Oei.

Fong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 675 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

Fong-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Formoſa: twenty-five miles S. Tay-ouan.

Fong-chang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: eleven miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: eleven miles SSW. Ning-po.

Fong-hoa-tching, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the borders of Corea; large and commercial. The chief manufacture is making paper of cotton, white and tranſparent, which is uſed for windows inſtead of glaſs. *Long.* 141. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

Fong-kicou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Oue-kiun.

Fong-ſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-ſix miles W. Nan-tchang.

Fong-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles NNW. Kiang.

Fong-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-ſeven miles WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſeventeen miles NW. Te-king.

Fong-ten, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-four miles NNW. King-ki-tao.

Fong-tſiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chenſi, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chineſe are fond of wearing on their dreſs: 558 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated on a mountain, near the Yellow River: the birth place of the emperor Hong-vou; who gave it its name, which, in the language of the country, ſignifies, *the Place of the Eagle's Splendour*. He would, but from the unevenneſs of the ground, and the want of good water, have made it his conſtant reſidence; but on that account changed his deſign, and removed his court to Kiang-ning, or Nankin: 340 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

Fonia, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

Fon-jun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles SSE. Tſun-hoa.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: four leagues S. St. Céré, and one and a half NW. Figeac. *Long.* 19. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Fonſeca, a bay of North America, ſee *Amapalla*.

Fonſomme, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, ſituated near the ſource of the Somme: five miles NE. St. Quentin.

Fonſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: two leagues NE. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontabelle Fort, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile NNW. Bridge Town.

Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: one league S. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontaine-le-Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues N. Rouen, and ſix and a half W. Gournay.

Fontaine-le-Dun, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief

place

place of a canton, in the district of Cany: three leagues E. Cany, and four SW. Dieppe.

Fontaine l'Evêque, a town of France, between the Sambre and the Meuse, formerly belonging to the bishopric of Liege, but ceded to France, in the year 1667: ten miles E. Mons, and three W. Charleroy.

Fontaine-Françoise, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Is-sur-Tille; where Henry IV gained a victory over the duke of Mayenne, in the year 1595: three leagues and a half E. Is-sur-Tille, and three and a half WNW. Gray.

Fontaine-Guerin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Baugé: one league and a half SSW. Baugé, and four and three quarters E. Angers.

Fontaine-sous-Jouy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evreux: two leagues NE. Evreux.

Fontaine-sur-Somme, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five miles SE. Abbeville.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melun; celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by cardinal Bentivoglio:—"Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of a great prince as the king of France, and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of buildings of different architecture; this confusion has nevertheless an air of surprising majesty and grandeur. It stands in a bottom, and has nothing pleasant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure, surrounded by a vast forest, in the midst of small hills crowned with rocks, which produce nothing to support life, or please the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diversion of the chace, and affords by his presence a relief which it has not of itself. The gardens are neat and very extensive, and besides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place, there is a great number of others to adorn this charming residence." The forest of Fontainebleau was anciently called *the Forest of Bierre*, and is said to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and chateau are in the centre. The town of Fontainebleau consists of one principal street, of considerable length, and several smaller. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its situation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace; the number of inhabitants about 3000: seven posts and a quarter SSE. Paris, and two N. Melun.

Fontana, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri: eighteen miles N. Altdorff.

Fontana Fora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles SW. Salpe.

Fontanamora, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta: eighteen miles ESE. Aosta.

Fontanarossa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fourteen miles NW. Conza.

Fontanelata, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ten miles NW. Parma.

Fontanetto, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: seven miles E. Crescentino, and four W. Trino.

Fontanges, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: ten miles NW. Murat.

Fontarabia, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated only by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrennées; it opened its gates to a detachment of the French republican troops, on the 1st of August, 1794: fifteen miles SSE. Bayonne, and thirty-five S. Pamplona. *Long.* 14. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Fontello, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league and a half NE. Lamego.

Fontenay, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: one league and a half NW. Rosoy, and seven and a half SE. Paris.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, and capital of the department of La Vendée; containing about 7000 souls; situated in a fertile vally, on the Vendée: the principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle, of which they sell a great number at their three annual fairs: three posts and a half NE. Niort, thirteen SSE. Nantes, and fifty-six and a quarter SSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Fontenay St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: two leagues and a half S. Magny.

Fontenois le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges: three leagues SE. Darney, and three and a quarter W. Plombieres.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, on the confines of Flanders, near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies, in May, 1745; the English and allies were commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French by marshal Saxe, natural son to the king of Poland. The English were in the beginning successful, and confident

of

of victory; but Saxe, who was then ill, was, at his particular desire, carried about in a litter, and assured his attendants that, notwithstanding all unfavourable appearances, their army would certainly prove victorious. The allied army left twelve thousand on the field of battle, and the loss of the French was not much less: four miles SE. Tournay.

Fonteney, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of canton, in the district of Toul: one league and a half NE. Toul.

Fontenoy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons, on the Aisne: five miles W. Soissons.

Fontes, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beziers: two leagues NW. Montagnac, and four and a half NE. Beziers.

Fontevrauld, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur: here was a celebrated abby, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried: two leagues E. Saumur, and three and a half N. Loudun.

Fontvielle, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arles: four miles NE. Arles.

Foradada, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the king of Aragon built a college, for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, to convert the Moors.

Forbach, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarguemines: two leagues and three quarters NW. Sarguemines, and three SE. Sar Louis.

Forcalquier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Laye; formerly the capital of a considerable county, united to Provence in the year 1193: seven leagues SW Digne, and five and a half S. Sisteron. *Long.* 23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Forcalquerret, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hieres: five miles S. Brignoli.

Force (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergerac, situated on the Dordogne; the principal trade of the inhabitants consists in cattle, grain, and wine: two leagues W. Bergerac, and three and a half S. Mucidan.

Forcellar, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: three miles E. Teramo.

Forcheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Wisent: twelve miles S. Bamberg, and eighteen N. Nuremberg. *Long.* 28. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 41. N.

Forchenjee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria: ten miles S. Traunstein.

Forchtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, situated on the Kocher: six miles NNE. Ohringen.

Forchtenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Ford, a town of United America, in the state of South Carolina: six miles NNW. George Town.

Fordergersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: nine miles ENE. Freyberg.

Fordingbridge, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday: the chief manufacture is ticking; in which a great number of looms are employed: twelve miles S. Salisbury, and eighty-seven WSW. London.

Fordingiano, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-two miles SE. Bosa.

Fordsand, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Slefwick, in the German Ocean. *Long.* 8. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Foreland (North), a promontory of England, on the north-east extremity of the coast of Kent, on which a seamark has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity House, in which lights are kept burning every night: two miles and a half N. Ramsgate, and two and a half SE. Margate. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Foreland (South), a cape of England, on the east coast of the county of Kent, between Dover and Deal. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Foreland (South), a cape on the west coast of North America, in Cook's River. *Long.* 151. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Forest (Black), or *Schwartz-wald*, a large forest of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the right side of the Rhine. This forest consists chiefly of mountains, which traverse the greatest part of Swabia from north to south and from east to west, and from them issue most of the rivers, which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is situated between the Rhine, Swifferland, and the duchy of Wurtemburg, round the Forest Towns.

Forest

Foreſt Towns, a name given to four towns in the Schwartz-wald, or Black Foreſt, on the frontiers of Swiſſerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldſhut. They are ancient domains of the houſe of Auſtria.

Foreſt ſur Sevre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon, ſituated on the Sevre-Nantoiſe: eight miles SW. Breſſuire.

Forez, before the revolution, a country of France: it was a large and fertile vally, interſected with ſmall rivers, which run into the Loire. The principal towns were Montbriſon and Roanne; the ſoil is ſterile, but the air not reckoned wholeſome. It produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, cheſnuts, and other fruits: in ſeveral places are mines of coal and iron; and medicinal ſprings.

Forfar, a county of Scotland, ſee *Angus*.

Forfar, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Angus: with a conſiderable linen manufacture: near it is a hollow, where formerly witches were burned, on being found guilty: twenty-three miles NE. Perth, and forty-two N. Edinburgh.

Forges, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay; celebrated for its medicinal ſprings: five poſts and a half NE. Rouen.

Foriani, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four miles S. Baſtia.

Forked Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Forlazzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eleven miles SE. Teramo.

Forli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna: it contains ten churches, and twenty-three convents: twelve miles SSW. Ravenna, and thirty-eight SE. Bologna.

Forlimpopoli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna; formerly a conſiderable town, and ſee of a biſhop, but ruined, in the year 1360, by the cardinal of Burgundy: four miles E. Forli.

Formello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of the patrimony of St. Peter: ten miles NW. Rome.

Formentara, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: deſerted on account of the number of ſerpents on it; ſeparated from Iviça by a narrow ſea of only four miles.

Formerie, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: three leagues W. Grandvilliers, and three NW. Gerberoy.

Formicola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora: ſix miles E. Capua.

Formigales, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: ten miles SE. Ainſa.

Formignano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: ſeven miles from Foſſombrone.

Formigni, or *Fourmigni*, a village of France, in the department of the Calvados; near which the Engliſh were defeated, in the year 1450: ſeven miles W. Bayeux.

Formigue, a ſmall rocky iſland near the French coaſt, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Formoche, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: three leagues N. Patmos.

Formoſa, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, ſeparated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a ſtrait about ſixty miles where narroweſt. The iſland is about 240 miles in length from north to ſouth, and ſixty from eaſt to weſt, in its broadeſt part; but greatly contracted at each extremity. It does not ſeem to have been known to the Chineſe before the year 1436, nor was it then ſettled by them, being conſidered as a barren uncultivated country. The Dutch formed an eſtabliſhment in the weſtern part, in 1634, and built the fort of Zealand, which ſecured to them the principal port of the iſland; but they were driven from thence in 1659, or 1661, by a celebrated Chineſe pirate, who made himſelf maſter of all the weſtern part, which afterwards ſubmitted, in 1682, to the authority of Kang-hi, emperor of China. A long chain of mountains from north to ſouth divides it into two parts. That part only which is ſituated to the weſt of the mountains belongs to China. The eaſtern part is but little known. The coaſts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks; there being but one bay at the mouth of a river, and this is ſo narrow, and ſo well defended by forts and high rocks on each ſide, that there is no entering it by ſurpriſe, though when the ſhips are once got in, they are ſafe, and ſheltered from all winds. That part of Formoſa which the Chineſe poſſeſs, preſents extenſive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the eaſtern mountains. Its air is pure and wholeſome, and the earth produces in abundance corn, rice, and the greater part of other grains. Moſt of the Indian fruits are found here, ſuch as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, cocoa-nuts, and part of thoſe of Europe, particularly peaches, apricots, figs, raiſins, cheſnuts, pomegranates, water-melons, &c. Tobacco, ſugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon, are alſo common. Horſes, ſheep, and goats, are very rare in this iſland; there are even few

hogs, although these animals abound in China: domestic poultry, such as fowls, geese, and ducks, are exceedingly plentiful; pheasants also are sometimes seen, and monkeys and stags have multiplied so much, that they wander through the country in large flocks. The inhabitants of Formosa rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses and mules: they accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well horses: these oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. Wholesome water fit for drinking is the only thing wanted in the island of Formosa: it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is deadly poison to strangers, for which no remedy has hitherto been found. There are few mulberry-trees in Formosa, consequently little silk is made in the country; numerous manufactures, however, would soon be introduced into it, were the Chinese permitted indiscriminately to transport themselves thither, and to form establishments in the island. Those who go to it must be protected by passports from the Chinese mandarins, and these passports are sold at a dear rate; securities are besides required. They fear, and with great reason, especially since the Tartar emperors have been on the throne, that if any revolt should happen in Formosa, its influence might spread, and occasion great disturbance in the whole empire: on this account a garrison is kept there of ten thousand men, which they take care to change every three years, or oftener if they judge necessary. Besides the capital, Tai-ouan, the Chinese have also two other cities and some villages, which they inhabit alone; for they do not permit the Indians, who are their subjects, to live among them: they suffer none to remain but those who are either their slaves or domestics. These Indians are united into forty-five villages, thirty-six of which lie to the north, and nine towards the south. The northern villages are very populous, and the houses are built almost after the Chinese manner. The habitations of the southern islanders are only heaps of huts or cottages of earth. Their ordinary food is rice, other small grain, and the game which they catch by coursing, or kill with their arms. Their favourite arms are lances, which they dart to the distance of sixty or eighty feet, with the greatest dexterity and precision. They use bows and arrows, and can kill a bird on the wing with as much certainty as an European sportsman could with a fusee. The eastern part of the island is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honest, ready to assist each other, careless of gold and silver, which they consider of no value; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury; as the Chinese have found to their cost, to whom they are irreconcileable enemies, for having formerly massacred the inhabitants of a small town, for the sake of some ingots of gold which they saw there. They subsist chiefly on the cattle which they breed, and fish which they catch in the rivers and on the coasts. Their mountains are said to contain mines of gold and silver. In the year 1782, a terrible earthquake almost destroyed the island; the account from Tai-ouan says, that of twenty-seven ships that were in the harbour, twelve disappeared, two were dashed to pieces, and ten so damaged as to be unfit for service; besides upwards of 100 smaller vessels swallowed up or dashed to pieces with their cargoes, among which were 100,000 bushels of rice. The inundation of the sea was so great, as almost to cover the whole island; the provisions were either swept away or spoiled, and the crops entirely lost. The capital of Formosa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chinese give to the whole island. Between Formosa and the continent are a great number of small islands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chinese, and *Piscadores* by the Europeans; they form a small archipelago; the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chinese garrison, under the command of a mandarin. *Long.* 137. 30. to 139. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 5. to 25. 20. N.

Formosa, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about two leagues long, and one wide: the soil is fertile, and well covered with trees; but wants springs of good water. *Long.* 14. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 29. N.

Fornello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Molise: seventeen miles W. Molise.

Fornello, a river of Italy, which runs through Naples into the sea.

Fornovo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; near which Charles VIII, king of France, obtained a victory over the princes of Italy, in the year 1495: eight miles WSW. Parma.

Foroman, a town of the island of Sumatra, near the west coast: 150 miles S. Acheen.

Forres, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray; near which is an ancient pillar, twenty-five feet in height, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c. called the *Danish Pillar*, supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. On a moor near this town is placed by Shakspeare Macbeth's conversation with the witches: ten miles W. Elgin, and eight E. Nairn. *Long.* 0. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Fors, a town of Sweden, in the province of West

West Gothland: seventeen miles SSE. Uddevalla.

Forse, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which runs into the North Sea, six miles W. Thurso.

Forstia, a town of Lusatia, on the river Neiss; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in manufacturing fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and brewing beer: thirteen miles E. Corbus, and fifty-four NNE. Dresden.

Forstenove, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: fifteen miles from Osnabruck.

Forster's Harbour, a bay in Hudson's Strait, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 73. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 18. N.

Fort Augustus, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the south end of Loch Ness: twenty-nine miles SW. Inverness.

Fort des Antels, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: three quarters of a league NW. Cherburg.

Fort Badenstein, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Charlotte, a fort of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Shetland: one mile NW. Lerwick.

Fort Christiansburg, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Crevecœur, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Culonge, a fort of Lower Canada, on the Utawas River: fifty-seven leagues W. Montreal.

Fort Dauphin, a fortress of the island of Madagascar, on the southern coast, built by the French, in the year 1643; but has been abandoned some years.

Fort Dauphin, a seaport of the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, situated on the north side of the island; with a spacious harbour. *Long.* 71. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 41. N.

Fort Edward, a fort of the state of New York: thirty-three miles N. Albany.

Fort Erie, a fort at the north-east extremity of Lake Erie.

Fort de Ferrières, a fortress of France, in the department of the Tarn: three leagues and a half W. La Caune, and three and a half E. Castres.

Fort Franklin, a fort of the United States of America, in the north part of Pennsylvania, erected in the year 1787, in a place formerly called *Venango*, on the Allegany River: forty-six miles S. from Lake Erie, and fifty-six N. Pittsburg.

Fort Frederick Henry, a fort of Brabant, at the mouth of the Scheldt: ten miles NW. Antwerp.

Fort de Fuentes, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the Comasco, at the place where the Adda enters the Lake of Como: thirty miles N. Como.

Fort Galet, a fortress of France, in the department of the Channel: a quarter of a league N. Cherburg.

Fort George, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the east side of the Frith of Murray, opposite Fortrose: ten miles NE. Inverness.

Fort Hardy, a fort of the state of New York: twenty-five miles N. Albany.

Fort de Heu, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: one league E. Cherburg.

Fort Hommet, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: half a league NW. Cherburg.

Fort James, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Leon, a fort of West Florida, on the west side of the Mississippi: five miles SE. New Orleans.

Fort Leydsaamheyde, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the kingdom of Acron, belonging to the Dutch.

Fort Linglet, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel, near Cherburg.

Fort Louis, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Haguenau, built by Louis XIV on an island formed by the Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians, in November, 1793, who evacuated it on their defeat near Weissemburg; but not before they had blown up great part of the fortifications. It is now called *Fort Vauban*: eighteen miles NNE. Strasburg, and twelve E. Haguenau.

Fort Louis, a fort of Africa, in the country of Senegal, built by the French; taken by the English, in the year 1758.

Fort Nassau, a fortress of Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg-op-Zoom.

Fort Nassau, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with a good harbour; built by the Dutch, in the year 1612.

Fort Neulet, a fortress of France, near Calais and the sea, to guard the sluices.

Fort Ormonville, a fort of France, on the north coast of the department of the Channel: two leagues and three quarters WNW. Cherburg.

Fort Oswegatchy, a fort of Upper Canada, on the south side of the river St. Lawrence: twenty leagues NE. Lake Ontario.

Fort Patience, a fortress of Flanders, on the coast opposite Zealand, between Sas de Ghent and Ysendick.

Fort Penthievre, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon: three leagues SW. Auray, five SE. L'Orient, and one N. Quiberon.

Fort Philippe, a fortress of France, on the frontiers of Flanders, in the department of the North: half a league from Gravelines.

Fort Portage, a fort of Upper Canada, on

the river Utawas: 120 miles W. Montreal.

Fort do Porto de Cam, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: ſix miles NNW. Viana.

Fort da Poſta, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, near the Atlantic: five miles N. Viana.

Fort Querqueville, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: one league NW. Cherburg.

Fort do Rego de Foz, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, near the Atlantic: two miles NW. Viana.

Fort Royal, a fort of Africa, originally built by the Danes, and called *Frederickburg*. It now belongs to the Engliſh, and changed its name with its owners.

Fort Royal, a town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 14. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Fort Royal, a fort, built by the French, in the iſland of Martinico, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland. It was attacked by de Ruyter, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in 1674, without ſucceſs.

Fort Royal, or *St. George*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Grenada, and capital of the iſland. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 4. N.

Fort St. Donas, a fortreſs of Flanders, built by the Spaniards, in a moraſs, between Dam and Sluys.

Fort St. Julian, a fort of Portugal, ſituated on the north ſide of the mouth of the Tagus: nine miles below Liſbon.

Fort de St. Martin, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, built by Coſmo the Great, on a mountain near the river Sieve: ten miles N. Florence.

Fort St. Martin de Ré, a fortreſs of France, in the iſland of Ré, near the town of St. Martin; where the Engliſh were defeated, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, in the year 1627.

Fort St. Mary, a fortreſs on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe.

Fort St. Mary, a ſmall place of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, which is fortified, on a rock nearly ſeparated from the continent.

Fort St. Mary, a fort of Weſt Florida, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi: ſix miles SE. New Orleans.

Fort St. Michel, a fortreſs of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the town of Badajoz; taken by the Portugueſe, in the year 1658, but abandoned a few weeks after.

Fort St. Nicolas, a fortreſs of Venetian Dalmatia, near the town of Sebenico.

Fort St. Philip, a fortreſs of the iſland of Minorca, ſituated on a rock near the coaſt, to defend Port Mahon.

Fort St. Philip, a fortreſs of the iſland of Treçera, near the town of Angra; where Alonſo VI was impriſoned ſome years before his death.

Fort de St. Tiago, a fort of Portugal, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: ſeven miles NNW. Viana.

Fort Seſtingue, a fortreſs of Flanders, on the Scheldt, between Huiſt and Bergop-Zoom.

Fort Trinité, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

Fort Vauban, ſee *Fort Louis*.

Fort Urbano, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Bologna, on the frontiers of Modena: thirteen miles E. Bologna.

Fort Wedenburg, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo, on the Gold Coaſt.

Fort William, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: forty-five miles N. Inverary.

Fort William Henry, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at the foot of the Blue Mountains: twenty miles NW. Reading.

Forteſcue Bay, a bay of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

Fortaventura, or *Fuerte-Ventura*, one of the Canary Iſlands, about fifty miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four broad. The ſoil is in general fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diverſified with hills and vallies, well watered, and ſupplied with a variety of timber. This iſland produces, beſides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, maſtic, and olives, with orchel for dying, and a ſpecies of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk; but the virtues of it are wholly unknown in Europe. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheeſe is made in Fortaventura, as may be eaſily conceived from that iſland's breeding upwards of fifty thouſand kids every year. The fleſh is fat, better coloured and ſweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between forty and fifty pounds. There are three towns ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, Langla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro, with a good road for ſhipping between this iſland and the iſland of Lobos. *Long.* 14. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the county of Stirling, and runs into the German Ocean by a broad mouth, called the *Frith of Forth*, about twenty miles below Edinburgh.

Fortore, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, about two miles E. from Civita a Mare, in the province of Capitanata.

Fortroſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, near the Frith of Murray, which

is

is here only a mile broad: six miles SW. Cromarty, and ten NE. Inverness.

Fortune Island, or *Good Fortune Island*, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the south-west of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 90. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 35. S.

Fortune Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland: twenty miles NW. Placentia Bay.

Forza de Agro, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Demona: twenty miles S. Messina.

Forza St. Leonardo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: six miles ESE. Valva.

Forzheim, see *Pforzheim*.

Fos-di-Novo, a town of Italy, and the capital of a marquisate, to which it gives name, in the duchy of Tuscany: four miles E. Sarzana.

Foscolo, see *Monte Foscolo*.

Foss, or *Fosse*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouse, near York.

Fossano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, situated on the Stura; celebrated for its springs, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*, corrupted into Fossano, surrounded with walls in the year 1236, and erected into a bishopric, under the archbishop of Turin, in the year 1592. Besides the cathedral, it contains three parish churches, three convents, and about 9000 inhabitants: five miles E. Savigliano, and seven SW. Cherasco.

Fossat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: seven leagues W. Mirepoix, and seven N. Tarascon.

Fosse, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, situated between the Sambre and the Meuse; first surrounded with walls and towers in the year 974, by Notger, bishop of Liege: seven miles W. Namur. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Fosseret, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: seven miles W. Rieux.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, on the Metro, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino: ten miles SE. Urbino.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus: twenty-three miles W. Christiana.

Fossta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-one miles E. Upsal.

Foster, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Island.

Fou, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Cheng-si: 420 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Foua, see *Fdoua*.

Fou-an, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles WNW. Coufou.

Fou-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles SE. Teng-tcheou.

Foucarmont, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchâtel: six leagues and a half SE. Dieppe, and three NE. Neufchâtel.

Fouchendge, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, taken by Timur Bec. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Fouchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty miles NW. Tche-li-leou.

Fouesnant, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper: two leagues and a half S. Quimper, and two and a half SW. Rosporden.

Fou-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty-two miles ESE. Fong-thang.

Foug, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toul, fortified in the year 1218: one league and three quarters W. Toul, and two and a quarter NNE. Vaucouliers.

Fougeray, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain, two leagues and a quarter S. Bain, and four and three quarters E. Redon.

Fougeres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather. In the year 1202, this town was taken by John, king of England: eight leagues NE. Rennes. *Long.* 16. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Fougerolle l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil: one league and three quarters N. Luxeuil, and one and three quarters S. Plombieres.

Fougerolles, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ernée: five leagues NW. Mayenne, and three and a half N. Ernée.

Foullouse (La), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Etienne: five miles NW. St. Etienne.

Fou-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: thirty miles ENE. Hiu.

Fou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles WNW. Tsin.

Fou-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fixty-five miles NNE. Kia.

Foul Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

Foul Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt, near the eaſtern extremity of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Foul Sound, a ſtrait of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of Iniſhere and Iniſmain, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

Foulange ſur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, ſituated on the Yonne: five leagues S. Auxerre, and two N. Clameey.

Foulaon, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra.

Fouli, or *Fuily*, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, ſituated on the ſides of the river Senegal, extending 160 leagues from eaſt to weſt; the boundaries from north to ſouth are unknown. The country is populous, the ſoil fertile, and capable of furniſhing an advantageous commerce, if the inhabitants were induſtrious. They are in general of a tawny complexion, though many of them are completely black. It is ſuppoſed that their alliances with the Moors have given them that mixed colour, between the true olive and the black. However indolent they may be in puſhing the trade of their country, they are diligent as farmers and graziers, and raiſe millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, peaſe, roots, and fruits with abundance of care; nor are they leſs expert in rearing cattle, in which conſiſts great part of their traffic with the neighbouring countries. As their chief wealth conſiſts in their cattle, ſome of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large droves of cows, ſheep, goats, and horſes; for although they have ſome fixed habitations, yet they uſe them but little, removing them, as the dry or wet ſeaſons require, from low to the high lands, reſiding in no one place longer than the paſture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increaſed by the continual neceſſity they are under of defending themſelves and their cattle againſt the depredations of thoſe fierce animals with which the country abounds: lions, tigers, and elephants, aſſaulting them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts, in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify thoſe animals from approaching them. The king of this country is called Siratick, and though he ſeldom appears with the badges of majeſty, he is a prince of great authority over his ſubjects, and as much reſpected by his neighbours as any one on the coaſt. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown deſcends not from father to ſon, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hoſpitable nation; all perſons, without diſtinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the beſt accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in any other particular leſs commendable; for as ſoon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into ſlavery, all the reſt join ſtock to redeem him. Their arms are compoſed of bows and arrows, lances, ſwords, daggers, and occaſionally a kind of ſmall fuſee, all of which they uſe with great dexterity and addreſs, ſuperior to moſt negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diverſion in great eſteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fierceſt animals, are the game they purſue. Twenty or thirty of them, ſome on foot ſome on horſeback, follow the chace, and ſeldom return but laden with the ſpoils of ſome of theſe deſperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions, leopards, and tigers' ſkins they ſell, and the fleſh is ſmoked and dried for uſe and winter ſtore. In ſuch numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are ſeen in droves of two hundred together, plucking up the ſmall trees, and deſtroying whole fields of corn; pleaſure therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but neceſſity and ſelf-preſervation.

Foulneſs, an iſland, with a church village, ſeparated by a narrow channel, or arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, and ſouth-eaſt part of the county of Eſſex, about twelve miles in circumference: ſix miles E. from Rochford.

Foulou-ſoufou, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the Saghalien: nine miles NW. Tchilen.

Foulſham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: eleven miles N. Dereham, and 111 NNE. London.

Fou-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles NNW. Yun-nan.

Fou-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 775 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Fou-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles E. Yong-ping.

Fou-pin, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſixty-three miles W. Paoning.

Fou-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twelve miles SE. Yao.

Four, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

Fources, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Condom: two leagues WNW. Condom, and one N. Montreal.

Fourche, a chain of mountains of Switzerland, at the eastern extremity of the Valais, which is separated from the canton of Uri, in which the Rhone takes its rise.

Fourdan Hotun, a town in the kingdom of Corea: 655 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 149. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Fourdan Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 750 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Fourmile Water, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Dunmannus Bay, five miles SW. Bantry.

Fournels, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Chely d'Apcher: seven miles W. St. Chely.

Fourno, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 104 miles WSW. Satalia.

Fourquevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: ten miles S. Toulouse.

Fousseret, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rieux: nine leagues SW. Toulouse, and two W. Rieux.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It is the residence of a viceroy: 870 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 4. N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities of China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars: 735 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 55. N.

Fou-tching-y, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan: seventeen miles NE. Liu-tcheou.

Fou-tchuen, a town of China, in the province of Chan-si: thirty-five miles ENE. Ping-lo.

Fou-ysing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: seventeen miles SSE. Feu-tcheou.

Fouvent-la-Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Champlitte: two leagues and a quarter NE. Champlitte, and four and a half SW. Jussey.

Fou-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: thirty-one miles NNE. Yen-tcheou.

Fouyu, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: sixteen miles N. Hetsin.

Fowey, *Fawey*, or *Foy*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the English Channel, with a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels, defended with three batteries; the town is populous and flourishing; and besides the pilchard fishery, which is very considerable, the inhabitants carry on some foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and one of the feudal tenures of the duke of Cornwall. It is likewise a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. Edward IV favoured this town so much, that when the French attempted to burn it, he ordered two towers to be built for its defence, with a chain thrown across the river; but afterwards the inhabitants falling on some French vessels in time of peace, he took the chain, all their ships and naval stores, and removed them to Dartmouth: thirty-two miles ENE. Falmouth, twenty-six W. Plymouth, and 240 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Fowey, or *Fawey*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about four miles SE. Camelford, and runs into the English Channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

Fox Island, an island in the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland, seven miles E. from Slyme Head.

Fox River, a river of Lower Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, three leagues NNW. Cape Rosieres.

Fox, a town of United America, in the state of North Carolina: thirty miles S. Newbern.

Foxerna, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: twenty-five miles N. Gothenburg.

Foxtown, a town of United America, in the state of New York: twenty-four miles W. New York.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and four miles below expands itself into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*; twelve miles long, and seven broad, and land-locked on all sides, the entrance not being above half a mile wide, having only one deep channel in the middle, between sands and shallows.

Foyn's Island, an island of Ireland, in the Shannon, twenty-one miles below Limerick.

Foz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the Zatas and the Tagus: eight leagues NE. Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arles: five miles WNW. Martigues.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols: four miles NE. Barjols.

Fozzano, a town of the island of Corsica: four miles N. Sarsano.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, situated on a sharp rock near the Cinca; near which Alphonso I. king of Aragon, lost a battle and his life, in the year 1134. It contains two parish churches, and two convents: thirty miles S. Balbastro, and fifty-three ESE. Saragossa. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

Fragnino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra: eight miles N. Benevento.

Fragnitello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra: six miles N. Benevento.

Fragoa de St. Pedro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: thirteen miles SSW. Lamego.

Fragoas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: two leagues NW. Santaren.

Frails, rocks on the south coast of the county of Wexford, in Ireland, twelve miles SW. Carnsore Point.

Fraise, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Diey: three leagues and a half E. Bruyeres, and two S. St. Diey.

Frakmont, a mountain of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri.

Frambant sur Pisse, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mayenne: three leagues WNW. Lassay.

Francecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pol: one league and a half S. St. Pol.

Framlingham, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, supposed to have been built in the Saxon heptarchy; and surrounded with thick walls, with a castle, where the princess Mary retired before she came to the crown, after the death of her brother Edward VI. It has a weekly market: eighteen miles NE. Ipswich, and eighty-seven NNE. London.

Framont, a mountain, one of the highest parts of the Vosges, about fifteen miles from Molsheim.

Frampton, or *Frometon*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Frome: six miles WNW. Dorchester, and 126 WSW. London.

Française Port, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Brasil, in South America. *Long.* 17. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. S.

Francastel, a town of France, in the department of the Oise: five miles SW. Breteuil.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles and a half NW. Oria.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: fifteen miles SW. Tursi.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: thirteen miles WSW. Squillace.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles NE. Cassano.

Franca-Villa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nine miles NE. Civita di Chieti.

France, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the English Channel and the Netherlands, on the east by Germany, Swisserland, and Italy; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; and on the west by the Atlantic; about 200 leagues long, and 188 wide. At the decline of the Roman power, this country, then called *Gaul*, was invaded by the Franks, a people who inhabited the borders of the Rhine, and entirely subdued by them, under the conduct of their leader, or king, Clovis. These Franks were tall of stature, their hair light, and eyes blue; adroit, active, and courageous, they rushed forwards on their enemies, swift as an arrow; they put to death for the most part those whom they conquered; the spoils of the vanquished were their harvest; they dwelt in forests and in marshes, where their women resided; their cabins were of wood, constructed without art, and formed into scattered villages, without order. These savages, united together under the command of a prince, went with him to war, without being under his subjection in time of peace; their princes were rather the chiefs of the soldiers than kings of the people; they paid him no tribute, they divided the spoils, and they made him presents. Such were the conquerors of Gaul; such were the founders of the French monarchy. This nation afterwards became Christians, at least in name, if such can be called so, who submit to ceremonies of which they neither knew the design nor end; however, they insensibly lost their ancient manners. Their democracy was effaced, and a military aristocracy succeeded. Their kings were always taken from the same family, which was that of Clovis. It produced but few great men. Theodebert is perhaps the only one who truly deserved the name. The generals were elected by the grandees, and these generals, under the name of mayors, became insensibly the chiefs of the state, made their kings to be forgotten; governed instead of them, and sat in their place. They could indeed perform nothing without the general assembly of the nation, which restrained their power. These assemblies were composed of the clergy and the nobility, whose consent was necessary

both for war and peace, and the ordonnances of the prince, or rather of the mayor, could only be ratified or made into laws by them. But the mayors, by their great virtues, or by the ſplendour of their actions, generally influenced their deciſions. This office in time became hereditary; Pepin Heriſtel governed all France for twenty-ſeven years; his widow and his grandſon governed after him. This grandſon was Charles Martel, a man worthy the power which he claimed, and who deſerved to give kings to France, ſince he was the governor and defender, defeating the Mahometans, who meant to invade France, as they had already invaded Spain. He might have taken the title of king, he was contented with that of duke. Pepin, his ſon, propoſed to the pope to decide which ought to bear the name of king; a prince without capacity, or a miniſter who governed with glory. The pope had need of Pepin; he decided that the miniſter ought to be king, and Pepin uſurped the crown. He rendered himſelf agreeable to the clergy, by reſtoring to them the eſtates which his father had taken from them; he made himſelf reſpected by the nobility, by his genius and his power; the nation knew nothing of their ancient kings but their name, and the deciſion of the pope was ſufficient to influence them: not only the mayors of the palace uſurped this power, but the governors of diſtant provinces, under weak princes, became likewiſe abſolute on their eſtates. The principal commanders of the provinces were called ducs, or dukes, that is to ſay generals; thoſe of towns or counties leſs extenſive had the title of comte, a word invented in the Lower Roman Empire, the uſe of which was adopted by the Franks. The titles or offices of duke and comte were neither hereditary nor for life, but merely depended on the will of the ſovereign. The irruption of the Normans into the maritime parts of France, induced Charles the Simple to grant to Rollo, their chief, that country, which has been ſince called Normandy, *in alloden ſempiternam*. This word *allode*, or *alleu*, marks full property; and is diſtinguiſhed from *fudum*, or *feodum*, *fief*, which at its origin was a kind of commandery, granted for ſervice in war; and which did not paſs from father to ſon without a particular grant from the king. After the death of Charles the Simple and Rodolph, other dukes and comtes, who had grants of land in fief, rendered themſelves abſolute proprietors. According to the ancient inſtitutions, the comtes ſhould have been ſubordinate to the dukes; but they, in places where they found themſelves poſſeſſed of ſtrength or power, acknowledged the ſupremacy of neither dukes nor kings. It would be impoſſible to give the true bounds of the different eſtates, on account of the different changes which theſe uſurpers introduced. All of them held their eſtates without any other title than that of power; but after they had rejected the princes who remained of the race of Charlemagne, and had elected one of themſelves, Hugh Capet, duke of France, and comte of Paris, to be king, they became peaceable poſſeſſors. The new king was obliged to ſupport and maintain thoſe who had ſupported himſelf. On the other hand, theſe lords were under the neceſſity of leaving their vaſſals in poſſeſſion of their fiefs, which were conſidered as patrimonial property. Theſe vaſſals, for the moſt part, owed liege homage to their lords, and in ſome countries where the lords had better preſerved their rights, the vaſſals were ſupported in poſſeſſion of their lands, on paying a certain ſum at each alteration, or exchange of the owners. This they called redeeming the fief, or the right of redemption, and from that time all kinds of fiefs in France became patrimonial, like other goods. Hugh Capet was no more ſovereign in France than the emperor is at this day. The dukes and comtes were ſovereigns, as abſolute in their eſtates, and as conſiderable in the ſcale of princes, as the princes of the empire. This ſtate continued until the time of Philip Auguſtus, who by his great victories re-united moſt of the great provinces to his dominions; ſince which, his ſucceſſors, either by arms, by ſucceſſion, by donation, or other titles of acquiſition, have annexed all the diſmembered parts into one eſtate. The kingly government of France had continued from Clovis, who eſtabliſhed himſelf at Soiſſons, in the year 486. Others call Pharamond the firſt king of France, who began to reign in the year 420. Hugh Capet obtained the crown of France in the year 987, and in the year 1793, on the 21ſt of January, Louis XVI, one of his deſcendants, was executed on a public ſcaffold at Paris, and with him ended the monarchy of France. His ſon, a minor, remained in priſon to his death, which happened in the month of June, 1795. Thus France, after continuing a monarchy upwards of twelve hundred years, has been by the national aſſembly declared a republic; with the fall of monarchy, or indeed before, all titles of nobility were aboliſhed; and all eccleſiaſtical domains, ſuch as abbies, monaſteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property; all tithes were aboliſhed; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number leſſened; annuities were granted to the profeſſed; and to the parochial clergy, a proviſion was granted, moderate, but perhaps ſuperior to what they had before received as vicars. The ancient diviſion into

provinces,

provinces, or governments, was alſo, by a ſolemn decree of the nation, changed into that of eighty-three departments, of which the iſland of Corſica made one. And, in the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into twelve months, of thirty days each, with five intercalary days, which are dedicated to national feſtivals, and called *jours-culotides*. Each month is divided into decades, and the day of reſt is appointed for every tenth day, inſtead of every ſeventh. The religion of the French was the Catholic, of the church of Rome. In the year 1469, Louis XI. was honoured with the title of the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Eldeſt Son of the Church, by pope Paul II, which title was continued to his ſucceſſors. Henry IV, by what was called the Edict of Nantes, granted the Proteſtants a free exerciſe of their religion, in the year 1590. This edict was revoked by Louis XIV, in the year 1685. By a late decree of the national convention, a free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all. This great revolution of France was not brought about without alarming the neighbouring powers of Europe; who entered into a formidable alliance; to what purpoſe has not been clearly or accurately explained, and perhaps not known to each other; but whatever the private views of each might be, their united aim ſeems to have been, the deſtruction of the democratic party, and the reſtoration of monarchy. Dreadful and bloody, the conteſt has been hitherto, and at the very lateſt day allowed by the preſs, the dreadful ſcene is not cloſed. France has hitherto been ſucceſsful. Pruſſia, Spain, and Holland, have made peace, and acknowledged the republic. The two moſt obſtinate and the moſt powerful enemies are yet in arms—Auſtria and England. If the ceſſation of hoſtilities had been univerſal, a recapitulation of events might probably have found a place here, but whatever private opinion may be, that opinion ſhall not be obtruded on the public antecedent to events. There is no country of Europe more beautiful or more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholeſome, and the change of ſeaſons is leſs inconvenient than in almoſt any other. It is not ſubject to ſuch ſevere cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the ſouthern parts the winters are indeed ſharp, but of ſhort duration. The ſeaſons are more regular than in England. The ſoil, diverſified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and ſmall rivers, which ſerve at once to fertilize the country and convey merchandiſe from one extremity of the nation to the other. The induſtry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, renders it one of the moſt fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, paſture, hemp, and flax, ſufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to ſpare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper, there are likewiſe ſome of ſilver and gold, but the laſt are not rich enough to defray the expences of working. The chief productions of France, for exportation, are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, ſuch as prunes and prunelloes, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives; corn, ſalt, hemp, flax, ſilk, reſin, oil, ſoap, cork, kid-ſkins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are ſilks, ſuch as luſtrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarſe and fine, lace, paper, China, of exquiſite beauty and fineneſs, ſoap, &c. The French have for ſome years paſt obtained the ſecret from Spain of making Caſtile ſoap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marſeilles and Toulon, and have thereby thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this ſoap is Levantine olive-oil, their large ſale for their ſoap gives them the advantage of conſtant back-freights from the Levant with theſe oils; which, it ſeems, has proved one means of the French advancing their Turkey trade upon the ruin of the Engliſh. As France is certainly the moſt populous and extenſive country of Europe, ſo its inland traffic is proportionate, and in many particulars far beyond any country in Europe; being carried on with great eaſe and little expence, by means of many large navigable rivers and canals. The arts and ſciences have always been encouraged in France. The art of engraving has obtained great excellence, architecture, civil and military, has attained a high degree of perfection, and the conſtruction of their ſhips has not been out-done even by the Engliſh themſelves. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone. France is ſaid to contain 400 cities or walled towns, 43,000 ſmall towns or villages, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants. Paris is the capital.

France (Iſle of), a part of France, ſo called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and ſituated in the centre.

France (Iſle of), ſee *Mauritius*.

Francaſcas, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: two leagues SE. Nerac, and three and a quarter SW. Agen. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Francfort on the Maine, an Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in a pleaſant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into two parts; that on the north,

which is the largeſt, and is properly called *Francfort*, the other on the ſouth ſide of the Maine is called *Saxenhauſen*; the whole divided into fourteen wards, two only of which are ſituated in Saxenhauſen. The kings of the Franks reſided here, as likewiſe the immediate ſucceſſors of Charlemagne: the emperors of Germany have been elected and crowned here to this time. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches filled with water, ramparts, baſtions, &c. The garriſon conſiſts of thirteen companies of ſoldiers. The principal ſtreets are handſome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have three churches, and the Lutherans ſix. The Jews are confined to a narrow ſtreet, where they are ſhut up every night; they have a ſynagogue, a ſeminary, and an hoſpital; but they are excluded from the public walks, ſuffer great indignities, yet ſtill find it their intereſt to reſide here. Among the archives of the town-houſe is kept, in a caſket of gold, the golden bull of the emperor Charles IV; which is a parchment book of forty-three quarto leaves, containing the fundamental inſtitutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is a place of conſiderable trade, which is aſſiſted by two annual fairs. The magiſtrates are divided into three benches; the firſt is compoſed of fourteen echevins, the ſecond of fourteen counſellors, the third is compoſed chiefly of tradeſmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the two former, out of whom two burgomaſters are annually choſen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. Francfort is aſſeſſed 500 florins for the Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 676 rixdollars twenty-ſix kruitzers. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houſes, and ſeveral villages. Francfort was taken by the French, in the year 1792, but ſoon after ſurrendered by them to the Pruſſians: twenty miles E. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Francfort on the Oder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with an univerſity, founded, in the year 1506, by the elector, Joachim, and his brother, Albert; compoſed of Calviniſt profeſſors. It has beſides a noble academy, a ſociety for the promoting of arts and ſciences, two colleges, two fauxbourgs, and ſeveral churches: twelve miles SSW. Cuſtrin, and forty-eight E. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Franche-Comté, before the revolution, a province of France, and anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almoſt one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, paſture, hemp, &c. The reſt is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces ſome corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, and ſome mineral ſprings, with quarries of alabaſter and marble. The principal rivers were the Saône, the Ougnon, and the Doubs. It is now divided into the three departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saône.

Franchimont, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a ſmall country, to which the title of marquis is annexed: thirteen miles SE. Liege.

Francia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles NE. Nicotera.

Frankenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: ſixteen miles N. Marpurg, and twenty-nine SW. Caſſel.

Franckenmark, or *Frankemark*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Vogiabruck.

Francocci, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: ſeven miles WNW. Spoleto.

Françoiſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: two leagues and a half NW. Montauban, and ſix and three quarters SSW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Francoli, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Tarragon, in Catalonia.

Franconia, a circle of Germany; bounded on the north by Meiſſen and Thuringia, on on the eaſt by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the ſouth by Bavaria and Swabia, and on the weſt by the Lower Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz. It is ſituated near the centre of Germany, the form inclined to a circle, whoſe diameter is about fifty leagues. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c.; but the frontiers are full of foreſts and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The inhabitants of many towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The Calviniſts have ſome churches, and the Jews ſome ſynagogues. The ſtates which compoſe the circle of Franconia are either eccleſiaſtical or civil. The eccleſiaſtical princes are the biſhops of Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Aichſtett, and the grand-maſter of the Teutonic order. The ſecular princes are, the prince of Culmbach; the marggrave of Anſpach; the counts of Henneberg, Schwarzenberg; the princes of Lowenſtein-Wertheim, Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, Hohenlohe-Neuenſtein, Caſtell, Wertheim, Rieneck, Erbach, Limburg-Geildorf, Limburg-Speckfeld, Seinſheim, Reigelſburg, Wiegentheid, Welzheim, and Hauſen; with the Imperial towns

of

of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Windſheim, Schweinfurt, and Weiſſenburg. In the military arrangement of the empire, being in time of peace fixed at 40,000 men, Franconia furniſhes 980 horſe, and 1902 foot; and, at the diviſion of 300,000 florins to the cheſt of the empire, this circle was rated at 22,696 florins 47 kruitzers.

Franconville, a town of France: ten miles N. Paris.

Francoſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twenty-two miles E. Viſeu.

Francovilla, a town of Italy, an Imperial fief, in the ſtate of Genoa: ſix miles S. Novi.

Francremont, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: four miles N. Spa.

Frane, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: two leagues and a half SW. Pontarlier.

Franeker, a town of the United Dutch States, in Frieſland, ſituated in the diſtrict of Weſtergoo, in the canton of Franekeradeel, to which it gives name; it is watered by two canals, navigable for barges, and has a caſtle, built in the fifteenth century, where the governors of the country ſometimes reſided. It it ſaid that the city was built in the year 1191, in the reign of the emperor Henry VI, the ſon of Frederick Barbaroſſa. It has a celebrated univerſity, eſtabliſhed by the States and William Louis, comte of Naſſau, in the year 1585. Adrian Metius, profeſſer of mathematics; Pierius Winſemus, lawyer and hiſtoriographer of Frieſland; George Paſor, profeſſor of the Greek language; Sixtus Amama, &c. have done honour to this univerſity by their learning and writings. It is one of the neateſt towns in Frieſland, and the ordinary reſidence of the nobleſſe of the country: nine miles W. Lewarden, and five E. Harlingen. *Long.* 22. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Frank, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: eleven miles E. Kingſton.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: twenty-four miles SW. Caſſel, and eighty SSW. Waldeck.

Frankenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WNW. Voglabruck.

Frankenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: nine miles W. Freyberg, and ſeven NNE. Chemnitz.

Frankendal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Palatinate, ſituated in a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine. It owes its riſe to two convents, one of men, and the other of women. Some Flemings, who fled from perſecution, ſettled here, and it became a flouriſhing town, when, with the reſt of the palatinate, it felt the miſeries of war, and was deſtroyed by the French: but, by the care of the prince, ſoon after rebuilt in a regular and handſome manner. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, ſerges, ſilk ſtuffs, ſtockings, ſoap, &c. It was taken by the French again, in 1793, and laid under contribution. The inhabitants of Frankendal, among other privileges, are exempted from the military preſs, which is to ſupply the contingency to the army of the empire. It contains three churches, and a handſome hoſpital: eight miles NNW. Manheim, and eight S. Worms.

Frankenfels, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Noderſpach: twenty miles WSW. Hainfelden, and thirty-ſix W. Vienna.

Frankenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt: divided into Old and New Town, ſituated on a branch of the Wipper. It contains a chateau, three churches, and a ſchool, formerly a Ciſtertian convent; with rich ſalt works, which are very profitable, and belong to the citizens: ten miles E. Sonderſhauſen, and twenty-ſix N. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Frankenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: eight miles NNW. Zwickau.

Frankenſtein, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Munſterberg, on the river Bautze: nine miles W. Munſterberg, and twelve SSW. Glatz.

Frankenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: five miles SE. Darmſtadt.

Frankenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: twenty miles SE. Deux Ponts.

Frankfort, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, ſituated on the Kentucky River. *Long.* 85. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Frankland's Iſland, a cluſter of iſlands on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean: about two leagues from the land. *Long.* 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 19. S.

Franklin, a county of Pennſylvania, in the United States of America.

Franklin, a county of Georgia, in the United States of North America.

Franklinville, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: ſeventy-ſeven miles ESE. Francfort.

Franks, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania; twenty miles W. Huntingdon.

Frankſtadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: four miles S. Freyberg.

Frankwold, or *Poſkowitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: four miles NW. Feſtenberg.

Franleu, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: two leagues and a half W. Abbeville.

Franquemont, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, on the Doubs, often beſieged and taken in the Swiſs wars: twenty-three miles W. Soleure, and ſixteen N. Neufcharel.

Franqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: two leagues SE. Rouen.

Franzdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles N. Neiſſe.

Franzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Swediſh Pomerania, founded in 1587, on the place where ſtood a rich abby. Duke Bogiſlas XIII wiſhed to make it a town only for arts and manufactures; and 100 noblemen engaged to build it. They choſe the magiſtrates, to the number of ſeven, among themſelves, but it has not flouriſhed: fourteen miles SSW. Stralſund, and twenty-ſeven ENE. Roſtock. *Long.* 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Fraſcati, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church and Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, who is a cardinal, and depends immediately on the pope; celebrated for the number of palaces and country ſeats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found moſt beautiful paintings and ſculptures. Here are ſeven convents. It was the ancient Tuſculum, deſtroyed by the Romans in the year 1191: ten miles SE. Rome

Fraſerſburgh, a ſeaport town of Scotland, ſituated on the north-eaſt of the county of Aberdeen, founded in the beginning of the laſt century, by Sir Alexander Fraſer, with a tolerable harbour: thirty-two miles N. Aberdeen, and ſixteen E. Banff. *Long.* 1. 16. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Fraſſa, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles W. Cilly.

Fraſſineto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles SSW. Converſano.

Fraſtentz, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirck, two miles E. Feldkirck.

Fratelli, two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, twenty-five miles weſt from the iſland of Scarpanto.

Fratino, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: nine miles W. Concordia.

Fraubrunnen, a town of Swiſſerland, and ſeat of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monaſtery, founded in the year 1246. A battle was fought here between the Bernois, and an army led by Sire de Courcy, compoſed of Normans, Engliſh, French, &c. in which the former were victorious: ſeven miles N. Bern.

Frauenbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Loſſa, two miles SW. Colleda, in Thuringia.

Frauenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: five miles SW. Hayd.

Frauenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and palatinate of Neuburg: nine miles NW. Ratiſbon.

Frauenbreitungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, ſituated on the Werra: four miles W. Schmalkalden.

Frauenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, ſituated on the Friſch-Haff, built in the year 1279. Copernicus, the celebrated aſtronomer, died here in the year 1543: thirty-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Frauenburg, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty miles SSE. Goldingen.

Frauenfeld, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of Thurgow; taken from the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1460, by the Swiſs, who left the town in poſſeſſion of its own laws. It is the reſidence of a bailiff, who has no authority in the town. The Proteſtants and Roman Catholics have each a church: and the magiſtracy is compoſed of the profeſſors of both religions. A great part of the town was burned down in the year 1771: twenty miles NE. Zurich, and fourteen SW. Conſtance.

Frauenmarck, a town of Hungary: ſix miles NE. Levens.

Frauenſtein, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, five miles N. Crainberg.

Frauenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg, on the Mulda: eleven miles SSE. Freyberg, and eighteen SSW. Dreſden.

Frauenthal, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles S. Voitſburg.

Frauheim, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

Frauhofen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: three miles S. Landſhut.

Fraunberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles ESE. Oberwoltz.

Fraureuth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus: ſix miles NE. Greitz.

Frauſtadt, or *Wſchowa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen, built and inhabited

bited by Germans, on the borders of Silesia, and containing three Protestant churches: the chief commerce is in cattle and wool: forty-eight miles SW. Posen.

Fraustadt, or *Frauenthal*, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Swedes: seventy miles NW. Breslau, and twenty NE. Glogau.

Frayles (Los), a cluster of small islands in the West Indies, about two leagues NE. from the island of Margarita.

Frayport, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, on the river Weze: eight miles SE. Liege.

Frazé, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent-le-Rotrou: four leagues E. Nogent-le-Rotrou.

Frazersburgh, see *Fraserburgh*.

Frechilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: seventeen miles NW. Palencia.

Freckelben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau: thirty miles WSW. Dessau.

Freckenhorst, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: one mile SW. Warendorff.

Freddo, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, which runs into the sea.

Fredeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: fourteen miles S. Brilon, and fifty-two E. Cologn.

Fredeland, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia: sixty miles SSW. Dantzick.

Fredenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: eleven miles S. Prenzlow.

Frederica, a town of United America, situated on the island of St. Simon, in the state of Georgia.

Friederichrode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: six miles S. Gotha.

Frederichsthale, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Crossen: five miles SE. Zulichau.

Friederichsthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: six miles W. Senftenberg.

Frederichswalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Ihna: three miles NW. Stargard.

Fredericia, a strong seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; it is situated on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, where all vessels pay a toll. The circumference is extensive, but not filled with houses or people. It was first begun in 1651, by Frederic III, but the fortifications were scarcely completed, and the town built and properly inhabited, when the Swedes, in the year 1657, took it by storm, and burnt a great part of it. At the conclusion of the war, both the fortifications and the town were repaired, and, in order to increase the number of its inhabitants, Christian V, in 1682, granted a charter, which rendered Fredericia an asylum for all bankrupts, whether natives or foreigners, and allowed the Calvinists, Papists, and Jews the free exercise of their religion. This town was formerly exempt from the excise, which it now pays. The fortifications, though in good condition, are of so large compass that they would require a numerous garrison to defend them. Fredericia has also several commercial privileges, but as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to the best advantage. Here are two Lutheran churches (in one of which the service is alternately performed in the Danish and German languages) a Calvinist church, a Popish church, a synagogue, a grammar-school, and good arsenal. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls. *Long.* 9. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 37. N.

Frederick, a town of New Brunswick, in North America, on the north side of St. John's river. *Long.* 66. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

Frederick Town, a town of United America, in the state of Maryland; thirty-three miles WNW. Baltimore. *Long.* 77. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Frederick's Town, a town of United America, in the state of Maryland; sixteen miles S. Elkton.

Friedrickenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst: one mile SW. Zerbst.

Friedrichsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, formerly called *Quarckenburg*: thirty miles SSW. Colberg, and twenty-five NNE. Stargard.

Frederick's Burgh, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, situated on the south side of the Rappahanock, opposite Falmouth: forty miles S. Washington.

Frederick's House, a station or settlement, in Canada. *Long.* 82. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Frederick's Werder, see *Berlin*.

Frederickshall, a seaport town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the *Swinesund*; the harbour would be safe and commodious, but from the quantity of sawdust brought down the river from the sawmills up the country, which it is necessary to remove at least yearly. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. Near it is the fortress of Oever-Bierget, or Fredericstein, in

in the siege of which the heroic Charles XII lost his life. The principal commerce is in timber: fifty miles N. Uddevalla, and fifty-two S. Christiania.

Frederickshalm, a fortress of Norway: three miles S. Christiansand.

Frederickstadt, a fortress and seaport town of Norway, situated on the river Glomme, containing a well supplied arsenal, built in 1567, and since strengthened and fortified, till it is now the most regular fortress in the southern part of Norway. The number of inhabitants is less than a thousand, who carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber: forty-three miles S. Christiania. *Long.* 11. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Frederickstadt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, situated on the north coast of the Eider, founded by some Dutch Arminian emigrants, immediately after the synod of Dort. The inhabitants are composed of Arminians, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Jews. They are principally employed in manufactures of silk and woollen, navigation and commerce: eighteen miles WSW. Slesvick. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Frederickstadt, see *Berlin*.

Frederickstown, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland.

Frederickswarn, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: three miles S. Laurvig.

Frederikswerk, a seaport town of Denmark, situated in a bay on the north coast of the island of Zealand; where is a cannon-foundery, and manufactures of military articles, established in the year 1756.

Fredericsfond, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand; the chief trade is in corn: nineteen miles NW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Frederick, a county of Maryland, in the United States of America.

Freebooter's Point, a cape at the western extremity of the island of Anagada, in the West Indies.

Freebold, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. In the month of June, 1778, general Washington attacked the royal army under the command of general Sir Henry Clinton near this town, in their retreat from Philadelphia; the attack could hardly be called successful, though the British troops lost 300 men: forty-four miles NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Freemont, a cape on the north coast of the island of Jersey; five miles N. St. Helier.

Freetown, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: thirty-five miles S. Boston.

Freewill's Island, or *Joseph Freewill's Island*, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 137. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Freezland Peak, a cape on Sandwich Land, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 2. S.

Freidegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles SSW. Ips.

Freidnau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles W. Rakelspurg.

Frejenal, or *Frexenel*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: forty-seven miles N. Seville.

Freienstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Erbach: ten miles S. Erbach.

Freienwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: fifteen miles NE. Stargard, and thirty-four SSE. Cammin.

Freigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: twenty miles W. Angers.

Freimersheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: four miles NNE. Landau.

Freindorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SE. Tulln.

Freinsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: ten miles WNW. Manheim, and twenty WNW. Heidelberg.

Freisach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Metnitz. It has a castle, college, a convent of Dominicans, and a commandery of the Teutonic order: four miles NNE. Gurck, and eight N. St. Veit.

Freischbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: six miles ENE. Landau.

Fréjus, or *Fréjuls*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var; formerly a seaport, but now at two miles from the sea. It was flourishing as early as the time of Julius Cæsar, being called *Forum Julii*, and is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Marseilles; and many monuments of its ancient grandeur still remain, such as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. Before the revolution, it was a see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix: ten posts SW. Nice, and 115 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Freixieva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: two leagues and a half NE. Amarante.

Freixel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes; five leagues S. Mirandela.

Fremona,

Fremona, a town of Abyſſinia, in the kingdom of Tigré, where the Portugueſe miſſionaries took up their firſt reſidence: 135 miles from the iſland of Maſſua.

Frenay-le-Vicomte, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: three leagues SSW. Alençon, and ſix N. le Mans. *Long.* 17. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Frenaye (La), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers: two leagues E. Alençon.

French River, a river of Upper Canada, which runs from lake Heron to lake Nipiſſing.

Frenchman's Bay, a bay of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, ſituated between Mount Deſert Iſland and Scuttock Point. *Long.* 68. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Frenchman's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, between Great Pedro Bay and Starvegut Bay.

Frencke, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ergetz, near Lichſtall, in the biſhopric of Bâle.

Frêne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: four miles ESE. Bourbonne.

Frenoy-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: ſeven miles SW. Compeigne.

Frenſwegen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: three miles NNW. Northorn.

Freren, or *Vreren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: ſix miles SE. Lingen.

Freſcione, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: two miles SW. Moliſe.

Freſchwater, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the ſea, ſix miles SE. from Pembroke Haven, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name.

Freſhwater Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Freſhwater Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1, 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Freſhwater Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Freſne, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three leagues and a half SE. Verdun, and four NNE. St. Mihiel.

Freſne St. Mamets, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: four leagues NE. Gray, and four SW. Veſoul.

Freſneau, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chamont: ten miles S. Beauvais.

Freſnes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: two leagues and a half NE. Arras.

Freſnes, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: twelve miles S. Vire.

Freſnillo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas: forty miles N. Zacatecas.

Freſno, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: five miles S. Borgo d'Oſma.

Freſno, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: twenty miles N. Cordova.

Freſnoy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: ſeven miles SW. Compiegne.

Freſquel, a river of France, which runs into the Aude, near Carcaſſonne.

Freſſelines, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine, on the Creuſe: five leagues NNW. Gueret.

Freſſenville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ten miles W. Abbaville

Freſſin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: one league and a half N. Heſdin.

Freſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-one miles SE. Upſal.

Freſwick Water, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, near Wick-town, in the county of Caithneſs.

Fretevad, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: two leagues NE. Vendome, and ſix N. Blois.

Frethun, a town of France, in the departmens of the Straits of Calais: one league S. Calais.

Fretoy (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon; five miles NW. Noyon.

Freudenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: five miles WNW. Siegen.

Freudenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: four miles E. Amberg.

Freudenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim, on the Main: eight miles N. Wertheim, and twenty-eight NE. Heidelberg.

Freudenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtenberg, founded

founded in the year 1600, as an asylum for the Protestants who were persecuted in Germany; it is situated in the Black Forest, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel: thirty-six miles SW. Stuttgart, and twenty-four SE. Strasburg. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. It was taken by the Prussians in the year 1741 and 1744, and afterwards restored to the house of Austria: seventeen miles W. Troppau, and eleven SW. Jagendorf.

Freudenthal, or *Bistra*, a village of Carniola, with a Carthusian monastry, situated near the rise of the Feistritz: five miles N. Cirknitz.

Frevenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles NE. Windisch Weistritz.

Frevent, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pol: two leagues and a half S. St. Pol, and six W. Arras.

Freville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caudebec: one league and a half NE. Caudebec.

Freundsberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: two miles E. Schwarz.

Freundsheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-four miles W. Innspruck.

Frexenal, see *Frejenal*.

Freyberg, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, seven miles S. Glaris.

Freyberg, see *Friburg*,

Freyberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of German, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen, and capital of the circle of Erzgeburg, situated on a branch of the Muldaw, near some mountains which separate the country from Bohemia. It contains six churches, 2000 houses, and 60,000 souls. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great many hands, and produce about 10,000 rix dollars a year. The soil though mountainous is fertile. Here is the general sepulture of the princes of the electoral house of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1632; and in the year 1762, the Prussians obtained an advantage over the Austrians: nineteen miles WSW. Dresden, and eighteen SSW. Meissen. *Long.* 31. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Freyborg, or *Pribor*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: twenty-eight miles ENE. Prerau, and thirty-six E. Olmutz.

Freyburg, see *Friburg*.

Freyburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near the river Polsnitz: seven miles W. Schweidnitz.

Freyburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: sixteen miles S. Halle, and four NNW. Naumburg.

Freye Aemter, a country of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, and Zug, and the county of Baden. It was anciently called the *County of Rori*, or *Waggbenthal*, and belonged to the counts of Habsburg, from whom the Swiss conquered it, in the year 1415, and kept it. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The country is about seven or eight leagues in length, and three or four in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000.

Freyenstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordship of Breiteneck, situated on the Schwarzach: twenty miles SE. Nuremberg, and thirty-one NW. Ratisbon. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Freyenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: four miles SE. Meyenburg.

Freyenthurn, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola, on the Kulp: seven miles S. Rudolfsworth.

Freyenzwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum: thirty-two miles NE. Berlin, and twenty-four NW. Custrin.

Freyhan, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: six miles NNE. Militsch.

Freyheil, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz; in the neighbourhood are some warm baths: six miles NW. Trautenau.

Freyhoff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, situated on the Kulp: seven miles SW. Landstrass.

Freyhung, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: eleven miles N. Amberg, and ten NE. Sulzbach.

Freyla, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada: eighteen miles NNE. Guadix.

Freyling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles ESE. Efferding.

Freysingen, or *Freisingen*, or *Frisingen (Bishopric of)*, an ecclesiastical principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situated between the cities of Munich and Landshut, founded by St. Corbinien, who was consecrated bishop by pope Constantius III, about the year 710. As a prince of the empire, his assessment amounts to 464 florins, and his tax to the Imperial chamber 152 rixdollars nineteen kruitzers. The territories include the

town of Freyſingen, the county of Iſmaning, the lordſhip of Burgkrain, and the county of Werdenfels.

Freyſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and reſidence of the biſhop of Freyſingen, of which it is the capital, ſituated on the Moſach, not far from the Iſer, one part at the foot of a mountain, and the other on its ſummit. The epiſcopal palace and cathedral church are beautiful edifices, and both ſituated in the upper part of the town. When the biſhopric was firſt founded, this town appears to have been the capital of Upper Bavaria. In the year 1116, it was deſtroyed by Guelpho II, duke of Bavaria: ſeventeen miles NNE. Munich, and eighteen SW. Landſhut. *Long.* 29. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Freyſtadt, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty miles SW. Konigſberg.

Freyſtadt, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau; containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and ſchool, the privilege for the two latter was purchaſed for 90,000 florins. Here is a manufacture of good cloth: nineteen miles WNW. Gros-Glogau, and fourteen NE. Sagan.

Freyſtadt, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: ſeven miles NNW. Teſchen.

Freyſtatt, or *Freuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eighty-two miles W. Vienna, and thirteen N. Ens. *Long.* 32. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Freyſtatll, a town and caſtle of Hungary, on the Waag: two miles NE. Leopoldſtadt.

Freyſtett, or *Freyſtaett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, on the Main; where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion: twelve miles NW. Darmſtadt.

Freyung, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: fourteen miles N. Paſſau.

Freywalde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau, reſerved by the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1742: fifteen miles S. Neiſſe.

Freywalde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan: twelve miles SW. Sagan.

Friar's Hood, a mountain of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt, ſixty-eight miles E. Candi.

Friar's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, three miles S. from Inis Boffin.

Frias, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on an eminence near the Ebro: twenty miles NNE. Burgos, and 138 N. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Friazville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: two leagues and a quarter S. Briey, and four and a quarter W. Metz.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the Auſtrian Briſgaw, ſituated at the foot of a ſtony mountain, on the river Traiſam, founded in the year 1118, by Berthold III, duke of Zahringen, from whom it came to the counts of Furſtenberg, with whom it had many diſputes on account of its privileges, and at laſt purchaſed its freedom for 20,000 marks of ſilver. This ſum was advanced by the houſe of Auſtria, by which means the town became ſubject to that family. It was formerly an important fortreſs, but being taken ſeveral times by the Swedes and the French, it was diſmantled by the latter, in the year 1744. The ſtreets are broad and well paved. The principal church is a ſuperb edifice. Here is an univerſity, founded in 1457, by Albert IV, duke of Auſtria, with an academy and five colleges depending on it. Here are beſides ten convents, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and thirteen churches. It is generally provided with an Auſtrian garriſon. The principal buſineſs carried on is poliſhing cryſtals and precious ſtones: thirty-four miles SSE. Straſburg, and thirty NNE. Bâle. *Long.* 35. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, called *Friburg in Uchland*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Friburg in the Briſgau*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton to which it gives name, built in the year 1179, by Berthold IV, duke of Zahringen, whoſe uncle, Berthold III, had built a town of the ſame name, in the Briſgau, and whoſe ſon, Berthold V, was the founder of Bera. Theſe princes, who are vicars of the empire in the provinces of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy, had great difficulty to ſupport an authority always diſputed by the grand vaſſals. In fact, they poſſeſſed only that part of the kingdom which laid to the weſt of Mount Jura, and the circumſtance of their being ſtrangers made the nobility obey them with regret. It was therefore political wiſdom in them to ſtrengthen the part of the common people, to ſerve as a counterpoiſe to the unruly ambition of the nobility. Theſe dukes gave their new towns charters, or bulls, on the model of the city of Cologne. Thus a great number of families of the inferior nobility and neighbouring inhabitants, went with joy to eſtabliſh themſelves in an aſylum, which protected them againſt the tyranny of the greater barons. Berthold IV granted to this Friburg the ſame privileges that his uncle had granted to Fri-

burg

burg in Brisgau. After the house of Zahringen became extinct, by the death of Berthold V, in 1218, the two towns of Bern and Friburg met with a different fate. Bern made an important step towards independence, in putting itself under the immediate protection of the empire. Friburg came under the power of count Ulrich, of Kiburg, who had married the sister of the last duke of Zahringen, without impeachment or derogation of their privileges. From the family of Kiburg it came into the possession of the count of Habsburg, who was called to the empire, and became chief of the house of Austria, to which family it continued its attachment till the year 1449, when it put itself under the protection of the duke of Savoy, with a reservation of its privileges and immunities. In 1481, it joined the grand confederacy, and became one of the cantons of Switzerland. The length of the whole canton is about forty miles, and its breadth about twenty. It is almost surrounded by the canton of Bern, except a narrow part which touches the lake of Neufchatel. The north-west part of the country is more level than the rest, and produces abundance of corn and fruit, the other parts are mountainous, but contain good pastures, which feed great herds of cattle. The cheese made in this canton, particularly in the bailiwick of Gruyeres, is the best produced in Switzerland, and great quantities are exported to France and other countries. In some places they cultivate vineyards and make wine. There are several medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Sanen, the Sensen, and the Broye, or Bruw. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the bishop of Lausanne, in number 72,800, which are divided into seven towns, and 103 parishes. The language of the inhabitants in the town of Friburg is principally German; in the rest of the canton, partly German and partly Patois, which is a mixture of German and French. The town of Friburg is situated on the Sanen, and almost surrounded by it. Part of it is built on an elevated rock, part of it in a deep vally, and towards the west it occupies a small plain. The streets are irregular, steep, clean, and tolerably wide; the houses are well built, and some of them handsome, there are several churches and convents. It is surrounded with walls, towers, and sharp rocks. Friburg contains some manufactures, but none that are important: sixteen miles SW. Bern, and twenty-seven NE. Lausanne. *Long.* 24. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Friburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria: eighteen miles ESE. Burkhausen, and fifteen SSE. Braunau.

Friburg, or *Freyberg*, a town of Germany, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, in Thuringia: five miles N. Naumburg.

Friburg l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieuze: two leagues and a half W. Sarburg, and two E. Dieuze.

Fribus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen: nine miles W. Joachimsthal.

Fricenty, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra; the see of a bishop, united with Avellino: twelve miles NW. Conza.

Fridaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles ESE. Pettaw, and 104 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Fridberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: thirty-two miles E. Pruck, and forty-two S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria. This town was sacked by the Swedes, in the year 1632, and taken by the Austrians, in 1743: four miles SE. Augsburg, and twenty-eight WNW. Munich. *Long.* 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the Esbach, in the Wetteravia; which holds the twelfth seat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and sits and votes at the diets of the Upper Rhine. In the matricula of the empire it is charged twenty-four florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar twenty-nine rixdollars twenty-nine kruitzers: twelve miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-eight ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Frideck, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm: twelve miles E. Culm.

Frideck, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen: ten miles WSW. Teschen, and ten S. Oderberg.

Friderichsberg, a fort and colony on the coast of Guinea: about twenty-five leagues from Cape Coast Castle.

Friderichshall, see *Fredericshall*.

Frederich's-Ode, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, built by Frederick III, near the sea. It was taken by the Swedes, in the year 1657: fifty miles N. Sleswick.

Fridewalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Sayn; endowed, in the year 1324, with the same privileges as Franckfort; but not to so much advantage: it is a fief of Hesse Darmstadt: nine miles S. Siegen.

Fridewalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Cassel: eighteen miles W. Eisenach, and thirty-five SSE. Cassel.

Friding, a town of Germany, in the Austrian Swabia, on the Danube: twenty miles SE. Tubingen.

Fridland, a town of Prussia, in the pro-

vince of Natangen: twenty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Friuman, a town of Hungary: ſeventeen miles NNW. Palotza.

Frido, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles ESE. Potenza.

Fridrichſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: one mile NW. Gottſchee.

Friedberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles SW. Ziegenhals.

Friedberg, or *Friedenburg*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Queiſs: eleven miles SW. Lowenberg, and fourteen WNW. Hirſchberg.

Freidberg Hohen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz; where the king of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians, on the 4th of June, 1745: five miles SW. Striegau, and ten NW. Schweidnitz.

Friedeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: forty-ſix miles NE. Francfort on the Oder, and eighty-two ENE. Berlin.

Friedebarg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: four miles E. Gerbſtadt.

Friedeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: twenty-two miles ENE. Emden. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Friedeland, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: ſixteen miles SW. Schweidnitz.

Friedewalde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles S. Grotkau.

Friederickſtæd, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Santa Cruz. *Long.* 93. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eighteen miles NNE. Olmutz.

Friedland, a town of Luſatia, on a canal which communicates with the Spree: eight miles N. Lieberoſe.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolcſlau: nine miles NE. Krottau.

Friedland, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: fourteen miles NE. New Brandenburg.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*, a town and fort of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near the Rhine, between Huningue and Bale.

Frieled, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-three miles NW. Wexio.

Frieza, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: four leagues SW. Outeiro.

Friendly Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; ſome of which are large, and ſome lofty, with volcanoes. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, plantains, ſugar-canes, yams, &c.: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl. The inhabitants were hoſpitable and kind, on which account captain Cook, who firſt diſcovered them, in the year 1773, gave them the name they bear; their number is ſuppoſed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy; they themſelves are active and induſtrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppreſſion. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, in catching which they are exceedingly expert, and on their coaſts are found great numbers and variety of ſhell-fiſh. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and will readily give the produce of the iſlands in exchange, ſuch as hogs, fowls, fiſh, yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ſugar-canes, &c.; good water is ſcarce, or generally it is difficult for navigators to obtain it in a ſufficient quantity. *Long.* 184. 46. to 185. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 40. to 21. 30. S.

Frier's Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 11. N.

Frieſland, one of the ſtates of the United Netherlands, ſo called from the Friſons, a warlike people, whoſe country formerly extended from the Scheldt to the Weſer. The country of which we are now ſpeaking, is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Groningen and Overiſſel, on the ſouth by Overiſſel and the Zuyder Sea, and on the weſt by the Flie River. Frieſland in its air and ſoil reſembles Holland, eſpecially in the north-weſt parts, which lie lower than the ſea, and are particularly remarkable for fine paſtures, in which, beſides excellent oxen, cows, and ſheep, a great number of large horſes are bred, for ſale into Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land, and the wheat is particularly eſteemed for the fineneſs of the ears and whiteneſs of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel, and towards the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt there are extenſive heaths and woods. The inhabitants, for want of ſandhills along the ſea-coaſt, are under the neceſſity of ſecuring themſelves by means of dykes; which, though abſolutely neceſſary, yet are attended with vaſt expence. Formerly, when the care of theſe dykes were only the private concern of the proprietors of particular eſtates, they were very low, and frequently ſuffered to fall to decay, ſo as to be unable to withſtand the impetuoſity of the waves, eſpecially when driven by a ſtrong north-weſterly wind;

wind; and by such breaches the country has been laid under water, and great number of persons perished, not to mention the loss of their cattle. In order as much as possible to preserve themselves when under these calamities, the inhabitants raised several eminences, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and of considerable circumference; to which, unless by the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themselves with their cattle and household furniture, and there remained till the flood subsided. In process of time houses, or rather whole villages and towns, were built on these tumuli. In the year 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public; and since this the irruptions of the sea have been less frequent. Friesland may vie with Holland in the number of canals with which it is in all parts intersected; and great is the convenience of these canals, both for the carrying off the superfluous waters into the sea, and likewise for facilitating traffic and intercourse. The principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker, as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of East Friesland. In the whole province are eleven towns, and three hundred and thirty-six villages. The inhabitants still retain that strong passion for liberty which distinguished their ancestors, together with their old customs and manner of living, even to the ancient Friesen dialect and accent, which latter circumstance renders the language of the country people in particular unintelligible to the other Netherlanders. Friesland is famous for its woollen stuffs, but more especially for its linen, which is the finest in Europe. Friesland had princes of its own, afterwards dukes, and then kings; among whom Radbold II was particularly famous. These last were succeeded by podestats, elected from among the people. So early as the year 1436, part of Friesland devolved to the house of Burgundy. The greater part of it, however, still continues under podestats. In the year 1498, the emperor, Maximilian I, created duke Albert, of Saxony, hereditary governor of Friesland; and though this was done on condition that he should maintain the people in their ancient liberties, yet would they never acknowledge him. In 1516, Charles V purchased of George, duke of Saxony, his claim to this country, and reduced it under his own dominions; but in the days of his son, Philip II, the Friesons recovered their liberty, and acceded to the alliance of Utrecht. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland (East), a principality of Germany; bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by the county of Oldenburg, on the south by the bishopric of Munster, and on west by Groningen; about thirty-eight miles from north to south, and thirty-six from east to west. The air is moist and thick, but much purified by sea breezes; the spring and harvests are late, the land is flat, low, and defended by strong and lofty dykes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coasts is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few corn fields. The cattle are of an extraordinary size and goodness, as are the sheep and horses. It is not uncommon for a ewe to yean four lambs. The butter and cheese are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country the soil is for the most part sandy, interspersed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumstance of the more importance as wood is scarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geese in particular of an uncommon size, even to weigh as much as twenty-four pounds a-piece. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The principal river is the Ems, by means of which the trade and navigation of the country is very considerable. The exportation principally consists in large horses, horned cattle, cheese, butter, oats, beans, rape-seed, and fine linen which they sell for Holland. Anciently, East Friesland was divided into a great number of lordships, the greater part of which, in the year 1430, submitted to Edzard, surnamed Cyrksena, or Sirksena, whose successors became princes of the empire, in the year 1454, with the title of count. This family becoming extinct, in the year 1744, Frederick II, king of Prussia, seized on it, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1694. On the other hand, the house of Brunswick Luneburg, in the person of George II, king of England, protested against it, and laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in the year 1691, with prince Christian Eberhard: making his pretensions known to the regency of East Friesland and to the aulic chamber of the empire; but the king of Prussia denying the authority of the emperor or regency, and threatening to support his actions by force of arms, he was suffered to remain in possession. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists; the Catholics have a free toleration in many towns, and the Moravians at Emden, Leer, and Norden. The Jews are tolerated. The ancient language of the country is forgotten; High German and Dutch are pretty equally spoken. The nobility, the towns, and the peasants, form the states, whose transactions with their princes, joined to the Imperial ordinances, serve for the laws of the country. The states consent to taxes, and raise them, the excise is in their hands, and they yet retain some privileges.

The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emden. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is fixed at 192 florins, and the tax to each chamber term 160 rixdollars eighty-ſix kruitzers. The revenue to the ſovereign is about 300,000 rixdollars.

Frieſack, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-eight miles NW. Berlin.

Frieſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles NNE. Windiſchgratz.

Frieſnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: two miles E. Neuſtadt.

Frigate Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: two miles ESE. Baſſeterre.

Frigiliana, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada: thirteen miles E. Velez-Malaga.

Friken, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: forty miles in length, but narrow.

Frio, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, near Toros.

Friſchbach Allen, a mountain of Stiria: ten miles E. Pruck.

Friſch Haff, a gulf, or arm of the ſea, on the coaſt of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſouth of the Baltic; about twenty-five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and eight from north to ſouth. The Oder paſſes through it at the eaſtern extremity.

Friſch Haff, a bay, or arm of the ſea, between Konigſberg and Elbing, ſeparated from the Baltic by a tongue of land, called *Friſch Nerung*; about eighteen leagues in length, and hardly two in breadth. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow paſſage, near Pillaw.

Friſch Nerung, a narrow ſlip of land, in Pruſſia, which lies between the Baltic and the Friſch Haff: twenty-ſix miles long, and hardly two wide.

Friſoit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: fourteen miles SW. Oldenburg, and ſeventy N. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

Fritzlar, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and principality of Lower Heſſe, ſituated on the Eder. In the year 1232, Conrad, landgrave of Thuringia, ſacked it, ſlaughtered the inhabitants, ſet it on fire, and deſtroyed the walls. In the year 1631, it was taken by the landgrave of Heſſe, and retaken ſoon after by general Tilly. It contains two colleges and a convent: thirteen miles SSW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Friuli, a province of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of Venice; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the eaſt by the county of Goritz and the Gulf of Trieſte, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Venice, and on the weſt by the Treviſan, the Feltrin, and the Belluneſe; about fifty-two miles from north and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. This country was taken from the Lombards by Charlemagne, and has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1420. It is fertile in wine and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in a country of the ſame name; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aquilea: 185 miles ENE. Milan, and thirty-two NNW. Trieſte. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Frobiſher's Straits, or *Forbiſher's Straits*, a narrow ſea on the weſt of Davis's Strait, to the ſouth of Cape Walſingham of Frobiſher. *Long.* 65. to 70. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 50. to 63. 20. N.

Frodlingham, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday: twelve miles N. Beverly, and 194 N. London.

Frodſham, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated at the conflux of the Wever and the Merſey, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The principal trade is in ſalt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed: ten miles NE. Cheſter, and 182 NNW. London.

Frog, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: ſix miles W. Tugelo.

Frog Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Froges, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: three leagues NNW. Grenoble.

Fregoza, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half N. Barcelos.

Frohburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, ſituated on the Wichra. The inhabitants have a manufacture of ſtuff and earthenware: five miles SSE. Borna.

Frohens-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: two leagues NW. Doulens.

Frohnſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: ſeven miles SE. Weiſſenſee.

Frohnſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile S. Hardegg.

Frojan, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-two miles NNE. Orenſe.

Frojered, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy miles E. Uddevalla.

Froiſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: five miles SSW. Breteuil.

Frolois, a town of France, in the department of the Cote-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur: ſeven leagues NW. Dijon.

Frome, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which joins the Avon, about five miles SE. Bath.

Frome, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Hereford.

Frome, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which paſſes by Dorcheſter, &c. and runs into the ſea in Poole harbour, a little below Wareham.

Frome, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which joins the Avon at Briſtol.

Frome, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, near Berkely, in Glouceſterſhire.

Frome, or *Frome Selwooa*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Frome, near the foreſt of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which one hundred and ſixty thouſand yards are made annually; of which four-fifths are broad cloths, the reſt narrow cloths and kerſeymeres: in which one thouſand four hundred and fifty packs of wool are conſumed, of 240 pounds each. The number of families in the year 1786, was 1348, and the number of inhabitants 6342. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirteen miles S. Bath, and 104 W. London.

Fromeries, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ſeven miles SW. Poix.

Fromiguère, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: ſeven miles N. Montlouis.

Fromiſta, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eighteen miles N. Palencia.

Frondenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: two miles W. Unna.

Fronſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne, on the Ille; two miles NW. Libourne.

Frontana, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-five miles SE. Urgel.

Fronte, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea, on the Marlon: five miles NE. Lanzo, and eleven N. Turin.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; remarkable for a victory which the Portugueſe, under the command of the duke of Schomberg, obtained over the Spaniards, in the year 1663: ten miles N. Eſtremos.

Fronteitten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles NNW. Graz.

Frontenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: five miles S. Dingelfingen, and fourteen E. Landſhut.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier; celebrated for its excellent wine, generally called Frontigniac: four leagues SSW. Montpellier, and one and a half NE. Cette.

Fronton, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues N. Toulouſe, and ſix SE. Caſtle Saraſin.

Froogarde, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: ſixty miles SSE. Drontheim.

Froſe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: ten miles S. Magdeburg.

Froſſaſco, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: thirteen miles SW. Turin, and three N. Pignerola.

Froſſay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf: one league and a half SE. Painbœuf.

Frouard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, ſituated on the Moſelle: one league and three quarters NNW. Nancy, and three and a half NE. Toul.

Froulay-Teſſé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: ſeven miles SE. Domfront.

Frouquie, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel: about one mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

Froyen, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, about thirty-five miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Frozes, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: five miles W. Poitiers.

Fruges, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: three leagues N. Heſdin, and four SW. Arras.

Frubitan, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland: three miles W. Maſa Point.

Fruningen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, which gives name to a bailiwick that formerly was governed by lords of its own, and eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful places in Swiſſerland: eight miles S. Spietz, and thirty SE. Friburg.

Fryberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz: nine miles W. Roſenberg.

Fry's Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: one mile and a half S. Reed Point.

Fucecchio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of

of Tuſcany: eighteen miles SSW. Piſtoia.

Fuchſwinkl, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half S. Patſchkau.

Fudia, a ſmall mountainous iſland of Scotland: two miles N. Barra.

Fuego, or *Terra del Fuego*, a large iſland, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of America by a narrow ſea, called the *Straits of Magellan*; ſo called from the volcanoes obſerved on it. The aſpect of the country is repreſented as dreary and uncomfortable, conſiſting of a chain of ſtupendous rocks, and continually covered with ſnow. Along the coaſts are a great number of inlets, or harbours, for the largeſt ſhips, with rocks near the ſhore, which, however, may be diſcovered by ſounding. The inhabitants are ſaid to be naturally as fair as Europeans, but that they go naked, and paint their bodies with the moſt gorgeous colours. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide are ſaid to be uncivilized, treacherous, and barbarous; while thoſe on the oppoſite ſide are ſimple, affable, and perfectly harmleſs. The ſkins of wild animals are ſometimes uſed to cover their bodies, upon occaſions of extraordinary pomp, and their tents are made of poles, diſpoſed in a conical form, covered with ſkins, or the bark or leaves of trees. Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Solander, and ſome others, landed here in the month of January, 1768, which is the time of ſummer in that part of the globe, notwithſtanding which two of the company fell a ſacrifice only by ſleeping one night, and Dr. Solander himſelf hardly eſcaped. *Long.* 51. 20. to 58. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 55. 35. S.

Fuego, or *Fogo*, or *St. Philip*, one of the Cape Verd iſlands. The former name it received from a volcano, and the laſt from being diſcovered on St. Philip's day. The volcano iſſues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance in the night, clouds of aſhes, which ſuffocate cattle, pumice-ſtones, which float on the ſea, and torrents of ſulphur. The iſland is without rivers, almoſt without freſh water; nevertheleſs, it is fertile in maize, gourds, water melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. There is a great number of goats, which run wild upon the mountains; but the profit on their ſkins is a revenue of the crown. They export alſo the ſkins of cattle, horſes, aſſes, and hogs. The iſland is about five leagues in length. *Long.* 24. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Fueloe, one of the Faroe Iſlands, in the North Sea.

Fuen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, in the province of Chan-ſi. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 29. N.

Fuencaliente, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Xalon: three leagues N. Siguença.

Fuenſalida, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eighteen miles NNW. Toledo.

Fuen-ſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles WNW. Tcho.

Fuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, ſituated on the river Fuen; celebrated for its hot baths: 280 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Fuente (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: twenty miles SW. Santillana.

Fuente-Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tagus: twenty-four miles SE. Madrid.

Fuente Ginaldo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, uſed in the war of ſucceſſion by the Spaniards as a depot of corn and cattle. In the year 1734, it was taken and plundered by the Portugueze, under the conduct of the Marquis das Minas: ſixteen miles NW. Coria.

Fuente-el Olmo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, between Segovia and Aranda de Duero.

Fuente-Ovejuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: thirty-two miles NW. Cordova.

Fuente de la Piedra, a village of Spain, in the province of Grenada, in which is a medicinal ſpring, whoſe virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing ſeveral diſorders, particularly the gravel: two leagues from Antequera.

Fuente del Saluco, or *Fuente de Salvarro*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon: ſixteen miles from Salamanca.

Fuentelſo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty-two miles N. Avila.

Fuentes, a town of Spain, with a Carthuſian monaſtery, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro: twenty miles SSE. Saragoſſa.

Fuentes, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirteen miles NW. Palencia.

Fuentes-de-Onoro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirteen miles W. Civdad Rodrigo.

Fuerſtenau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NE. Haderſtorf.

Fueſſen, or *Foſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated on the Lech: and a frontier town to Bavaria and the Tyroleſe, with a Benedictine abby and convent of Franciſcans. In the year 1745, a peace between Auſtria and Bavaria was ſettled in this town: forty-ſeven miles S. Augſburg, and ſixty-five E. Conſtance. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Fugas, a river of Africa, which runs into

the Indian Sea, near Jubo, on the coaſt of Zanguebar.

Fubme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mulda, two miles S. Ragune, in the electorate of Saxony.

Fuh ſanah, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

Fuh-ſe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Allier, near Zell.

Fuicht, or *Waldfuchi*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: three miles E. Suſteren.

Fullée (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: three leagues W. Gournay.

Fula, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the North Sea: twenty miles W. from the larger Shetland iſland. *Long.* 0. 40. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Fulda, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the north by Heſſe Caſſel, on the eaſt by the county of Henneberg, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Wurzburg, and on the weſt by the principality of Iſenburg and Heſſe; about forty miles in length, and from ſeven to twenty-five in breadth. The country is mountainous and woody, with ſome rich arable lands, and ſome ſalt and medicinal ſprings. The aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 250 florins monthly, and the tax for each chamber term 243 rixdollars four kruitzers. The biſhopric owes its riſe to a cloiſter of Benedictine monks, erected in 744, which was raiſed to a biſhopric, in the year 1752, by pope Benedict XIV.

Fulda, a town of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Fulda, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was only a village before the year 1162, when it was made a town. The biſhop reſides here in a handſome palace. Beſides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, an univerſity, founded in the year 1734, a college, an academy, and a convent of Benedictines. It is ſituated nearly in the centre of the dioceſe. The chapter is compoſed of thirteen canons. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuſcripts. Fulda was taken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and prince Charles of Bevern, in the year 1759, with little loſs on their ſide: the duke of Wurtemberg was preparing a grand entertainment and ball on the very day, but decamped precipitately. The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable, four battalions being killed, or much wounded, and near 1000 made priſoners: ſixty-three miles ENE. Mentz, and forty-three E. Wetzlar. *Long.* 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Fulda, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which paſſes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, they together form the Weſer.

Fulham, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, by the ſide of the Thames, over which is a bridge, where foot paſſengers are ſubject to toll, as well as horſes and carriages. The biſhop of London has a palace here: four miles W. London.

Fullerton Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Fulnek, a town of Moravia, in the circle Prerau: ten miles NW. Freyburg.

Fumay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy; the principal trade is in ſlates, of which there are quarries near the town: two poſts and three quarters S. Givet, and one and three quarters N. Rocroy. *Long.* 22. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Fumel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monſlanquin, ſituated on the Lot: three leagues ESE. Monſlanquin, and three N. Tournon.

Funchal, or *Funchial*, a ſeaport town and capital of the iſland of Madeira, ſituated in a vally on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland: ſaid to be ſo called from the quantity of fennel (*funcha* in Portugueſe) which grew on the ſpot. The harbour is defended by ſeveral batteries, and a caſtle. It contains ſix pariſhes, ſeveral chapels, and ſix convents, with ſeveral hoſpitals. When Funchal was fortified, it would ſeem the engineer had nothing in view beſides rendering it ſtrong on the ſea ſide; for there all the works, except a ſingle wall, are directed. This was certainly a great overſight, as there are ſeveral bays not far diſtant from the land ſide, where an enemy might ſafely diſembark, and march to the very walls without oppoſition. The Portugueſe, though numerous, do not conſtitute the bulk of the inhabitants, the Engliſh and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portugueſe manner, are juſtly ſuppoſed to exceed the others in number and wealth; beſides theſe, there is an infinity of Mulatto and Negro freemen. The ſtreets of Funchal are drawn by a line, all the houſes near, and the windows faſhed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for thoſe within to ſee and be ſeen. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in wine and ſweetmeats. *Long.* 16. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 32. N.

Funcheon, a river of Ireland, which runs into Blackwater River, five miles N. Rathcormuck, in the county of Cork.

Fundaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. twenty-two miles W. Alfayates.

Fundo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles WNW. Birlat.

Fundi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: forty-two miles NW. Naples.

Fundy (Bay of), a bay of North America, between New England and Nova Scotia. The tide riſes in this bay between fifty and ſixty feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

Funen, or *Fyen*, an iſland of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, nearly of an oval form, with ſome irregularities, extending from north to ſouth about thirty-five miles, eaſt to weſt about thirty. It is a fertile and a pleaſant iſland: moſt of the Daniſh nobility have ſeats here. The ſoil yields great crops of corn, ſo that near 100,000 barrels are annually exported to Norway and Sweden, excluſive of the conſumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey produced make mead, which forms a conſiderable article of trade, being ſent to every part of the kingdom. Here are ſeveral lakes and rivers, abounding in fiſh, but none navigable; great quantities of cod, herrings, turbots, and other fiſh, are caught in the bays along the coaſt. Odenſee is the capital. *Long.* 9. 40. to 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 7. to 55. 42. N.

Funfkirchen, or *Five Churches*, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a fertile ſoil between the Drave and the Danube; the ſee of a biſhop: 110 miles NW. Belgrade, and 140 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Fungeno, or *Fungando*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between the river Zaire and Coanza. Subject to Anziko.

Funk Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Funkabun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: fifteen miles W. Ferabat.

Fuorli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: twenty-one miles SSE. Solmona.

Fura, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: four miles and a half W. Udrigill Head.

Furans, a river of France, which runs into the Iſere, near Romans.

Furkenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: thirty-ſix miles N. Spandau.

Furmion, a town of Venetian Iſtria: eighteen miles ESE. Umago.

Furneaux, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by captain Cook; the iſland is low, and ſurrounded by a coral bank: ſome cocoa trees and inhabitants were ſeen. *Long.* 143. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 11. S.

Furnes, or *Fuerne*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the canal made from Bruges to Dunkirk, about a league from the ſea. The town-houſe is a good building, adorned with many figures of kings and princes; it has a handſome tower, with muſical chimes. The French took Furnes three times, and kept it by the ſecond article of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle made in the year 1668, but abandoned it in 1692: ſoon after which, the allies fortified it, and the French, under the command of marquis de Boufflers, afterwards marechal of France, laid ſiege to it the 29th of December, the ſame year. The comte de Hornes, general of the Dutch artillery, who was governor, and commanded a garriſon of four thouſand men, ſurrendered the place the 5th of January following, before the French had attacked it in form: fifteen miles SW. Oſtend, and twenty NNW. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Furot-la-Valette, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: twelve miles from St. Etienne.

Furren Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: twelve miles NW. Caſtle-Bar.

Furrackabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund, on the weſt ſide of the Ganges: and capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to a prince of the Patan Rohilla tribe: about thirty miles in length along the bank of the Ganges: ſeventy-five miles E. Agra, and ſeventy ſix NW. Lucknow. *Long.* 79. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

Furrackabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the Ganges: forty-two miles NNW. Moorſhedabad.

Furrys-Town, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, in St. James county: twenty miles NE. Savanna la Mer.

Furſey, a ſmall iſland of England, at the entrance into Pool harbour.

Furſtenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: fifteen miles NNW. Oſnabruck, and eight SE. Lingen.

Furſtenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: three miles S. Lauenſtein.

Furſtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: ten miles W. Waldeck, and twenty-ſeven W. Caſſel.

Furſtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Furſtenberg, with an ancient caſtle, which gives name to an illuſtrious family, princes of the empire: fourteen miles NNW. Schaffhauſen, and thirteen WSW. Durlingen.

Furſtenberg, a principality of Germany,

in the circle of Swabia, founded in the thirteenth century, and divided into feveral branches, all which are extinct except that of Stuhlingen: the chief of the houſe and his eldeſt ſon have the title of princes, the brothers and other children are called landgraves. The eſtates give ſix voices in the aſſemblies of the circle, and a ſeat on the bench of princes at the diet of the empire. The title is taken from an ancient caſtle, ſituated near the town of Furſtenberg. The pretenſions of cardinal Furſtenberg, to the archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſupported by the king of France, in oppoſition to the emperor and the pope, gave occaſion to the breaking out of the late war, that began to diſturb Europe in 1689. The Roman month amounts to 372 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar is 291 rixdollars.

Furſtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: two miles NE. Wunnenburg.

Furſtenberg, a town of Luſatia, on the Oder, taken by the Pruſſians, in the year 1745, to open a way to Sileſia. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the king of Pruſſia: thirteen miles S. Francfort on the Oder.

Furſtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Havel: ten miles SE. Strelitz.

Furſteneck, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: thirteen miles N. Fulda.

Furſtenfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feiſtritz and Laufnitz: thirty miles E. Gratz, and ſixty-eight S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Furſtenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles N. Coſtrin.

Furſtenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenberg: twenty-ſix miles E. Berlin, and twenty W. Franckfort on the Oder.

Furſtenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles S. Lauenſtein.

Furſtenwerder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between the Damſee and Wahrenſee, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles WNW. Prenzlow.

Furt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the Champl: fifty-ſix miles NNW. Paſſau, and eighty-ſix NNE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Furth, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: ſix miles SE. Heppenheim.

Furth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Rednitz; large and well peopled, with a great number of artiſans. The Jews have a ſynagogue and a printing-office: four miles W. Nuremberg.

Furum, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 32 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

Furuſund, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

Futak, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, oppoſite Peter Wardein, ſituated in a plain, where the Imperialiſts had a camp, in 1736: ſixteen miles SSE. Bacs.

Futwah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: nine miles SE. Patna.

Fuzir, a town of Hungary: twelve miles SSE. Caſchau.

Fyal, ſee *Fayal*.

Fyres, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Neſs, in the county of Invernes, ten miles NE. Fort Auguſtus. There is a conſiderable cataract, or fall, about two miles from its mouth.

Fyzabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Sadatkhan, a Perſian, who was forty years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. He firſt built a palace, with extenſive gardens, and made it the place of his reſidence; many houſes were added, till, by degrees, it became a large city, and for ſome time the capital of the province: it was defended with a fortreſs, a ditch, towers, ramparts, &c.: ſixty-five miles E. Lucknow, and eighty N. Allahabad. *Long.* 82. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

G.

GAB

GAARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus: fifty-six miles NW. Christiania.

Gabala, a town of Arabia Felix: sixty-four miles NNE. Aden.

Gabaret, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mont de Marsan, on the Gelise: five leagues W. Condom, and eight E. Mont de Marsan.

Gabarous Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Gabaselki, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg: thirty-six miles N. Serdopol.

Gabel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, where prince Henry entered Bohemia, after having gained an advantage over the Austrians in the month of July, 1778: nine miles NNE. Leypa, and forty-five N. Prague.

Gaberstorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles WSW. Gnaa.

Gabes, see *Cabes*.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of the Herault, with a mineral spring; near it from a rock issues petroleum, or native tar: seven miles NW. Pezenas.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: forty miles W. Warsaw.

Gabinda, or *Kapinda*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Gabise, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SE. Constantinople.

Gable End Foreland, a cape on the east coast of the northern island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 38. 15. S.

Gablenz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: six miles NNW. Zwickau.

Gabon, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape St. Clara. It gives name to a country through which it passes.

Gabou, or *Jabou*, a country of Africa, between Benin and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coast; the chief trade is in slaves.

Gabriac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Genies: four leagues NE. Rhodez.

GAF

Gabriel, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork: twelve miles S. Bantry.

Gacé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of l'Aigle: four leagues W. l'Aigle, and four and a half E. Argentan.

Gacille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocheford: three leagues NE. Rocheford.

Gadebusch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes in 1712: fixteen miles WNW. Schwerin.

Gademis, or *Gademir*, a country of Africa, west of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean, and said to contain ninety-two villages; the capital bears the same name. *Long.* 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Gaden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SW. Vienna.

Gaderstleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt: twenty miles E. Halberstadt.

Gadiag, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov: 112 miles SE. Tchernigov.

Gadona, or *Gadua*, a country of Africa, on the south side of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and salpetre. *Long.* 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Gael, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montfort: three leagues and a quarter W. Montfort, and one S. St. Meen.

Gaesbeck, a town of Brabant: seven miles SW. Brussels.

Gaeta, a seaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, situated on a bay called *The Gulf of Gaeta*: the harbour is defended by a citadel. It is the sea of a bishop, suffragan of Capua, but exempt from his jurisdiction: the situation is at the foot of a mountain near the sea. This town was taken in the year 1707 by the Imperial troops by assault: forty miles NW. Naples. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Gaferaid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in

the province of Caramania: thirty-two miles SE. Cogni.

Gafflentz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſixteen miles SSE. Steyr.

Gaſſia, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 130 miles SW. Cairoan.

Gagaravau Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent.

Gage Town, a town of New Brunſwick: thirty miles SE. Frederick Town.

Gages, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: two leagues NE. Rhodez.

Gagnano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeventeen miles E. Leſina.

Gagnef, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: fifteen miles SW. Fahlun.

Gago, a kingdom of Africa, with a town of the ſame name, in Negroland. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, mines of gold, &c. *Long.* 19. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

Gagul, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube: eight miles E. Reni, in Beſſarabia.

Gaia, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe: twenty miles S. Modena.

Gairbroniſa, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of Candia. *Long.* 43. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

Gaildorf, or *Gailendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Limburg: five miles S. Hall, in Swabia, and thirty-eight WSW. Arſpach.

Gaillac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and the wine which grows on the hills in the environs is much eſteemed. It is ſituated on the Tarn, which is here navigable: nine leagues NE. Toulouſe, and eight NNW. Caſtres. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53 N.

Gaillac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sévérac-le-Chateau: ſeven miles NW. Sévérac.

Gaillac Toulza, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: four leagues E. Rieux, and ſeven S. Toulouſe.

Gaillefontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: three leagues SE. Neufchatel, and three SW. Aumale.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers. Near it was a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, burned down in the year 1764: three leagues NW. Vernon, and two and a half SE. Louviers.

Gailowſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: twelve miles NE. Uralſk.

Gaimerſheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: two miles NW. Ingolſtadt, and nine ENE. Neuburg.

Gainbateſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: eighteen miles ESE. Moliſe.

Gainfarhn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile SSW. Baden.

Gainſborough, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Trent, which ſeparates it from the county of Nottingham, and brings tolerable ſized veſſels with the tide up to the town, about forty miles from the Humber. Swain, the Daniſh king, was murdered here as he was reveling with his companions. In the year 1643, a bloody battle was fought here between the Royaliſts, and the Parliament forces under Cromwell, in which lord Cavendiſh was killed. It has a weekly market on Tueſday, and by means of the navigation is a place of conſiderable trade, ſeveral ſhips trading hence to Hull, Newcaſtle, London, and other places: eighteen miles NW. Lincoln, and 148 N. London. *Long.* 0. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Gairſa, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about half a league NE. from Pomona iſland.

Gaiſſern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles E. Rottenmanns.

Gala Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, about two miles above Malcroſs, in Roxburgſhire.

Galacz, or *Galaſi*, or *Galatz*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube: 130 miles SSW. Bender, and fifty-four W. Iſmael. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Galam, a fort of Africa, built by the French on the river Senegal, ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of Verſailles, in the year 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained by the peace of 1783.

Galam, ſee *Gallam*.

Galan, or *Gallan*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbes: five leagues E. Tarbes.

Galared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: twenty-eight miles N. Halmſtadt.

Galarque, a town of France, in the department of the Gard; two leagues SE. Sommieres.

Galars, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles SE. Hunyad.

Galaſteils,

Galaſhiels, a flouriſhing little town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, on a ſmall river called the *Gala*, at its union with the Tweed, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture: five miles N. Selkirk.

Galaſo, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea near Tarento.

Galata, one of the fauxbourgs of Conſtantinople, ſee *Conſtantinople*.

Galata, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis. *Long*. 9. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 15. N.

Galateo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles ESE. Nicotera.

Galati, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: twelve miles SW. Patti.

Galatola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; four miles ESE. Nardo.

Galatz, ſee *Galacz*.

Galder, a town of the iſland of Canary.

Gale, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which, by its union with the Feal, forms the river Caſhin.

Galegos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: four miles NE. Barcelos.

Galengarrif Harbour, a bay at the northern part of Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, in Ireland.

Galera, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles SSE. Hueſca.

Galera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles SSW. Tortoſa.

Galera, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, between Bracciano and Rome.

Galeria (Gulf of), on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica. *Long*. 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 27. N.

Galeron, a town of the iſland of Celebes, celebrated for its fiſhery: five leagues from Macaſſar.

Galgon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: five miles N. Libourne.

Galhara, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues NE. Coimbra.

Galicana, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: thirteen miles N. Lucca.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north and weſt by the ſea, on the eaſt by Aſturia and Leon, and on the ſouth by Portugal, from which it is ſeparated by the river Minho. The ſoil in general is unequal and mountainous, with ſome ſmall plains on the ſea coaſt. There are ſome excellent ports, nevertheleſs it has but little commerce. Induſtry is not excited, and the Galician is rather laborious than active. The air in gener is moiſt; temperate on the coaſts; colder inland. The inhabitants ſow but little wheat, plant many vineyards and fruit trees, and cultivate rye and flax. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, particularly ſardines, anchovies, ſalmon, and a peculiar ſpecies which the fiſhermen call *bezugos*. The foreſts ſupply good ſhip timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermillion. It has likewiſe ſome excellent paſtures. It contains ſixty-four cities and towns, but few conſiderable ones, 3242 pariſhes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, eleven cathedrals, thirty-four hoſpitals, fourteen colleges, ſeventy-nine convents of men, and twenty-four of women. The inhabitants are conſtant and courageous: poverty compels great numbers of them to ſeek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they hire themſelves to the moſt ſervile and laborious employments, for which they are deſpiſed by the other Spaniards. Galicia was anciently a kingdom, under the Suevi, the Viſigoths, and Moors. In the year 1037, it was united to the kingdom of Caſtile. The principal towns are Corunna, and Compoſtella, or St. Jaques de Compoſtella. The principal rivers are the Ulla, Tambra, Mandeo, and Lours.

Galicia (New), ſee *Guadalajara*.

Galicia, a name given to a part of Poland, ſeized on by the houſe of Auſtria, heretofore a part of Red Ruſſia, and palatinate of Lemberg, ſeparated from Hungary by the Carpathian mountains, about 280 miles in length, and from ſixty to 100 in breadth. Lemberg, or Leopol, is the capital. It is watered by the Dnieſter, the San, and ſeveral other rivers.

Galignana, a town of Venetian Iſtria: fourteen miles NE. Rovigno.

Galina Point, a cape of the iſland of Jamaica, on the north coaſt. *Long*. 76. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 26. N.

Galingen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: four miles S. Bartenſtein.

Galinhas, a river of Africa, which riſes in the country of Hondo, and runs into the Atlantic, eleven leagues from Scherbro. The Portugueſe call it *Magualbari*.

Galiſteo, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura: ten miles E. Coria.

Galiſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the ſouth ſide of a lake to which it gives name: fifty-ſix miles ENE. Koſtrom. *Long*. 60. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 56. N.

Galiſch, a lake of Ruſſia, about fifty miles in circumference, in the government of Koſtrom: fifty miles St. Koſtrom.

Galla, a town of Arabia Felix: twenty-four miles SE. Taas.

Gallam, a town of Africa, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, on the river

ver Senegal. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Gallant, a town of Hungary, three miles SSW. Serat.

Gallapagos, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, the centre of them about 200 leagues west from the coast of Peru. They are situated nearly under the equinoctial line, are uninhabited, and only frequented by vessels sailing that sea, for the purpose of obtaining turtle and fresh water.

Galarato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: twenty miles WNW. Milan.

Gallardon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres: four leagues W. Dourdan, and three NE. Chartres.

Galbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles NW. Brugg.

Galle, or *Ponte Galle*, a seaport town and fort of the island of Ceylon, situated on the south-west coast, about half a league in circumference within the walls; defended by bastions towards the land; on the side towards the sea are banks and rocks; the fortress is on a tongue of land: the bay is exposed only to the westerly winds; but is said not to be large, nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in the year 1640. The air is healthy, and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and sea breezes: ninety-eight miles S. Candy. *Long.* 80. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. N.

Gallego, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eighteen miles SSE. Salamanca.

Gallego, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenées, and runs into the Ebro, opposite Saragossa.

Gallegos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles S. Salamanca.

Gallemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: thirty miles E. Laubach.

Galenbulon, a town of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 71. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Gallenek, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: fourteen miles SE. Stein.

Gallenstain, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles W. Reiffling.

Gallese, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and province of Patrimonio: twenty-five miles N. Rome.

Galliano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: six miles SSE. Como.

Gallico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; five miles N. Reggio.

Gallinara, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Genoa: ten miles S. Finale. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Gallinas (Las), see *Biffagots*.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour; the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Heraclea. It was taken from the Christians in the year 1357, by Soliman: eighty miles S. Adrianople, and 108 WSW. Constantinople. *Long.* 44. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, situated on a rock surrounded by the sea, and attached to the land only by a bridge; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto. The environs are planted with olive and cotton-trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce; but the inhabitants are not well acquainted with the method of making the best oil, their's being principally purchased for manufactures: twenty-one miles W. Otranto. *Long.* 35. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Gallo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. It furnishes vessels with wood and water: but is uninhabited. *Long.* 59. 33. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 28. N.

Galloway (New), a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, near the Ken: fifteen miles N. Kircudbright.

Galloway (Upper, or *West)*, a name sometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland, see *Wigtonshire*.

Galloway (Mull of), a cape of Scotland, on the south coast of the county of Wigton, at the east of the entrance into Glenluce bay. *Long.* 1. 43. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Gallstad, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: fifty miles E. Gothenburg.

Gallybead, a cape on the southern coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork: eighteen miles SSW. Bandonbridge. *Long.* 8. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Galneikirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles N. Steyregg.

Galombatz, a town of Servia: twenty miles WSW. Orsova.

Galovskoi, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty-six miles SW. Busk.

Galouwah, or *Ghalwah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, situated on the Nile.

Galsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, twenty-three miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Galtees, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork: twenty-five miles N. Cork.

Galtella, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fourteen miles S. Lode.

Galveas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: eight leagues WNW. Eſtremoz.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, next to Cork the moſt conſiderable in point of ſize in the kingdom, but the leaſt populous; bounded on the north by Mayo and Roſcommon; on the eaſt by Roſcommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the ſouth by the county of Clare, and an arm of the ſea, called *Galway Bay*, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; about ſeventy-ſix miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty from north to ſouth, containing 116 pariſhes, and twenty-eight churches. The number of houſes is 28,212, and about 142,000 ſouls. The ſoil is warm and fertile, with a lime-ſtone bottom. This lime-ſtone riſes ſometimes ſo near the ſurface as to render it unfit for tillage, but yielding excellent paſture. Some parts are mountainous, with quarries of black and white marble. Great quantities of kelp are made along the coaſt, and ſea-weed gathered for manure, of great advantage to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers, and hardy fiſhermen. On the ſea coaſt is a large bay, ſheltered by the three ſouthern iſlands of Arran. The ſound between theſe iſlands is a ſafe road, and a number of creeks, as well as the harbour of Galway, are deep enough to admit merchant ſhips, but are more frequented by coaſters and fiſhing boats than by veſſels in the foreign trade. There are ſeveral other well ſheltered harbours on the coaſt of Galway. The principal towns are Galway, Tuam, Ballinaſloe, and Loughrea. This county ſends two repreſentatives to the Iriſh parliament.

Galway, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a river, which runs from Lough Corrib into the ſea. It is ſurrounded with ancient walls, which are haſtening to decay. The houſes are generally well built, in number 950, and containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the moſt commercial town in Ireland, and has now a conſiderable trade. The port is very commodious and ſafe, but ſo diſtant from the city that lighters are neceſſary to carry goods into the town. Galway is governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſheriffs; is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. In the year 1641, it refuſed to admit either Engliſh or Iriſh, till the rebels became maſters of the adjoining country, when they were joined by the citizens. At the cloſe of the rebellion it ſubmitted to the duke of Ormond, but, in 1651, it ſurrendered to major-general Ireton. In the year 1690, it declared for king James, but next year ſurrendered to general Ginkle: ninety-ſix miles W. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Galway Bay, a large bay in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, ſheltered at the entrance by the South Arran iſlands, about twenty miles long, and ſeven broad.

Gamaches, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: four leagues SW. Abbeville, and two and a half SE. Eu.

Gamaze, a town of Egypt: twelve miles N. Atfieh.

Gambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: two miles W. Munzenberg.

Gambais, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: one league E. Houdan.

Gambala, or *Gamboulo*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: two miles from Vigevano.

Gambara, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: eighteen miles S. Breſcia.

Gambaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: twenty-four miles S. Piacenza.

Gambaſca, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on a ſmall river which runs into the Po: ſix miles W. Saluzzo.

Gambia, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river which paſſes through it; ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1783.

Gambia, *Gambra*, or *Gamba*, a river of Africa, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a branch of the Niger; the ſource is not known, but is navigable for ſloops two hundred leagues up the country. It annually overflows its banks, like the Nile: the mouth is in *Long.* 16. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Gambon, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Andely.

Gambrón, or *Gombron*, or *Comron*, a ſea-port town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. This town, called alſo *Bender Abbas*, was famous through all the laſt century, and in the beginning of the preſent, as the port of Schiras, and of all the ſouth of Perſia. Its trade was, at that time, very extenſive. At preſent it is very low, nor is there a ſingle European counting-houſe in the city. This decline has been occaſioned by the domeſtic diſturbance in Perſia, and the wars and diſputes between the French and the Engliſh. The Dutch, for a while, continued to carry on a conſiderable trade here. But ſince they formed a ſettlement in the iſland of Karek, they have entirely deſerted Gambron. *Long.* 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Gambroviſſa, a town of Venetian Iſtria: nine miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Gametora, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean

mean, near the north-east coast of Tunis: three miles E. Cape Zibeeb.

Gamei, or *Old Mandoe*, a small island in the north sea, belonging to Denmark: three miles from the continent, and eight WSW. Ripen.

Gamlitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles NNW. Marburg.

Gammacanor, or *Gammadour*, a town of the island of Bachian, one of the Moluccas.

Gammalamma, a town of the island of Ternate, where the king usually resides.

Gamming, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles ESE. Bavarian Waidthofen.

Gamming (Markt), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles E. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Gammo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Gamps, a town of Switzerland, which belongs partly to the canton of Schweitz, and partly to Glaris, with a bailiwick, in which is a sulphurous medicinal spring: five miles S. Appenzel.

Gamry Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Bamff-shire: six miles E. Bamff.

Gan, a city of China, of the first rank and metropolis of the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 13. 8. W. Pekin. *Lat.* 31. 16. N.

Gan, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: fifteen miles E. Paoting, and seventy SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Gan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: one league and a half S. Pau, and three and a half E. Oleron.

Gana, a town of Arabia Felix: 150 miles N. Mocha.

Ganano-coui, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, four leagues below Kingston.

Ganara, a country of Africa, with a town of the same name, situated on the banks of the Niger. The country is populous and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, sena, and slaves. *Long.* 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Ganat-sur-Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins, situated on the Loire: five leagues NE. Moulins.

Gande, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, four miles WSW. Gandersheim.

Gandelu, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Thierry: two leagues and three quarters WNW. Chateau Thierry, and three N. la Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

Gandersheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, situated on the river Gande, with a celebrated abby of Protestants, composed of an abbess, who is a princess, and four ladies of noble families: twenty miles W. Goslar.

Gandja, or *Gangea*, a town of Asia, in the country of Georgia: 100 miles SE. Teflis. *Long.* 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

Gandia, a seaport town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a small university. The town declared for the archduke in the year 1706, but was taken by the French, after the battle of Almanza: twenty-eight miles S. Valencia, and forty NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Gandicotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, situated on the top of a lofty mountain, on the side of the river Penner, in the circar of Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the side of a frightful precipice. Below is a small plain, well watered by a number of springs, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine: eighty-seven miles WNW. Nellore, and thirty-three NW. Cuddapa. *Long.* 78. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Gandina, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco, belonging to the state of Venice: ten miles NE. Bergamo.

Ganegam, a town of the island of Ceylon: sixty miles SSE. Columbo.

Ganet Islands, a cluster of small islands, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

Gangelt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: twelve miles SSE. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Ganges, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montpellier: seven leagues N. Montpellier, and six and a half NE. Lodeve.

Ganges, a river of Asia, which rises by two branches from the mountains of Kentaisse, in the country of Thibet, these two branches take a westerly direction, inclining to the north, for a course of about 300 miles in direct distance, when meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmaleh, which extends from Cabul along the north of Hindoostan, and through Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the south, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of mount Himmaleh, at the distance, possibly, of 100 miles below the place of its first approach to it, and sapping its foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast bason, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the

the mountains. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its courſe becomes more eaſtwardly than before, through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes from the mountainous tract, in which it has wandered for about 800 Britiſh miles. At Hurdwar it opens itſelf a paſſage through mount Sewallick; which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the north of the province of Dethi. After entering Hindooſtan, it paſſes by Anopſheer, Furruckabad, Canoga, Cawnpour, Allahabad, where it is joined by the Jumna, Merzapour, Chunar, Benares, Patna, thirty-ſix miles above which it is joined by the Dewah, and ſixteen miles above the ſame town by the Soane, and oppoſite to it by the Gunduck. After leaving Patna, it paſſes by Bar, Monghir, forty miles eaſt of which it is joined by the Coſa, it then paſſes by Rajemal, foty miles below which it is joined by a branch of the Sanpoo, or Teeſta, and eighty miles below that by another branch of the ſame river. Soon after which it divides into a multitude of branches, called *the Mouths of the Ganges*, which empty themſelves into the Bay of Bengal, in *Lat.* 21. 40. to 22. N. A circumſtance attending the courſe of the Ganges and the Burranpooter rivers in reſpect to each other is remarkably ſingular. Iſſuing from oppoſite ſides of the ſame ridge of mountains, they direct their courſe towards oppoſite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles aſunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the ſea, after each has performed a winding courſe of more than 2000 miles.

Ganges Iſlands, or *North Natunas*, two ſmall iſlands between the iſland of Borneo and the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 106. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

Gan-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Heng-tche.

Gangotri, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, on the Ganges: 138 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 8. N.

Gangpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 244 miles W. Calcutta, and 226 S. Patna.

Ganjam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole, on the ſea coaſt of the bay of Bengal: eight miles SSW. Cattack, and ninety-five NE. Cicacole. *Long.* 85. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 23. N.

Ganka, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 124 miles S. Maſcate.

Ganku, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles W. Ho.

Gan-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou; thirty-five miles E. Pou-ngan.

Gannat, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier, containing about 3000 inhabitants: nine leagues S. Moulins. *Long.* 20. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Gannemie, a town of Arabia: twenty-eight miles NW. Dſebi.

Gannet Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Ganning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1162 miles SSW. Pekin. *Long.* 120. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

Ganos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-two miles NE. Gallipoli.

Ganowitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles SW. Windiſch-Weiſtritz.

Gan-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty miles NE. Ngan-chun.

Gan-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: twelve miles N. Ching.

Ganſbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSW. Mautern.

Gant, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: four miles S. Pau.

Gant, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: ſeven miles WNW. Landeck.

Gan-ve, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty-two miles W. Ho.

Gaoga, a country of Africa, to the weſt of Nubia, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated on a large lake. The inhabitants are ſaid to be barbarous and uncivilized. *Long.* 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

Gap, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Higher Alps. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix, and capital of a county called *Gapençois*, about nine leagues long and ſix wide. In the year 1692, the town was taken and burned by the duke of Savoy; near it is a mineral ſpring: eight leagues N. Siſteron, and fifteen S. Grenoble. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Gapennes, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ſeven miles NE. Abbeville.

Gapſal, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel; thirty-ſix miles WSW. Revel. *Long.* 60. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Garac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: four miles ESE. Angoulême.

Gara Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: twenty miles S. Sligo.

Garabuſa, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterra-

mean, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Candi, taken by the Turks in the year 1692, and confirmed to them by the peace of Carlowitz. *Long.* 41. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 39. N.

Garachio, or *Garachico*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

Gareck, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, near the mouth of the Euphrates, otherwiſe called *Bahhrein*, ſee *Bahhrein*.

Garan, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland: three miles ESE. Cape Wrath.

Garbo (Il), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: ſix miles ESE. Leghorn.

Garchanſkoi, a town of Ruſſian Siberia: in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Tobol: eighty miles S. Tobolſk.

Garcia, a town of Spain, the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles N. Tortoſa.

Gard, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lozere and Ardeche, on the eaſt by the Rhône, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean and the department of the Herault, and on the weſt by the departments of the Herault and the Aveiron. Nimes is the capital.

Garda, a lake of Italy, between the Veroneſe and the Breſſan, about thirty miles long, and from two to ſeven wide.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on a lake of the ſame name: twelve miles NW. Verona.

Gardanne, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: three leagues NNE. Marſeilles, and one and a half SSE. Aix.

Garde (La), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: two leagues W. Hieres, and one and a half E. Toulon.

Gardeiab, a town of Africa, the capital of Beni Mezzab: 180 miles E. Fighig. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Gardelegen, or *Gardeleben*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, containing four churches, four hoſpitals, and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its beer: forty-four miles WNW. Brandenburg, and ſeventy-two W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Garden Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Gardenſtown Harbour, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Bamffſhire: ſix miles E. Bamff.

Gardiolle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: eighteen miles SE. Lavaur.

Gardingen, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: twenty-eight miles WSW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Gardon, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Lozere, croſſes the department of the Gard, receiving another river in its courſe, called the *Garden d'Alais*, and runs into the Rhône, four miles N. Taraſcon.

Gardouch, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues SE. Toulouſe.

Gardſby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-eight miles N. Wexio.

Gared, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

Gar-el-Mailah, a ſeaport of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: four miles W. Cape Zibeeb.

Garencieres, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: one league and a quarter NW. Montfort.

Garenne (La), a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues ENE. Paris.

Garcoult, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: five miles S. Brignoles.

Garfeie, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues W. Crato.

Gargano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeven miles N. Mount St. Angelo.

Garganvillard, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: ſeven miles NW. Riviere Verdun.

Gargara, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles W. Adramiri.

Gargilleſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: three leagues NE. St. Benoiſt du Sault, and one and three quarters SE. Argenton.

Gargnago, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: twenty-one miles NE. Breſcia.

Garha, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul, about three miles NE. from Suiſſopour, in the country of Agimere.

Garia, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: twenty-two miles E. Cape Ray.

Garievitza, or *Mount Claudius*, a mountain of Sclavonia: ſixteen miles N. Kraliovavelika.

Garigliano, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: eight miles E. Gaeta.

Garitena, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: thirty-two miles W. Argos.

Garivan,

Garivan, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, near the Danube: twenty-two miles SW. Driſtra.

Garlin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: ſixteen miles N. Pau.

Garn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twelve miles NE. Upſal.

Garnache (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: one league NNE. Challans, and two S. Machecoul.

Garnerans, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: two leagues S. Mâcon.

Garner, a river of England, which joins the Garran, and runs with it into the Wye, four miles SW. Roſs, in Herefordſhire.

Garonne, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, on the borders of Aragon, in Spain, and joining with the Dordogne, about twelve miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

Garonne (Upper), a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lot, on the north-eaſt the department of the Tarn, on the ſouth-eaſt by the departments of the Aude and the Arriège, on the ſouth by Spain, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Pyrenées and the Gers. It takes its name from the Garonne, which paſſes through it. Toulouſe is the capital.

Garonai, or *Garoway*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, on the river St. Clement.

Garrachicha, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Teneriffe, deſtroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak, in the year 1704; ſo that houſes are now built where the ſhips then lay at anchor.

Garraf, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the ſea coaſt: ten miles SW. Barcelona.

Garran, a river of England, which runs into the Wye, in the county of Hereford.

Garreſſio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: nine miles SW. Ceva.

Garret Dennis, an iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, about fourteen leagues in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows and arrows, ſituated to the north of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Garrinſh Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the county of Cork, in Ireland, twenty-ſeven miles W. Bantry, and one and a quarter N. Codd's Head.

Garris, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, half a league S. Palais, and ſix and a half SE. Bayonne.

Garrows, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſt of Bengal, weſt of Aſſam, and ſouth of Burhampooter river.

Garſch, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. Horn.

Garſtang, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near the river Wier, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ten miles S. Lancaſter, and 224 NNW. London.

Gartach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Neckar: four miles and a half NW. Heilbronn.

Gartau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: twelve miles E. Lucno, and forty-eight ESE. Luneburg.

Gartempe, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near Roche-Poſay, in the department of the Indre and Loire.

Gartz, a town of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen, built on the ſpot on which formerly ſtood a powerful city, called *Carentz*, which was deſtroyed by the dukes of Pomerania, in the 12th century.

Gartz, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the principality of Stettin, ſituated on the Oder. *Long.* 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Garvao, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus, in the province of Alentejo: twelve miles E. Abrantes.

Garvao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues W. Ourique.

Garvelach, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: eight miles SE. from Mull Iſland.

Garvilans, a ſmall iſland on the north coaſt of Ireland, in the country of Donegal: about two miles ESE. from Malin Head.

Garvis, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: five miles S. Dumferline.

Garwolin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: twelve miles SE. Czerik.

Garz, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania, on the Oder: ſurrounded with walls in the year 1258: thirty-ſix miles N. Cuſtrin, fifty-three NE. Berlin, and fourteen S. Old Stettin.

Garzis, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſurrounded with walls, the houſes built with black ſtone, ſituated in a fertile country: fifty-ſix miles S. Melilla.

Gaſborn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: forty-three miles NNE. Carlſtadt.

Gaſcony, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, ſituated between the Garonne, the ſea, and the Pyrenées. Sometimes, but improperly, under the name of Gaſcony, Languedoc and the whole of Guienne were included. The Gaſcons have a great deal of ſpirit; but their exaggeration in deſcribing their exploits, has made the term Gaſconade proverbial. The

Gaſcons who dwell near the Pyrenées, are originally from Spain.

Gaſcuena, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile: thirty miles NNW. Cuença.

Gaſpar Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, which gives name to a channel between the iſlands of Banca and Billiton, called *Gaſper Straits*. *Long.* 107. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Gaſpe Bay, a bay on the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a little to the north of Cape Gaſpe: near which is an Indian ſettlement.

Gaſſe, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: five miles S. Chivaſſo.

Gaſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; celebrated for its warm baths and mines of lead, iron, and gold: thirty-ſix miles S. Saltzburg, and ſixteen WSW. Radſtadt.

Gaſtel, a river of Wales, which runs into the Conway, in the county of Caernarvon.

Gaſter, a fortreſs of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa.

Gaſter, a bailiwic of Swifferland, belonging to the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, to whom it was ſold by the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1438.

Gaſtorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Gaſtouni, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: twelve miles E. Chiarenza.

Gata, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, on a river of the ſame name: fifteen miles NNW. Corea.

Gata, a river of Spain, which riſes near the town of Gata, and runs into the Alagon, fifteen miles SW. Corea.

Gatehouſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, ſituated near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Iriſh Sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town: thirteen miles W. Kircudbright, and ſixteen SW. New Galloway.

Gates, a county of North Carolina.

Gateſhead, a village of England, in the county of Durham, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne, oppoſite to Newcaſtle, to which it appears like a ſuburb; celebrated for its grindſtones, which, under the name of Newcaſtle, are exported to all parts of the world.

Gatinois, or *Gaſtinois*, before the revolution, a province of France, which had in the eleventh century counts of its own; it was afterwards joined to Anjou. Of late years, it has partly belonged to the government of Orleans, and partly to the government of the Iſle of France, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Gatinois-Orleanois*, and *Gatinois-François*. It now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine and Oiſe, and Loiret.

Gatſch, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles E. Korpona.

Gatt, a ſtrait of the ſea, between the Frich-Haff and the German Ocean.

Gatteville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, a little to the N. of Barfleur.

Gattinari, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli, on the Seſia: it contains one parochial and ſeveral other churches and convents: ſix miles S. Borgo di Seſia, and fifteen N. Vercelli.

Gatton, ſee *Agatton*.

Gatton, a village of England, in the county of Surry, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: three miles NE. Ryegate, and twenty S. London.

Gau, *Gaw*, *Gow*, or *Gowe*, a termination in the German language, which ſignifies country, canton, or diſtrict.

Gavals, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: twenty-eight miles S. Viborg.

Gaudiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ten miles NE. Venoſa.

Gaudiſchkehn, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſituated on the Angerapp: five miles ESE. Gumbinnen.

Gave, a term uſed in the ſouth-weſt part of France, to expreſs a river or brook, as the Gave of Oleron, the Gave of Pau, &c.

Gavelkowon, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: twenty miles SE. Landſhut.

Gauer, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Lydoch and Loch Rannock.

Gaveren, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt: ſeven miles from Ghent.

Gaveren, ſee *Waveren*.

Gauers, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles NNW. from Patſchau.

Gaveta (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſixteen miles SSW. Manfredonia.

Gavi, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, once very ſtrong, but the fortifications have been deſtroyed: twenty-five miles N. Genoa.

Gavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: four miles SSW. Grenada.

Gaujac, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: four leagues SE. Dax.

Gault (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: eight miles N. Montdoubleau.

Gaunerſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. Zifterzdorf, and ſixteen NNE. Vienna.

Gaunleſſe, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Wear, at Biſhops Auckland.

Gaur, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Bali,

Balk and Candahar, with a town of the same name: 125 miles NNW. Candahar, and 150 E. Herat.

Gaura, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chancay, containing about 200 houses and two churches, situated in a fertile country, and watered by a river of the same name; its chief commerce consists in salt and salt beef.

Gavray, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coutances: four leagues and a quarter N. Avranches, and three S. Coutances.

Gauts, mountains of Hindoostan, which extend from Surat to Cape Comorin, at the distance generally of about forty miles from the sea, sometimes not more than six, and very seldom sixty. The height is not well known, but supposed to be between 3000 and 4000 feet; which will prevent the great body of clouds from passing over them; and, accordingly, the alternate north-east and south-west winds (called the monsoons) occasion a rainy season on one side of the mountains only, that is, on the windward side.

Gawile, or *Gyalgur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar: twenty miles NNW. Ellichpour, and seventy-five W. Deogur.

Gawnagh Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford, fifteen miles NE. Longford.

Gawrah, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, five miles N. Canoga, in the country of Oude.

Gaya, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. ten miles NW. Strasnitz.

Gayeta, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia: thirty miles from Valentia.

Gaza, a town of Asia, in Palestine, about a mile from the Mediterranean Sea, formerly a magnificent city, and strongly fortified; it is now much reduced from its ancient grandeur, and hardly contains 2000 inhabitants. The environs are exceedingly fertile, and produce, without art, pomegranates, oranges, dates, and flowers, in great request even at Constantinople. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs five hundred looms in the town and neighbourhood; there are likewise great quantities of ashes made by the Arabs, and used in the manufacture of soap; but this manufacture has lately declined. The principal branch of commerce is furnished by the caravans, which pass and repass between Egypt and Syria; and especially the plunder of those and other caravans which the Arabs bring thither, and dispose of at a small part of the real value. It is the residence of a Turkish pacha: fifty miles SW. Jerusalem. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

Gaznin, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 100 miles E. Candahar.

Gazoldo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: thirteen miles WNW. Mantua.

Gazolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: thirteen miles SW. Mantua.

Gdov, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the east coast of the Tchudskoe Lake: ninety miles SSW. Petersburg.

Gearon, or *Jaroon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan; celebrated for its excellent fruits, raisins, pomegranates, dates, and quinces: seventy miles SE. Schiras.

Geaune, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Sever: four leagues SE. St. Sever, and six ENE. Orthez.

Geba, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the river St. Domingo. *Long.* 13. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Gebau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: six miles S. Benatek.

Gebau (New), a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln: nine miles and a half SE. from Falkenburg.

Geb'har, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: ten miles SE. Jadida.

Geberstdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: one mile N. Dahme.

Gebesee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: eight miles NNW. Erfurt.

Geblitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: two miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Gedern, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the prince of Stolberg: seven miles NE. Ortenburg, and twenty-four ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

Gedida, a town of Arabia Deserta: sixty miles W. Ana.

Geele, or *Gheele*, or *Ghele*, a town of Brabant: ten miles NW. Diest.

Geemskeyshoi Nos, a cape on the east coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 10. N.

Geeong, a town of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Geervliet, a town of Holland, in the island of Putten: five miles from the Brill.

Geesh, a village of Africa, in Abyssinia, near the source of the Nile. *Long.* 86. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 59. N.

Geete, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, at Dalen.

Geevagh, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon: nine miles NE. Boyle.

Gefle, a river of Sweden, which passes by

the town ſo called, and runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, about ten miles below.

Geſle, or *Giawle*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia, on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and ſurrounds it, forming two iſlands. The town is ancient, populous, and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handſome. The harbour is good: the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fiſhermen: ſixty miles N. Upſal. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Gefrees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: twelve miles NNE. Bayreuth.

Gege, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Wilde, two miles SE. Plaſchken.

Gegende, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube: twenty miles W. Nicopoli.

Gegeny, a town of Hungary: twenty-three miles E. Gros Wardein.

Gehmen, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Aa, within the biſhopric of Munſter. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calviniſts, and have each a church: ſixteen miles NE. Weſel. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Ge-ho, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twenty-three miles SSE. Pora, and 100 NE. Pekin. *Long.* 135. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Ge-hofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: three miles S. Artern.

Gehrden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: ſix miles WSW. Hanover.

Gehren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartz: ten miles S. Arnſtadt.

Geiersberg, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſeven miles S. Ziegenhals.

Geikin, a river of Perſia, which ſeparates the province of Kerman from Mecran, and runs into the Indian Sea, twenty leagues SW. Cape Jaſques.

Geil, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Tyrol, paſſes through the country of Upper Carinthia, and joins the Drave, near Willach.

Geilberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles NW. Mauten.

Geildorf, ſee *Gaildorf*.

Geilekirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eight miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Geilſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of the Vogtland: five miles SSW. Plauen.

Geiſenfeld, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: ten miles N. Pfaffenhofen, and nine SE. Ingolſtadt.

Geiſenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: ſeventeen miles W. Mentz.

Geiſing, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: one mile S. Lauenſtein.

Geiſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the principality of Furſtenberg: fourteen miles N. Schaffhauſen, and twenty-nine NW. Conſtance.

Geiſlede, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Leine, near Heiligenſtadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld.

Geiſlingen, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Kocher; containing two churches, and four gates: twelve miles W. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Geiſmar, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a mineral ſpring: three miles WNW. Fritzlar, and thirteen SSW. Caſſel.

Geiſmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: fourteen miles NNW. Caſſel, and twenty-two W. Gottingen. *Long.* 26. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Geiſſelbering, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: nine miles SW. Straubing.

Geiſſern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: thirty-two miles S. Saltzburg.

Geiſſing See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twelve miles N. Feltkirchen.

Geiſtal, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Kamach, near Moſkirchen.

Geiſt uns Frau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles from Windiſch Weiſtritz.

Geiſpoltzheim, or *Geiſpotzheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: two leagues SSW. Straſburg, and two E. Molſheim.

Geiſzlingen, ſee *Geiſlingen*.

Geitkayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: twenty miles SSE. Leipzig, and forty W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Gelenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles WNW. Greiffenſtein.

Geliſe, a river of France, which runs into the Baiſe, at Lavardac.

Gellheim,

Gellheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: thirteen miles W. Worms, and twenty-three NW. Manheim.

Gelly Cairn, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles N. Creiff.

Gelmah, or *Kalmah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: fifty miles E. Conſtantina.

Gelmuden, or *Gelmuyen*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overiſſel, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Vecht, near the Zuyder See: ſix miles ENE. Campen, and three SE. Vollenhove.

Gelnhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Kintzig; declared Imperial by a ſentence of the chamber of juſtice, in the year 1734; but the count of Hanau and the elector Palatine, to whom it was mortgaged, refuſed their conſent: and the town is now ſubject to the count of Hanau, who purchaſed the elector's ſhare: twelve miles E. Hanau. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Gelt, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Irting, about a mile SE. from Brampton.

Gemaagidid, or *Delgumuiu*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: forty-five miles SW. Morocco.

Gemappe, or *Gemappel*, a village or ſmall town of Hainaut, ſituated at the junction of the rivers Haiſne and Trouille; remarkable on account of a battle fought there the 5th of November, 1792; in which, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the Auſtrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loſs on both parties in this action has been differently eſtimated. It muſt have been great, for there has ſeldom been a field more obſtinately conteſted; that of the Auſtrians muſt have exceeded the loſs of the French, ſince an enemy who flies in the early part of the day always ſuffers conſiderably; Dumourier probably over-rated their loſs in killed and wounded, when he ſtates it at 4000, as he eſtimates his own at only 900; and the loſs muſt have been more equal: two miles and a half SW. Mons.

Gembicze, or *Gembock*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: ſixteen miles ENE. Gneſne.

Gemblours, or *Giblou*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the ſmall river Orneau, which runs into the Sambre; it is more conſiderable on account of its ancient abby than on any other account; which had anciently the privilege of coining money; and was formerly in poſſeſſion of a celebrated library, containing a number of valuable and ancient manuſcripts, among which was the Chronicum Gemblacenſe, well known among the learned, began by Sigebert, a monk, who died in the year 1112, and continued by Anſelm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137: the town was twice burned down, viz. on the 6th of Auguſt, 1678, and on the 17th of Auguſt, 1712. On the 31ſt of January, 1578, a battle was fought near Gemblours between the Spaniards, under Don John of Auſtria, and the army of the States General: moſt of the chief officers of the latter were abſent at Bruſſels, only the Sieur de Coigny and colonel Barflour, a Scotchman, remaining with the troops; they wiſhed to have retreated, but were compelled to an engagement, in which they loſt their cannon, thirty paſt of colours and four ſtandards, and de Coigny himſelf was taken priſoner: ten miles NW. Namur, and eleven NE. Charleroy.

Gémeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: two miles SE. Is-ſur-Tille.

Gemingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: ſix miles NW. Heilbronn.

Gemmi, a mountain of Swiſſerland, making part of the great chain which ſeparates the canton of Berne from the Valais: twenty miles E. Sion.

Gemozac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: three leagues and a half S. Saintes, and one and three quarters W. Pons.

Gemund, or *Gmund*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The magiſtracy is choſen out of the body of the people. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 142 florins: and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 rixdollars 41 kruitzers: twenty-four miles E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the north ſide of the Maine, where it is joined by the united ſtreams of the Saal and the Sinn: thirty-ſeven miles E. Francfort, and twenty-five W. Schweinfurt.

Gemund, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles NE. Saxenburg, and thirty-two NW. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Traun See; celebrated for its ſalt works: twenty-four miles SSW. Lintz, and 108 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Gemund, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles NNW. Zwetl, and ſixty-eight NW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Gemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers,

on the Ruhr: forty-one miles WNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Gemunden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen; famous for its fairs: three miles E. Weſterburg.

Gemunden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel: ſixteen miles SW. Fritzlar, and twenty-eight SW. Caſſel.

Genadel, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Nubia, over which the Nile paſſes, and forms a cataract, forty-five miles N. Jalac.

Genap, or *Geneppe*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dyle: five miles E. Nivelle.

Genberaba, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 100 miles E. Amadan.

Gençay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: four leagues NNE. Civray, and four S. Poitiers.

Gendray, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: three leagues and three quarters E. Auxonne.

Generac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: five miles S. Nimes.

Geneſan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: ninety miles S. Bagdad.

Geneſee, a river of the United States of America, in New York, which runs into Lake Ontario. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Génetcil, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: two leagues and a quarter N. Baugé, and one and three quarters SW. le Lude.

Geneva, a city and republic, in alliance with the Swiſs, ſituated on the confines of Savoy, France, and Swiſſerland, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake, called the *Lake of Geneva*, or the *Leman Lake*; the Rhône paſſing through it, and dividing it into two unequal parts. Julius Cæſar made it a place of arms. It flouriſhed under the ſucceſſors of Cæſar: the inhabitants became Chriſtians in the third century, and, at leaſt as early as the middle of the fourth, it was the ſee of a biſhop. The invaſions of the people from the north, the diſorders, ravages, and revolutions, which followed, were not leſs ſenſibly felt at Geneva, than in other parts of the weſtern empire. This town and neighbouring country fell to the Burgundians, afterwards to the Franks. Charlemagne, when he aſſembled his army at Geneva to march againſt the Lombards, augmented the privileges of the citizens, and granted them free fairs. In the diſmemberment of the vaſt eſtates of Charlemagne, Geneva came ſucceſſively annexed to the kingdom of Arles and Burgundy. In the year 1032, it was united to the empire; but the authority of the emperors, not well eſtabliſhed in Germany, was hardly at all regarded in the diſtant provinces; the great vaſſals were become independent. Neceſſity had taught the towns to provide for their defence, by uniting and forming a government within themſelves; and the chiefs of the empire, too feeble to maintain their proper authority, protected the aſſociations of the common people, and augmented their liberties, as a balance to the tyranny of the lords and the clergy. In the midſt of this confuſion, which frequent revolutions and profound ignorance had prolonged for ſeveral centuries, the clergy, under one chief, whom devotion, had rendered powerful, had began to join a great portion of temporal juriſdiction to their ſpiritual juriſdiction, already too extenſive. Thus, the biſhops of Geneva, like the biſhops of Lauſanne and Sion, had obtained of the emperors the title of princes and ſovereigns over the town, and a conſiderable ſurrounding country. On the other hand, the counts of the Genevois, that is to ſay, the country in the neighbourhood of Geneva, originally only officers of the emperors, though become vaſſals of the biſhop, aſpired to an excluſive adminiſtration of juſtice both in the town and country. The bulls of the emperors and the popes ſerved rather to keep up theſe diſputes than to decide them. The people, preſſed alternately by theſe two powers, profited by their diſputes to confirm and extend their privileges. They were leſs afraid of the authority of the biſhop, who had a greater intereſt at ſtake. Nevertheleſs, a third power was formed in the neighbourhood, which menaced the liberty of the city. The counts of Savoy became powerful by the ſucceſſive poſſeſſions of ſeveral provinces, and among the reſt the Genevois adopted the pretenſions of the ancient counts, and aſpired to the ſovereignty of a town at once a frontier and flouriſhing. Several attempts were made by different princes, but nothing very alarming till, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, Charles III, a fiery and enterpriſing prince, by conſent of the biſhops, frequently came into the town with a great deal of parade, to gain ſome and intimidate others; and to make a ſhow of his authority, put to death ſome citizens who dared to reſiſt his tyrannic will. A citizen of Geneva, named Berthelier, who had obtained the freedom of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, inſinuated to the chiefs of that republic the benefit of an alliance with Geneva, and that it would be to their intereſt to prevent the latter town from falling into the power

of

of an ambitious neighbour. A treaty was concluded, and two parties arose in Geneva, one which remained attached to the intereſt of the duke, and the other on the ſide of liberty. The former were called *Mammelukes*, from the troops of Egypt who were ſo called. The others received the ſirname of *Huguenots*, which was afterwards given to all the Proteſtants of France. This latter term is, without doubt, a corruption of the German word *eidgnoſs*, which ſignifies bound or confederate by oath. The duke Charles, irritated at this tranſaction, entered Geneva with a body of troops, by a breach in the wall, and compelled the people to renounce their new alliance, and, by ſolicitations among the Swiſs Cantons, perſuaded Friburg to deſiſt from the treaty, promiſing not to injure the liberties of Geneva. Nevertheleſs, Berthelier was ſacrificed to his vengeance, and the biſhop, ſurrounded by a numerous guard, entered into the council general, and depoſed the magiſtrates. Fortunately for Geneva, they quitted the town ſoon after theſe ſudden acts of violence, and gave the citizens time to recover from their terror and conſternation. A new alliance was entered into between the towns of Berne, Friburg, and Geneva, in the year 1526, which the duke of Savoy was not able to prevent, and occaſioned long wars between the republic and Savoy. The biſhop, in his turn, being embroiled with the duke, was reduced to demand the right of the citizenſhip of Geneva, to enjoy the protection of the new alliance, which he confirmed. At this time the doctrine of the reformation began to be received by the people, fired by the enthuaſiaſm of liberty, which invited them to throw off the yoke both eccleſiaſtical and political. The biſhop, whoſe actions had almoſt always been weak or deceitful, was become deſpicable in the eyes of the people and the duke. His imprudent menaces and precipitate retreat, ſerved to ſtrengthen the cauſe of the reformers. Of their two allies, one exhorted the Genevois not to ſeparate from the communion of the church of Rome. The other preſſed them to confirm their liberty by ſhaking off the eccleſiaſtical dominion. In the year 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the reformation were adopted; in conſequence of which the canton of Friburg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the cloſe of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and aſylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians, and by the retreat of the perſecuted Proteſtants, the arts and commerce became daily more flouriſhing, and population increaſed. In the year 1559, an academy was founded, under the direction of Theodore Beza. In the year 1536, the cantons of Bern and Friburg, and the Valais, ſeized on ſome of the provinces belonging to the duke of Savoy, near the Lake of Geneva, which procured ſome reſpite of hoſtilities to the new republic. In the year 1584, a perpetual alliance was entered into between Bern, Zurich, and Geneva, which continues to this day, and forms the bond of union between Geneva and Swiſſerland. In the year 1602, an attempt was made by Charles, duke of Savoy, to ſeize on the city by ſurpriſe. Some troops approached the ramparts of Geneva in the night, and a number of ſoldiers had already ſcaled a baſtion, and penetrated into the town. By a fortunate accident the citizens were alarmed time enough to repulſe the enemy, and drive them from their walls. The memory of this deliverance was long preſerved by an anniverſary fête. A war commenced in conſequence of this perfidy, but was followed by a ſolemn peace the following year, ſigned at St. Julien, the 21ſt July, 1603. Since that time the hiſtory of Geneva has been chiefly diſputes between the ariſtocratic and democratic parties. In the year 1782, the diſſenſions aroſe to ſuch a height, and the popular party had gained ſo great aſcendancy, that the kings of France and Sardinia, and the canton of Bern, interfered, and threatened to beſiege the city. They had impriſoned ſome of the magiſtrates who had been moſt violent in their oppoſition of their popular claims. The peaſants of the territory joined the Geneveſe, and offered to ſerve in their cauſe without pay, to mount guard, and work at the fortifications. M. de Jaucourt, commander of the French troops, ſaid, that unleſs he was peaceably admitted, he muſt enter the town by force: among other conditions, he inſiſted, that no perſon ſhould appear in the ſtreets, that all arms ſhould be delivered up, that the magiſtrates ſhould be reinſtated, and that the chiefs of the repreſentants, as the popular party were called, ſhould be baniſhed from Geneva. In this the French general was joined by the two others. Reſiſtance muſt have been in vain, the beſiegers could have been ſupported continually by freſh troops, and the deſtruction of the city muſt inevitably have been the conſequence. The repreſentants reſtored the confined magiſtrates to liberty, and left the city in a body. The Sardinians, who firſt entered the gates at five in the morning, found the place deſerted. However, except the principal leaders, moſt of the popular party have returned. If the ariſtocratic party obtained too much ſway in 1782, another revolution,

in 1789, advanced the rights of the people, and, perhaps, a conſtitution was then formed, properly and judiciouſly modelled between the two extremes: ſeventy-two poſts and a quarter SE. from Paris, by Bourg-en-Breſſe and Maçon; and fifty-eight by Dijon and Mount Jura. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Geneva (Lake of), a large lake between Swiſſerland and Savoy, in a vally, which ſeparates the Alps from Mount Jura. The length along the coaſt of Swiſſerland is eighteen leagues and three quarters (twenty-five to a degree) on the ſide of Savoy fifteen leagues: the greateſt breadth three leagues and a quarter. The water is clear, except where the entrance of the Rhone makes it foul by the quantity of mud it brings along with it in its courſe: near Geneva it is ſhallow, but in ſome parts exceedingly deep, by ſome ſaid to be unfathomable: it abounds in fiſh remarkable as well for their excellence as ſize.

Geneveive, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 90. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Genevilliers, a town of France, in the department of Paris: three quarters of a league W. St. Denis.

Genevois, or *Duchy of Geneva*, a province of Savoy; bounded on the north by the Swiſs territories, on the eaſt by Faucigny, on the ſouth by Savoy Proper, and on the weſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhône: Geneva and its territory formerly made a part of it. Annecy is now the capital.

Geneuro, a mountain which divided Piedmont from the ancient Dauphiny, in the road from Briançon to Suſa.

Gengenbach, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Kinzig, in the Ortenau: it pays twenty-four florins for a Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar twenty-two rixdollars eighty-eight kruitzers: in this town is an abby, whoſe prelate is a prince of the empire, and in the matricula is aſſeſſed at ſeven florins: and to the chamber of Wetzlar pays forty rixdollars fifty-four kruitzers: twenty-two miles N. Friburg, and fifteen SE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Genillé, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: one league N. Loches.

Genlie, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: eighteen miles W. Brive.

Genlis, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: three miles N. Chauny, and twelve S. St. Quentin.

Genne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, near the Loire: three leagues NW. Saumur.

Gennep, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Niers, near the Meuſe. It contains a church for Roman Catholics, and another for Proteſtants: nine miles SSW. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Gennep-huys, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: nine miles SSW. Cleves.

Gennes, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: five miles NE. La Guerche.

Genoa, a republican ſtate of Italy; bounded on the north by Piedmont, the Milaneſe, and the Parmeſan, on the eaſt by the ſtates of the duke of Tuſcany, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the weſt by the county of Nice; about 120 miles in length, but ſcarcely in any part more than twenty in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which ſerve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and ſome yield good paſture. There is but a ſmall quantity of arable land, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe great part of their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other places; however, they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year they are ſupplied with excellent legumes and vegetables for the table. They make a conſiderable quantity of wine, and have abundance of excellent fruit, eſpecially citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raiſed to feed ſilk-worms, and olives grow in great plenty, eſpecially round the Gulf of Spezzia. Salt is produced ſufficient for exportation. Here and there are found quarries of marble and other ſtone. A great number of ſmall rivers run from the mountains, but none worthy of any other name than brooks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and ſubmit to the tribunal of inquiſition. The Proteſtants, who dwell in the towns, are not beloved, but are ſuffered by the magiſtrates to live in peace. The ſenate names to the vacant biſhoprics, a prerogative which was a long time enjoyed by the popes. The manufactures are not ſo flouriſhing as they formerly were; the moſt conſiderable are velvet, pluſh, damaſk, different kinds of ſilk, for which they purchaſe a great deal of raw ſilk from Meſſina and other places; gold and ſilver ſtuffs, lace, gloves, ſtockings, ribbons, ſoap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmeſan cheeſe,

cheeſe, anchovies, &c. The manufactures of the Genoeſe are greatly reduced: too great a price being paid for the articles which they manufacture, and the inſecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. Genoa has been declared a free port; but Leghorn is likewiſe a free port, and with ſtill greater liberty. The banking buſineſs in Genoa is very conſiderable, and the bankers are eſteemed the richeſt in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. It was deſtroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans, whoſe ally it became, and whoſe fortune it followed. It fell under the power of the Oſtrogoths, from whom it was taken by Beliſarius. In the year 670, it was ſacked by the Lombards, under whoſe power it remained till they were expelled from Italy by Charlemagne. It was for ſome time under the German empire, but by degrees erected itſelf into an independent ſtate. Its power ſoon after ſo encreaſed by its flouriſhing trade, that, in the year 806, it reduced the iſland of Corſica, and, in the 11th and 12th centuries, diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the cruſades. The Genoeſe, in the 12th century, ſubjected the half of Sardinia and the city of Syracuſe, with its dependencies, to their dominion, and even made themſelves maſters of the Black Sea and all its ports, and ſettled themſelves in the Crimea. In the 13th century, they added to their conqueſts the towns of Albengo, Savona, Vintimiglia, and others in their neighbourhood; and for the ſuperiority of the ſea, engaged in a long and troubleſome war with Venice, which laſted till the year 1381. By it they were extremely weakened, and rendered unable to maintain their poſſeſſion of the Crimea, from which they were entirely driven in 1471. In the laſt century, their republic and liberty ſuffered many rude ſhocks, and the inteſtine diſſentions about the form of government ſo debilitated the ſtate, that they were obliged to put themſelves ſometimes under the protection of the dukes of Milan, and ſometimes under the kings of France: but the latter treating them with intolerable haughtineſs and rigour, they ſtruggled hard, but unſucceſsfully, for liberty, till that naval hero, Andrew Doria, in 1528, reſcued his country out of the hands of their tyrannical maſters, ſettled it in perfect freedom, and eſtabliſhed its preſent conſtitution. Ever ſince Genoa has generally ſided with Spain, which frequently involved it in quarrels with France: and it alſo had a dangerous neighbour in the dukes of Savoy. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the French, and to ſave itſelf from total deſtruction, was obliged to ſubmit to very hard terms; two of which were, that the doge and four counſellors ſhould appear in perſon at Verſailles, and aſk pardon; and that the ſtate ſhould diſarm all their gallies to ſix, with a promiſe not to fit out more without the knowledge and conſent of the king. In the year 1713, Charles VI ſold the marquiſate of Finale to the republic for a conſiderable ſum of money. In 1743, the queen of Hungary having, at the treaty of Worms, ceded to the king of Sardinia all her rights to the town and marquiſate of Finale, and demanding that the Genoeſe ſhould deliver up the marquiſate, they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and, in 1745, declared war againſt the king of Sardinia. The king of Sardinia made himſelf maſter of great part of the ſtate; ſeveral Genoeſe ports were bombarded by an Engliſh fleet; and the Imperialiſts even ſeized upon the city of Genoa; but after a terrible ſlaughter on both ſides, they were again driven out by the inhabitants; and, in 1747, miſcarried in their attempt to recover it. Its tranquillity was reſtored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The ancient nobility conſiſt of twenty-eight families, and are thoſe whom Andrew Doria, in 1528, ſeparated from all the reſt, and declared only capable of holding the chief offices and dignity of doge; all the other inhabitants of Genoa being reduced by him to the claſs of commoners. Since that time it has been found neceſſary to create other nobility. The nobility of Genoa are allowed to keep manufactures of velvet, ſilk, and cloth; to farm the duties, and to have ſhares in merchant veſſels; but all other buſineſs and handy-crafts are forbidden. The form of government in this republic is ariſtocratic. The chief is called doge, or duke, to which dignity no perſon is promoted till he is fifty years of age, and has for fifteen years left off all trade or occupation not conſiſtent with nobility. Every two years a new doge is choſen; and the former is incapacitated during five years to hold again the ſame poſt. However, he has a procurator's office aſſigned him, and a penſion of five hundred ſcudi for life. In times of peace the republic uſually keep on foot a body of 5000 regular troops, namely, 4000 natives, 200 Germans, who are the doge's life guard, 500 Switzers, 300 Italians, and 100 Bombardiers. Beſides theſe, it has alſo a militia, which, in caſe of neceſſity, is obliged to take the field. The cavalry it raiſes in war time amounts only to about 600, who are but of little ſervice, by reaſon of the badneſs of the horſes in this country. The fleet of this republic, anciently ſo celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Piſaneſe, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and for continuing a conſiderable time maſters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, and many other places in and near the Mediterranean and Archipe-

lago, and even of the Black Sea, the Crimea, and other parts, is now reduced to ſix gallies. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and defended towards the land by a double wall. Several baſtions are erected along the ſea ſhore, on rocks which riſe above the water. The ſtreets are in general narrow, but clean and well paved; two, called the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Balbi*, are filled with magnificent palaces, fronted with marble. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral is built in the Gothic ſtyle, and paved with black and white marble, in the treaſury of which is preſerved a curious hexagon diſh, ſaid to be of a ſingle emerald, found at Ceſarea in the time of the cruſades, which the Genoeſe received as their ſhare of the plunder. Beſides the cathedral, it contains thirty-two pariſh churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with ſculptures and pictures by the beſt maſters. The doge's palace is large, without decoration, except two ſtatues of John Andrew Doria and Andrew Doria, larger than the life, at the entrance. The arſenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of Genoeſe women in the cruſades, a ſhield containing 120 piſtols, made by Julius Ceſar Vacche, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating the doge and ſenate at one time, &c. Other public buildings are the Albergo, which ſerves as a poor-houſe and houſe of correction, where is a beautiful relievo, the Virgin ſupporting a dead Chriſt, by Michael Angelo; and the aſſumption of the Virgin, in white marble, by Puget, an inimitable piece of ſculpture; a large hoſpital for the ſick of all nations and religions; the Conſervatory, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa ſixty-nine convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 150,000: ſixty-three miles S. Milan. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Genelhac, or *Genouillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: five leagues NW. Alais, and ten W. Pont St. Eſprit.

Genoſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles SE. Otranto.

Genouillat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: three leagues W. Bouſſac.

Genouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ten miles W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Genouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: one league S. Civray.

Genſac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: three leagues SE. Libourne, and three N. Caſtelmoron d'Albert.

Gentiah, a town of Aſia, in the country of Aſſam: 370 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Gentilly, a town of France, in the department of Paris; the reſidence of the kings of France of the firſt and ſecond race: three quarters of a league S. Paris.

Gentioux, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin: three leagues SW. Felletin.

Gentlin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: thirty miles NE. Magdeburg.

Gen-ſing, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: eighty-ſeven miles NW. Hoei-li.

Genzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twelve miles ESE. Venoſa.

George, a lake of the United States of America, in New York; twenty-three miles long, and three wide: the north end is two miles S. Ticonderoga.

George Fort, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, at the ſouth end of Lake George: forty-two miles N. Albany.

George Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: eighteen miles E. Elkton.

George Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina; burnt during the American war: ſixty miles NE. Charles Town.

George Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: twenty miles W. Wayneſborough.

Georgenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: nine miles N. Beuthen.

Georgenburg, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: two miles S. Inſterburg.

Georgenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ſix miles S. Gotha.

George's Town, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs; thirty-ſix miles NNE. Inverary, and thirty-ſeven NW. Stirling.

Georgia, a country of Aſia, between the Caſpian and the Black Seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caſpian Sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of *Iberia*. The air is dry, very warm in ſummer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are

are excellent, and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. The inhabitants make wine, which they ſell into Armenia and Perſia, eſpecially to Iſpahan, for the king's table. Silk forms a conſiderable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the beſt method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Chriſtians, but ſince the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Perſia having conquered the country, has divided it between two native princes, by themſelves called kings, but by the ſophi ſtyled only governors, or viceroys. The moſt powerful of the two is that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartela. Each of theſe princes has generally a guard of Mahometan horſe in their pay. The king of Perſia obliges them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preſerve the dignity in the family. The Chriſtians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church, and are repreſented as the moſt tractable of all the Chriſtians of the eaſt. Their money bears the name of the kings of Perſia, but juſtice is adminiſtered by Chriſtian magiſtrates. The Georgians have wonderful ſkill in the uſe of the bow, and have the reputation of being the beſt ſoldiers of any in Aſia. The women are celebrated for their beauty. As the country produces ſtrong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and cuſtoms of the Georgians are a mixture of thoſe nations which are ſituated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage; fathers ſell their children, and ſometimes their wives; the women are without modeſty, and, although very handſome, love to paint. There are only four conſiderable towns, viz. Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

Georgia, one of the United States of America; bounded on the north by the Tennaſſee government, on the north-eaſt by South Carolina, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by Eaſt Florida and Indian nations, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; the dimenſions from eaſt to weſt, that is, from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Miſſiſippi, about 500 miles; from north to ſouth, meaſuring from Eaſt Florida, about 240 miles, and from the Indian nations to the Tennaſſee government 140. The firſt ſettlement by the Engliſh formed in this country was in the year 1733. A large voluntary ſubſcription, aſſiſted by a parliamentary grant of near 10,000l. was raiſed, and letters patent were obtained from king George II, for carrying the deſign of a ſettlement into execution, and the country was called *Georgia*, in honour of the ſovereign. The original intention was to provide for the diſtreſſed families of Great Britain and Ireland, and to convey them, without expence, to a country in which they might be enabled to obtain a better proviſion than they before had. Truſtees were appointed, and a ſyſtem of laws formed for the government of the new colony. General Oglethorpe was fixed on to direct the public finances, and carry the project into execution. He conducted the firſt coloniſts himſelf, which conſiſted of no more than 100 perſons, and arrived in the river Savannah in the year 1733. Before the expiration of the year, the number was increaſed to upwards of 600. The ſettlement was afterwards increaſed by emigrants from Scotland, Saltzburg, and from Swiſſerland. Several towns were built, and beſides thoſe who employed themſelves in agriculture, upwards of 600 people were employed in trading with the Indians for furs and ſkins in the year 1739. Yet, in the year 1741, the Engliſh government received information that ſcarce a ſixth part remained of the number ſent to Georgia, who being now totally diſcouraged, ſeemed only deſirous to fix in a more favourable ſituation. The reaſon of this calamity was founded in the ſyſtem of laws formed for the colony. The government, together with the property, had been ceded to individuals. The firſt uſe the proprietors of Georgia made of the unlimited power they were inveſted with, was to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of legiſlation, that made them entirely maſters not only of the police, juſtice, and finances of the country, but even of the lives and eſtates of the inhabitants. Every ſpecies of right was withdrawn from the people, who are the original poſſeſſors of them all. Obedience was required of the people, though contrary to their intereſt and knowledge; and it was conſidered here, as in other countries, as their duty and their fate. As great inconveniencies had been found to ariſe in other colonies from large poſſeſſions, it was thought proper in Georgia to allow each family only fifty acres of land; which they were not permitted to mortgage, or even to diſpoſe of by will to their female iſſue. This laſt regulation, of making only the male capable of inheritance, was ſoon aboliſhed, but there ſtill remained too many obſtacles to excite a ſpirit of emulation. It ſeldom happens that a man reſolves to leave his country but upon the proſpect of ſome great advantage that works ſtrongly upon his imagination. All limits, therefore, preſcribed to his induſtry, are ſo many checks which prevent him from engaging in any project. The boundaries aſſigned to every plantation muſt neceſſarily have produced this effect. Several other errors ſtill affected the original plan of this country,

country, and prevented its increaſe. No man was permitted to depart the province without a licence. If any of the lands, granted by the truſtees ſhall not be cultivated, cleared, and fenced round about with a wooden fence, or pales, ſix feet high, within eighteen years from the date of the grant, ſuch part was to revert to the truſt, and the grant with reſpect to it be void. All forfeitures for non-reſidence, high treaſon, felonies, &c. were to the truſtees for the uſe and benefit of the colony. The uſe of negroes was to be abſolutely prohibited, and alſo the importation of rum. None of the coloniſts were to be permitted to trade with the Indians, but ſuch as ſhould obtain a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe. Theſe were ſome of the fundamental regulations eſtabliſhed by the truſtees of Georgia, and perhaps the imagination of man could ſcarcely have framed a ſyſtem of rules worſe adapted to the circumſtances and ſituation of the poor ſettlers, and of more pernicious conſequences to the proſperity of the province. Yet, although the truſtees were greatly miſtaken with reſpect to their plan of ſettlement, it muſt be acknowledged their views were generous. As the people ſet out by them were poor and unfortunate, who were to be provided with neceſſaries at their public ſtore, they received their lands upon condition of cultivation, and by their perſonal reſidence of defence. Silk and wine being the chief articles intended to be raiſed, they judged negroes were not neceſſary to theſe purpoſes. The mother country at length perceived how much theſe defects in the political regulations and inſtitutions had prevented the increaſe of the colony, and freed them from the reſtraints they had before been clogged with. The government in Georgia was ſettled upon the ſame plan as that which had rendered Carolina ſo flouriſhing; and inſtead of being dependant on a few individuals, became one of the national poſſeſſions, under a governor. The face of the country is towards the ſea coaſt, and fifty miles weſtward almoſt a continued level, the land then begins to riſe gradually, till at laſt it ends in the ſouthern extremity of the Allegany or Appalachian mountains. From the foot of theſe mountains extends a vaſt plain of the richeſt ſoil, capable of producing the chief Eaſt Indian plants. The ſoil is various, and its fertility different in different ſituations, and frequently in proportion to culture and improvement. The principal productions are rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and tobacco. From the time Georgia became a royal government, in 1752, till the peace of Paris, in the year 1763, ſhe ſtruggled under many difficulties, ariſing from the want of credit, from friends, and the frequent moleſtations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were ſenſibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flouriſh under the fatherly care of governor Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports. In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia conſiſted of 7500 barrels of rice, 9633 pounds of indigo, 1250 buſhels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver ſkins, naval ſtores, proviſions, timber, &c. amounted to no more than 27,021l. ſterling. Ten years afterwards, in 1772, it exported commodities to the value of 121,677l. ſterling. During the late war, Georgia was over-run by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring ſtates for ſafety. The ſuffering and loſſes of her citizens were as great in proportion to the number, and their wealth, as in any of the ſtates. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this ſtate has been aſtoniſhingly rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants. Georgia is divided into eleven counties, which contain in the whole about 85,000 ſouls, white and black. The principal towns are Auguſta, Savannah, Brunſwick, Sunbury, Frederica, Waſhington, Louiſville, &c. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, St. Mary, Alatamaha, &c. The animals and diſeaſes are ſimilar to thoſe of South Carolina.

Georgia (New), or *South Georgia*, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, about thirty leagues in length, and ten in breadth. It abounds in bays and harbours, but the prodigious quantity of ice on the coaſt renders it inacceſſible during a great part of the year, and even at other times the floating maſſes of ice render the anchorage dangerous. The appearance of the land is the ſame throughout, the lofty mountains towards the ſouth are divided into numberleſs parts, and appear like flames of fire. The coaſts are bounded with high perpendicular rocks of ice, large portions of which frequently break off and fall into the vallies or into the ſea, where they are toſſed about by the waves, and reſemble ſmall detached iſlands. The interior country is not leſs ſavage, the ſummits of the rocks are loſt in the clouds, and the vallies are covered with eternal ſnow; there is neither tree nor ſhrub. The only vegetables diſcovered were a kind of coarſe graſs, a ſpecies of burnet, and a plant like moſs. The rocks are compoſed of a kind of ſlate, of a blueiſh grey colour, diſpoſed in horizontal beds: many ſhining fragments of which cover the ſtrand, and appear to have no mineral in the compoſition. In all the coaſt there was found neither river nor freſh-water ſpring. A great number of ſea-calves and

ſea

sea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, some of which weighed thirty-eight pounds, and measured three feet three inches long. The only birds seen on the land appeared to be a species of the lark, no quadruped was found, but the dung of one was seen, supposed to have belonged to a fox, or animal of that kind. *Long.* 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. S.

Georgievv, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus: thirty-two miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Georgitz, a town of Walachia: eighteen miles NNE. Buchoreſt, and twenty-four SE. Tergoviſto.

Gera, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus, on the Elſter. It was ravaged by the Bohemians, in the year 1449: thirty miles SSW. Leipſic, and ſixty-eight W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Geranger, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: twenty-two miles SSW. Romſdal.

Gérardmer, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyères: three leagues and a half SE. Bruyères, and three and three quarters E. Remiremont.

Geraſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles E. Korn-Neuburg.

Gerau, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It takes its name from Gerau, but Darmſtadt is the capital.

Gerau (Groſs), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: eight miles WNW. Darmſtadt, and ten SE. Mentz.

Gerba, or *Jerba*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tripoli. Its principal produce is barley and fruit. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

Gerberoy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais; fortified in the 9th century, to ſtop the incurſion of the Normans. It was taken by the Engliſh in the years 1160 and 1437; but, in 1449, the troops left in garriſon were put to death by the Picards: four leagues NW. Beauvais, and two NE. Gournay. *Long.* 19. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: one league and three quarters S. Luneville, and five and a quarter E. Vezelize.

Gerbſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: thirty miles SW. Deſſau, and thirty-ſix S. Magdeburg.

Gerdawan, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, built in the year 1325, and defended by two caſtles; ſituated on the Omet, near a conſiderable lake, which is called *the Calendar of Gerdawen*, as prognoſticating weather: thirty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Gerden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: two miles SE. Dringenberg.

Gerdun, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Colva: 152 miles N. Perm. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Geremſchangkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: thirty-ſix miles WNW. Bugulma.

Gerenſchanſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Gerenza, ſee *Cerenza*.

Gereriſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles ESE. Crems.

Gereſtadt, a town of Norway, in the biſhopric of Aggerhuus: thirty-two miles SW. Tonſberg.

Gereſto, a town of the iſland of Negropont: fifteen miles S. Cariſto.

Gergar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ten miles SSW. Purchena.

Gergefalva, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles WNW. Hermenſtadt.

Gerhardſbron, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: twenty-eight miles W. Anſpach.

Geringſwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: four miles NE. Rochlitz.

Gerlatzkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch, in the government of Kolivan: 212 miles W. Kolivan. *Long.* 93. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

German Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Waſhington.

German Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: five miles N. Philadelphia.

German Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: ſeventeen miles WSW. Morriſtown.

Germany, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations, who derived their origin from the Celtes and Sclavonians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners. Germany, the name given to the whole country, is moſt generally ſuppoſed to be Roman, though the word by ſome is thought to be derived from a Teutonic word, which ſignifies *warlike*. The firſt Germans had neither towns nor villages, they

they conſidered houſes as their graves, and lived ſcattered round a wood or fountain. Their manners were pure. The women were reſpected, and the daughters educated by their mothers: when married, their huſbands became their maſters, and puniſhed them if they violated their faith. Some among them had neither laws nor modeſty; in their cabins were found cattle, children, father, mother, naked and mingled together. All were warriors, many of them ſailors. They had neither temples nor ſtatues; their gods were the ſtars, which gave light; the earth, which produced nourithment; fire; and heroes who had been celebrated for their courage, ſuch was Odin: after their death they hoped to appear in his preſence, to be honoured for their exploits, and to drink beer from the ſculls of their enemies. To Odin, as the god of war, they offered torn colours, broken javelins, ſpoils covered with blood, &c. which they placed in thick foreſts, that by their obſcurity impreſſed a kind of horror, and rendered their religion more formidable. Sometimes they ſacrificed human victims, when the women performed the barbarous execution, clothed in white, and covered with a veil, with a girdle of gold, and feet naked: at which time they conſulted the gods, and augured events from the bloody entrails of the unfortunate victim. Some burned their captives to render the gods propitious. Chance held the place of wiſdom; in affairs public or private, they were for the moſt part directed by caſting lot, by the flight of birds, by the pace or neighing of their horſes. When they went to war they advanced ſinging rude ſongs, without harmony, and without variety; their women followed them, and excited them to combat. Their chiefs were among ſome elected, among others hereditary. Their buſineſs in war was rather to ſet an example by their actions than harangue them in fruitleſs words. Their office in peace was to appeaſe quarrels, to judge diſputes, to receive from the hands of their fathers young men who had attained a proper age of ſerving the ſtate to which they belonged; when they received a ſhield and a lance, which they never quitted except during ſleep. Their prieſts were the executors of juſtice. Their religion allowed them many wives, but the chiefs alone profited by this privilege; a widow rarely married again, ſhe finiſhed her days in retirement and ſorrow. Even queens ſuckled their children; the rank which they held by chance could not excuſe a duty impoſed by nature. They were ſtout, and feared neither hunger nor cold. They were ſober in general; but ſometimes drank to exceſs. They were ignorant of the art of making bread, yet they cultivated wheat, which they preſerved in caves: they reduced it to flour, and eat it boiled in paſte. They laboured in the field without inſuring the property: this was to avoid tyranny, and ſupport equality. They lived without diſeaſes and without care. The duel was amongſt them an act of religion; involuntary murder was redeemed with money. A ſimple turf formed their tomb, which contained with themſelves, their horſes and their arms. Theſe are the principal traits of the cuſtoms of theſe people. In the decline of the Roman empire, Germany was formed of ſeven principal nations, viz. the Franks, Swabians, Alemans, Friſians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians. The Franks, under the conduct of their king Clovis, reduced Gaul, and at laſt conquered the reſt of the German nations, ſo that under Charlemagne, all Germany was united to, and part of the French or Frankiſh monarchy. In the year 800, Charlemagne took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity on his family. The conquered nations of Germany had before hereditary dukes of their own, and were governed by their own laws, but now the governors were appointed by the emperor. The ſtates, or diet of the empire, were ſtill held, and conſulted in paſſing laws by the prince. Germany became an independent kingdom in the year 843, in the perſon of Louis, grandſon of Charlemagne, whoſe dominions were bounded towards the weſt by the Rhine, with the three towns of Worms, Spire, and Mentz. Towards the latter end of his life he added a part of the kingdom of Lorraine, and, in the year 879, his ſon obtained the remainder. Germany continued an hereditary kingdom till the year 911, when the race of Charlemagne became extinct; but the power of the kings was limited by the diets. The ſeveral territories were governed by counts without dukes: marggraves defended the borders againſt invaſions, and were therefore ſometimes called dukes, becauſe leaders of armies, but Louis, the grandſon of Charlemagne, created Ludolph duke of Saxony, which title devolved to his youngeſt ſon Otto. The German ſtates, on the death of Louis the Child, wiſhed to elect this Otto to be king; but, being old, he declined the honour, and on his recommendation they choſe Conrad, of Franconia. Conrad, on his deathbed, recommended Henry, the ſon of Otto, though his enemy, to ſucceed him. This generoſity was fortunate. About this time aroſe the duchies of Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria. Henry, who was ſurnamed the Fowler, was a great man, he vanquiſhed the Huns, the Danes, the Vandals, and the Bohemians, and reduced order into the ſtate; he built walls round the cities, granted them privileges, and encouraged commerce; inſtituted a militia, from which he expelled all cowards and drunkards. He

deſerves

deſerves to be reckoned among the good kings: he is ranked amongſt the emperors, but he contented himſelf with the title of the king of Germany. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Otto, or Hatto, who took the title of emperor. The Saxon line of kings and emperors ended in the year 1224, when the ſtates elected Conrad II, ſurnamed Salicus. In the year 1273, after great troubles and diſputes, Rudolph, count of Habſburg, from whom the illuſtrious houſe of Auſtria is deſcended, was choſen emperor. The famous German bull, publiſhed by Charles IV, contains the fundamental inſtitutes of the empire. The empire is at preſent bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic; on the eaſt by Pruſſia, Poland, Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia; on the ſouth by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland; and on the weſt by the Rhine, the United Provinces, and the German Ocean. All parts do not enjoy the ſame mildneſs of climate, nor the ſame fertility of ſoil, but, in general, the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and even at this time contains ſome large foreſts, though ſeveral diſtricts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in ſeveral places, and cheſnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, ſuch as apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, ſuch as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, aniſe, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, ſaffron, carthamus, or baſtard ſaffron, &c. Germany produces wine, which, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes the French and Hungarian wines. Of this the beſt ſort grows in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and conſtitutes the ſeveral ſpecies of Rheniſh wine (of which that of Rhingau is the beſt in all Germany) and the Moſel wine. The Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muſcadel wines are alſo excellent The number of horſes, oxen, cows, ſheep, goats, and ſwine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various and fine ſorts of fiſh, ſuch as ſturgeon, ſhad, ſalmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, barbel, or red-beard, jack, eel, and many other ſpecies. Germany contains mines of gold, ſilver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadſtone, ochre, cinnabar, quickſilver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaſter, and other ſtone; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious ſtones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethyſts, &c. with vitriol, ſaltpetre, alum, ſulphur, and ſalt ſprings in abundance. The number of medicinal ſprings and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but ſcattered huts thatched with ſtraw, now contains more than 2300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants can hardly be much leſs than 30,000,000. Fortifications exiſted before towns; all the eminences were in conſequence adorned with caſtles; even convents were fortified, a melancholy proof of ſubaltern tyranny, and the weakneſs of government. There are different languages in Germany, which proves that their origin were diverſe; themſelves have ſpread over Europe, and almoſt all the kings of this part of the world are of German blood. The empire is compoſed of a great number of ſmall ſtates, ſome are free, others are not ſo: thoſe which ſubmitted to the ſovereigns included their vaſſals and villains. The territorial lords are called immediate members of the empire, their vaſſals are mediate members, the whole are divided into ten circles. This inſtitution was eſtabliſhed for the ſake of order and peace. Theſe circles have no determinate rank, but cuſtom has placed them in the following order, viz. Auſtria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The two firſt are Catholics, the two laſt Proteſtants, the other ſix a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Luſatia, Sileſia, and ſome other countries are not compriſed in the ten circles. At its origin the empire was elective, the chief, though choſen from the ſame houſe, muſt ſolemnly renounce every act which may render the empire hereditary. Before Charles V, the title was that of Roman Emperor, and they were crowned at Rome. At preſent the emperor, before he is crowned, ſends to aſſure the pope of his filial reverence. The emperor is alſo king of Lombardy, and poſſeſſes a number of fiefs, as the duchies of Mantua, Milan, Monferrat, Gonzago, Mirandola, &c. beſides ſeveral in Tuſcany, Genoa, &c. which are compelled to furniſh contributions in time of war, but this they ſeldom do without compulſion. The emperor has no power in Italy without the conſent of the electors. Its revenues here conſiſt in long leaſes, fees, and forfeitures, eſpecially in the revenues of the duchy of Mantua, which he poſſeſſes as a fief forfeited to the empire. The ancient emperors travelled through their dominions, and rendered juſtice in perſon, having palaces in different provinces and in ſome towns, but have never had any poſitive place of reſidence appointed as imperial. They have generally choſen the capital of their hereditary eſtates. They had formerly great revenues ariſing from the provinces and convents. They had the tenth of all tolls, money, mines, ſalt-works, &c. Theſe revenues

nues are now trifling. When the emperor dies, is a minor, or abſent, he has for his ſubſtitute the elector Palatine and the elector of Saxony, who are called Imperial Vicars. When they act, the decrees of the imperial chamber are iſſued in their name: they preſent to vacant benefices, receive the revenues, convoke the diet, and inveſt in their fiefs the vaſſals of the empire. The prerogatives of the emperor are to rank as the firſt prince of Europe, to be called the Advocate and Temporal Chief of Chriſtendom. His power in Germany is reſtrained by the laws, and by his oath. As the Advocate of Chriſtianity he protects the ſee of Rome, the pope, and the Chriſtian church. He confirms eccleſiaſtical benefices, ſends commiſſaries to the election of archbiſhops, biſhops, and prelates, but cannot aſſiſt in perſon. He has a right to preſent once during his reign a candidate to the firſt vacancy in every abby and chapter in the empire, Catholic or Proteſtant. He has a right to create nobles, raiſe countries to a more eminent rank, grant titles, dignities, employment, arms, and privileges. He confirms univerſities, grants to any place he pleaſes the privileges of holding fairs or markets, with the rights of a ſanctuary; can empower any perſon to adopt another as heir. He can reinſtate thoſe who have been adjudged to forfeit; ſuſpend the execution of judgment, legitimate baſtards, grant paſſports, abſolve from oaths. The poſts of the empire are inveſted in him, and the princes of Tour Taxis enjoy them as a fief of the empire. There are however particular poſts eſtabliſhed in different parts of the empire. In foreign wars he may act upon the defenſive. He permits powers to enroll themſelves in the empire; but for this it is neceſſary to obtain the conſent of the territorial lords. To make war, peace, alliances, alienations, engagements, to recover lands belonging to the empire, to convoke the diets, he muſt act with the electors; their conſent is neceſſary. The conſent of all the ſtates muſt be obtained when any of its members are put under the ban of the empire, or when any circumſtances occur in which the empire in general is concerned. This muſt be done in a diet convoked by the emperor, and the objects of their deliberation there announced. The emperor and the ſtates may attend in perſon, or ſend deputies in their ſtead, who may be charged with ſeveral votes. The ſtates of the empire are formed of three colleges, the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. They deliberate ſeparately; the plurality of voices decides, except in caſe of religion, and affairs of general importance. If they agree, the reſult becomes the good pleaſure of the empire, and they preſent it to the chief; if the emperor approves, the reſolutions become laws. The right of voice and ſeat at the diet of the empire is attached to domain, and not to perſon. Theſe ſeats are eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, the former are either Catholics or Proteſtants. The Proteſtants are biſhops, abbeſſes, &c. they are elected by the chapter, and neither confirmed by the pope nor emperor; they take no oath, are not compelled to enter into orders; they acknowledge no metropolitan, and pay no firſt fruits; but muſt receive their inveſtiture from the emperor, within a year and a day after their election. Their dignity is equal to that of the Catholics; they have the ſame titles: in other reſpects they act as ſeculars, and are allowed to marry. The Catholic eccleſiaſtics are archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, abbeſſes, &c. As ſeculars they exerciſe the rights of a ſovereign in their own dominions. They are elected by their chapters, confirmed by the pope, or by the biſhop of the dioceſe. They ought, before they are conſecrated, to take an oath of fidelity to the pope, and make confeſſion of their faith. The ſecular ſtates are electors, princes, counts, barons, and imperial towns. This rank is obtained by ſucceſſion, by a grant of the emperor, by contract, or by alliance; it paſſes to the eldeſt ſons, never to daughters. The youngeſt ſons receive portions in land or money. They muſt eſpouſe an equal in rank, without which their children cannot inherit. The number of electors is nine, three of which are eccleſiaſtics, the archbiſhop of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn. The ſecular electors are the king of Bohemia, the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Brunſwick-Luneburg, or Hanover. Next to the electors are the princes of the empire, who are partly eccleſiaſtical and partly ſecular, of an ancient houſe, or a new creation. The eccleſiaſtical princes, who have a voice and ſeat in the diet, are thirty-three in number. The ſecular princes are ſixty-one. The other princes have hitherto obtained no place in the council of the princes of the empire, but many have preſented themſelves for that purpoſe, and many alſo have the reſolutions either of all, or of ſome particular colleges of the empire, and others the recommendation of the emperor in their favour. The cities of the empire are ſuch as are governed by magiſtrates of their own, ſtand immediately under the emperor and the empire, and have a ſeat and voice at the diet, at which they conſtitute the third and laſt college. Some of theſe are Catholics, others Lutheran, and others mixed. To the laſt of theſe belong all ſuch cities, a part of whoſe burghers, or rather council, enjoyed in 1624, both public and private exerciſe of religion in their city. Within their territory they exerciſe ſupreme power. Some moreover have from ancient times bailiffs and headboroughs of the em-

pire. Some ſtill pay the old taxes belonging to it; but the greater part are free from both. Excluſive of the ſtates of the empire, already deſcribed, there are alſo immediate members, but theſe are no ſtates of the empire. To this claſs belong ſeveral princes, counts, and lords, who partly poſſeſs immediate eſtates, and at diets, or in a college of the counts of the empire, have ſeats and voice; and partly, who, though they have no immediate eſtates, yet at diets, or in a college of counts, enjoy ſeat and voice. The free immediate knighthood of the empire, which conſiſts partly of families of counts, but principally of barons and nobles. Several cloiſters, colleges of canons and foundations. Several co-hereditary places; that is to ſay, certain families who hold a town, citadel, or village, &c. or even whole diſtricts in common; partly in order to protect each other againſt unjuſt violence, and partly on account of other ſtipulations with reſpect to ſucceſſion, &c. on which ſtipulations and the ancient cuſtoms, as alſo the form of government obſerved in ſuch a place, the whole conſtitution of a ſociety reſts. And certain immediate villages of the empire. The diet of the empire is an aſſembly of the emperor, and of all the ſtates, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries, in order to conſult about, and come to reſolutions in matters which concern the whole German empire. This diet is ſummoned by the emperor, who after conſultation with the electors, appoints the time and place for it, which latter muſt be within the German dominions. Should it once ceaſe, yet it muſt be renewed at leaſt once in ten years. The firſt diet of an emperor is to be held at Nuremberg. The preſent is held at Ratiſbon. The ſummons is performed by printed patents, ſubſcribed by the emperor himſelf, which are ſent in form of a letter, uſually ſix months before the beginning of the diet, to each ſtate of the empire in particular, and at the ſame time briefly declaring the occaſion of their meeting, and the moſt important matters to be tranſacted therein. The emperor either aſſiſts in perſon, or has a principal commiſſary, who to this day is always a prince, and for whoſe aſſiſtance a co-commiſſary is uſually appointed, who is generally an old imperial aulic counſellor, and a perſon of learning, and raiſed to the dignity of a noble or baron. The reſpective ſtates may either appear themſelves or by their envoys, or charge another ſtate or its envoys with their voices. On the ſide of the ſtates, the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, bears the general directory, and theſe envoys legitimate themſelves, or ſhow their credentials, to the principal commiſſary only, who makes it known to the empire by a decree of commiſſion; but all other envoys of the ſtate are legitimate themſelves, as well to the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, as to the imperial principal commiſſary. The judicatures of the empire are partly peculiar or lower, and partly general or higher. The ſupreme judicatures of the empire are as follow, viz. the imperial aulic council, which is held at the imperial court, and depends only on the emperor, who is ſupreme head and judge, to whom, in all matters of importance, a judgment is exhibited by the imperial aulic council. This judicature conſiſts of a preſident, the imperial aulic vice-chancellor, a vice-preſident (when the emperor is pleaſed to fill up that place) number of imperial aulic counſellors (ſix of whom muſt always be Lutherans, and of theſe one who ſits on the bench of lords, has uſually only 2600 florins ſalary; whereas a judge who ſits on the bench of the learned has 4000, together with other advantages and immunities) two ſecretaries, and a fiſcal of the empire. To this claſs alſo belongs the agents of the imperial aulic council, who give in the writings, urge the reſolutions, &c. The preſent regulation of the imperial aulic council was preſcribed in the year 1654, by the emperor Ferdinand III. The imperial, and chamber of the empire, is filled by the emperor and ſtates of the empire at the ſame time, but maintained only by the latter. It is held at preſent in the imperial city of Wetzlar. This judicature conſiſts of a chamber-judge, two preſidents of the chamber-judicature (one of whom is a Roman Catholic, and the other Lutheran) as alſo of a number of aſſeſſors of the chamber judicature of the empire, of whom there are now only ſeventeen, viz. nine Catholic, and eight Lutheran; but by the peace of Weſtphalia they ought to be fifty. To it alſo belong a general and advocate fiſcal, together with thirty procurators, and a number of advocates. The chamber judicature has alſo a chancery of its own, and a treaſurer, who has the direction of the chamber-terms of payment. The ordinance of chamber judicature was firſt made in 1495, and frequently afterwards, but particularly in the year 1555, was altered and improved; and in the following times again variouſly explained, improved, and altered. The taxes and impoſts of the empire can only be laid on with the advice, privity, and conſent of the electors, princes, and ſtates, at general diets. Theſe taxes, &c. are partly ordinary, and partly extraordinary. The former are what are ſtyled the chamber-terms, or the money which each ſtate of the empire is to contribute annually, for the maintaining of the chamber-judicature of the emperor and empire. The extraordinary taxes here are ſuch as are frequently granted by the ſtates, in caſes of neceſſity, at the deſire of the emperor; for inſtance, for the ſupport of the emperor or of the army of the empire; or the forts thereof, ſuch as Philipſ-

burg

burg, and Kehl, as alſo of Mentz, or for the war againſt the Turks, the expences of an embaſſy of the empire, the building or maintaining of the forts againſt the Turks, the erection of a houſe for the chamber-judicature, for the preſent intended commanding general of the empire, &c. The granting of theſe happens in Germany according to what is called Roman months, which denomination deduces its origin from thoſe times in which the emperors, in order to receive the papal coronation, took a journey to Rome, and the German ſtates of the empire were bound to conduct them with a certain number of men, conſiſting of horſe and foot, for ſix months, at their own expence; or to pay twelve florins monthly for a horſeman, and for a footman four, which money obtained the name of Roman months. This foot or ſtandard was afterwards retained, and the rate of each ſtate, either in men or money, ſettled in what is called the matricula of the empire. But though certain Roman months were frequently granted the emperor, yet they were not however duly paid. A Roman month ought to bring in 58,280 florins. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weſer.

Germerſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine: erected into a town by the emperor Rodolphus I, who died here in the year 1290: five miles S. Spire, and ſixteen SW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Germigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: one league SE. St. Florentin.

Germigny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: one league E. Meaux.

Germiſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: twenty-one miles S. Weilhaim.

Germs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Zwetl, and ſixty-two WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 43. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Gern, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: twenty-eight miles WSW. Tula.

Gern, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirteen miles SSE. Dingelfingen, and fifteen WNW. Braunau.

Gernoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 204 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 96. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Gernoiarſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 196 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Gernorietzkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 180 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Gernrode, an abby of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, founded in the year 960, and richly endowed for ladies by Gero, marggraviate of Luſatia; but ſeculariſed in the ſeventeenth century, in favour of the houſe of Anhalt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia: and gives to that houſe a ſeat and voice among the prelates of the Rhine. The aſſeſſment is thirty-ſix florins for a Roman month: twenty-two miles W. Bernburg, and thirty W. Deſſau.

Gernſheim, or *Gerrenſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine: twenty-ſeven miles NNW. Heidelberg, and eighteen SSE. Mentz.

Gernyoſzeg, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated on the river of Maros: ten miles SW. Kereſztur.

Gerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, with a rich Benedictine abby, whoſe juriſdiction extends over five villages: eight miles NE. Duderſtadt.

Gerodot, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: three leagues E. Troyes.

Geroldſeck Hohen, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a ſmall county ſituated on the left ſide of the Kinzig, the aſſeſſment for the Roman month is ſixteen florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar eight rixdollars nine kruitzers: three miles SSE. Gengenbach.

Geroldſgrun, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, with a mineral ſpring: four miles SW. Lichtenberg.

Geroldſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen: ſeven miles S. Naſſede.

Geroſtein, or *Geroldſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the county of Blankenheim, ſituated on the Kill: twenty-four miles N. Treves. *Long.* 24. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Gerolzhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: nine miles SE. Schweinfurt, and twenty NE. Wurzburg.

Geron Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, fifteen miles NNE. from Antrim, and thirty-two N. from Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Gerona, or *Girona*, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, in the province of Catalonia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona. In the year 1694, it was taken by the French, and reſtored at the peace of

Ryſwick. In the year 1705, it was taken by the troops of the archduke Charles; and, in 1711, it was taken by the French, under the command of the duke of Noailles: forty-four miles S. Perpignan, and forty-ſeven NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Gerri, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirty-ſeven miles N. Balaguer.

Gerri, a town of Africa, in Nubia, ſituated on the Nile, containing about 140 houſes: 130 miles NNE. Sennaar. *Long.* 30. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

Gerriſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles E. Duſſeldorp.

Gers, a river of France, which riſes near La Barthe de Neſtes, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, croſſes the department of the Gers, paſſing by Maſſeure, Seiſſan, Auch, Fleurance, Leſtoure, &c. and runs into the Garonne, about a league SE. Agen.

Gers, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and the Lot and Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the ſouth by thoſe of the Upper and Lower Pyrenées, and on the weſt by the department of the Landes. About fifty-five miles long, and from twenty-two to forty-five broad. It takes its name from the river Gers, which croſſes it from ſouth to north. Auch is the capital.

Gerſau, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall republic, in the canton of Schweitz. The whole territory is only about two leagues long, and one wide, and the population about 1000 ſouls. It formerly belonged to the houſe of Auſtria, but entered into an alliance with the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden in 1315, which was confirmed in 1359. The town is ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Four Cantons: ſix miles SW. Schweitz.

Gerſchitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles NW. Konigingratz.

Gerſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: four miles NE. Juterbock.

Gerſpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Eberſtein, on the Murg: two miles SE. Baden, and twenty-two NE. Straſburg.

Gerſſprentz, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Main, near Stockſtad, in the electorate of Mentz.

Gerſtrungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: eight miles W. Eiſenach.

Gerſwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles S. Prenzlow.

Gertrudenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: one mile E. Oſnabruck.

Gertrudenburg, or *St. Gertrudenburg*, a town of Brabant, but of late years ſubject to Holland; ſuch was the diſpoſition of both countries towards this place, that the Brabanters were accuſtomed to compel their dukes to promiſe their endeavours to reunite it to their duchy, and the Hollanders, on the contrary, compelled their comte to ſwear not to neglect any means in his power to preſerve it. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe, which is here extended to a very conſiderable lake, called *Bies Boſch*, of about two hours paſſage croſs to Dort. It is built in the form of a creſcent, with regular fortifications, good baſtions, and ſome forts, with ſluices, by means of which they can lay the country about it under water. In ancient charters it is called *Mons Littoris*, the Mountain of the Shore. Pepin de Landen, duke of Brabant, gave it to his daughter Gertrude, in 647, who built a church dedicated to St. Amand, biſhop of Tongres; but afterwards the place becoming celebrated by the death and miracles of Ste. Gertrude; it has ſince been called *Mont de Ste. Gertrude*, or *Gertrudenburg*. It has a caſtle, built in 1321. In the year 1420, the inhabitants of Dort took the town and ſet fire to it, which demoliſhed the church. On the 28th of Auguſt, 1573, the confederates, under the conduct of captain Poyet, a French Calviniſt, came ſo ſuddenly on it, that they almoſt cut the garriſon in pieces before they could act on the defenſive. In 1589, the Engliſh garriſon ſurrendered, or, as ſome aſſert, ſold it to the prince of Parma. Prince Maurice came to beſiege it the 28th of March, 1593, and after having taken the fort of Stekelhof, which was about two muſquet ſhots from the town, he approached near, made bridges over the waters and marſhes for a regular communication between his quarters, and fortified his camp with ſuch art and caution that it could not be forced, and the place was compelled to ſurrender on the 25th of June, in the ſight of comte de Mansfelt, who had advanced to its relief, and was then beſieging the prince's army. Gertrudenburg was ſummoned by the French the latter end of February, 1793, and ſurrendered after three days' bombardment; it was evacuated ſoon after. The officers who ſurrendered the fort were afterwards tried on a ſuſpicion of miſconduct, but were acquitted with honour. It was taken again by the French in the year 1795: ten miles SE. Dort, and ſeven NE. Breda. *Long.* 22. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Gerzat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: four miles NE. Clermont.

Gerzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: seven miles S. Dingelfingen, and eleven E. Landshut.

Gesas, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: two miles and a half SE. from Patschkau.

Geseke, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: nine miles ESE. Lipstadt, and fourteen N. Ruden.

Gesis, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirck: four miles E. Feldkirck.

Gesmold, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: twelve miles SE. Vorden.

Gessene, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau: nine miles NE. Tumau.

Gessigo Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: eleven miles NW. Sligo. *Long.* 8. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Gesso, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles NE. Civita Borella.

Gessops, a town of United America, in the state of Maryland: eight miles ESE. Fort William.

Gest, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: three leagues and a half St. Florent-le Viel.

Gesta, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: twenty-three miles NE. Uddevalla.

Geste, or *Geiste*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weser, near its mouth.

Gestinen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri: fifteen miles S. Altorff.

Gestricia, a province of Sweden, about seventeen leagues long, and ten wide, bounded on the north by Helsingland, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the south by Upland, Westmanland, and Dalecarlia, and on the west by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers, furnish the principal riches and support of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themselves with agriculture. Gefle is the capital.

Gestungshausen, or *Gesthausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: seven miles E. Coburg.

Gesvaldo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles NW. Conza.

Ge-tchao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-seven miles ESE. Lu.

Getstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles SE. Meissai.

Gettendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles S. Aigen.

Gettysburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: twenty-three miles WSW. New York.

Getzendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles S. Zistertzdorff.

Getzendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Reisenpach: twelve miles SE. Vienna, and ten W. Bruck.

Gevaudan, before the revolution a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

Gevelsberg, or *Grettelsberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark: six miles SE. Blanckenstein.

Geves, a town of Africa, situated on a river of the same name, south of the river St. Domingo.

Gevezé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rennes: two leagues and a half NNW. Rennes, and one and a half S. Hedée.

Geviez, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: twelve miles SW. Muglitz.

Geul, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuse, about five miles below Maestricht.

Geul, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Limburg, near the Meuse: five miles N. Wyck.

Gevrey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: seven miles S. Dijon.

Geusznitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and bishopric of Naumburg: three miles E. Zeitz.

Geutz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Côthen, near Côthen.

Gex, before the revolution a small country of France, situated between mount Jura, the Rhône, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland, ceded to France from the dukes of Savoy, in the year 1601. It now forms part of the department of the Ain.

Gex, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain, situated at the foot of the mountain of St. Claude: three leagues NNW. Geneva, and twelve NE. Nantua. *Long.* 23. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Geyer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, situated in the midst of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, sulphur, alum, and arsenic; six miles WSW. Wolkenstein.

Geyersberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty-eight miles ESE. Konigingratz, and twenty-eight ENE. Chrudim.

Geyrach,

Geyrach, a town of Germany, in the chy of Stiria: nine miles SSE. Cilley.

Geyſs, or *Geyſa*, a town or Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda, ſituated on the Ulſter: fifteen miles NE. Fulda, and twenty SSW. Eiſenach.

Geys Rucken Jaffelek, a mountain of Germany, which ſeparates Upper Carniola from the county of Cilley: ſix miles NE. Stein.

Geyſzing, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: two miles E. Altenberg.

Gezael, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 miles WNW. Baſſora.

Gezan, or *Dsjeſan*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſena and coffee: twenty-three miles W. Abu-Ariſch.

Gezirat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: ſixty miles SE. Diarbek.

Geziret Iddabad, or *Iſland of Gold*, an iſland of Egypt, in the Nile: two miles S. Foua.

Gezula, or *Gazula*, a country of Africa, the moſt ſouthern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are conſidered as the moſt ancient people of Africa; the country produces a great deal of barley, and paſture for cattle; there are mines of iron and copper, of which they make various utenſils, which they exchange for cloth, ſpices, horſes, and other things of which they ſtand in need. Strangers are well received, and every year there is a well regulated fair, which continues two months, for the ſale and exchange of cattle and merchandiſe in general. Theſe people are free, being allies rather than ſubjects of Morocco. Their arms conſiſt of ſabres, large ſharp two-edged ſwords, and lances. They are numerous, but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

Gfoll, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WNW. Crems.

Ghalefka, a town of Arabia Felix; once a celebrated city and ſeaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only twenty cottages remaining, to ſhow the place where it ſtood: twenty miles S. from Hodeida.

Ghana, ſee *Cano*.

Ghanah, or *Ghanara*, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, ſituated on the Niger. *Long.* 15. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Gheira, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SW. Degnizlu.

Gheive, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles ENE. Iſnik.

Gheme, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: thirteen miles NNW. Novara.

Ghent, a city, and capital of Flanders, ſituated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into twenty-ſix ſmall iſlands. The Nervii choſe it for their city, and after them the Vandals, who gave it the name of *Wanda*, from whence the name of *Gand*, or *Ghent*, is probable derived. Odoacer, grand Foreſter of Flanders, ſurrounded it with walls; ſince which it has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the year 1397, under Philip the Bold, 25th comte of Flanders. The inhabitants were always warlike, and they have had frequent wars both againſt their neighbours and alſo againſt their princes. It is related in the annals of the province, that, in the year 1381, ſixty thouſand Flemings, under the conduct of Philip d'Artevelle, revolted againſt Louis, comte of Flanders, their ſovereign. This prince demanded ſuccour of Charles VI, king of France, then a boy, who, by the advice of the duke of Burgundy, came to Courtray, in perſon, at the head of his army, and attacked the rebels at Roſebeeck, near that city, and killed 40,000 of the Flemings, with Artevelle their leader. Artevelle was the ſon of a brewer, and was at firſt compelled by force to join the malcontents, but being once engaged he acted with great ſpirit, though with too much cruelty, ordering no quarter to be given to the French, except to their little king Charles, whom he directed, if taken, to be brought to him, that, being bred up at Ghent, he might learn to ſpeak good Flemiſh. This action was followed by the moſt outrageous act of ſeverity. The emperor, Charles V, was born in this town the 5th of February, 1500, but the inhabitants have little reaſon to reſpect his memory, for, loading them with frequent impoſitions, they revolted in 1539, and demanded ſuccour of Francis I, king of France, who paid no attention to their requeſts. The emperor departed from Spain, and paſſing through France, chaſtiſed them with extreme rigour; he put to death ſix and twenty of the principal citizens, baniſhed a great number, confiſcated their eſtates, took away their artillery, their arms, and their privileges, and condemned them to pay a fine of more than twelve hundred thouſand crowns; ordered the magiſtrates to walk in public proceſſion, with cords about their necks; and built a citadel to prevent them from again revolting; ſo that from one of the fineſt cities in Europe it became a perfect ſolitude: ſince that time it has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour, but it is even now conſiderable. In this city was concluded the famous treaty, on the eighth of November, 1676, called the

Treaty of Ghent, consisting of five and twenty articles, the principal of which were, that the Spanish and foreign troops should depart out of the country; that the provinces of Holland and Zealand should remain united with the others; that the Catholic religion should be maintained, and the ancient privileges of the country be secure; which treaty was approved and ratified by Philip II, king of Spain. A short time after, the duke of Arschot was appointed governor of Flanders, and made a magnificent entry into this city, but the citizens, instigated by Imbise, Reyhove, and some others, assembled three days after, and insisted on a restoration of those privileges which had been taken from them by Charles V, and being refused, they seized the duke, the bishops of Bruges and Ypres, and some other noblemen, and held them prisoners for some time. They went so far as to take an oath to the prince of Orange, subscribed to the union of Utrecht, and Imbise was made the principal echevin of Ghent; but, in the year 1584, they returned to their obedience under their legitimate sovereign, and Imbise, the author of all the disturbance, was deposed and publicly beheaded, on the 4th of August, 1585. Louis XIV, king of France, took it the 9th of March, 1678, after a siege of six days, but restored it to Spain at the treaty of Nimmegen the same year, with whom it continued till the allies took it, with the citadel, in the year 1706, after the battle of Ramillies. The French seized it by stratagem the 5th of July, 1708, under the conduct of brigadier la Faille, but they remained in possession only a small time, for the allies, under prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, besieged it again the 24th of December, and forced it to capitulate the 30th of the same month; the commander, comte de la Motte, lieutenant-general of France, with the garrison, consisting of 14,000 men, being made prisoners. Ghent was erected into a bishopric in 1559, by pope Paul IV, at the solicitation of Philip II, king of Spain, subject to the archbishop of Malines; besides the cathedral, it has six parish churches, and a great many religious houses; the streets are large, and the market places spacious, particularly the Friday's market, in the midst of which is a statue of Charles V, in his imperial habit. It has considerable trade in corn, with cloth, linen, and silk manufactures, much assisted by two navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Ostend, &c. The magistracy is composed of burgomasters, echevens, and common council. John, the third son of Edward III, king of England, was born in this city, and thence called John of Gaunt: thirty miles SW. Antwerp, and thirty-five N. Lille. *Long.* 21. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Gherede, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles E. Boli.

Ghergisten Mountains, a chain of mountains of Asia, situated to the north of the country of Candahar, about fifteen leagues N. Candahar.

Ghergong, a town of Asia, in the country of Assam, situated on the Burham-pooter river: 448 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 95. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

Gheriak, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the west or Pirate Coast, in the country of Concan: strongly fortified by the pirate Angria, from whom it was taken by admiral Watson and colonel Clive, in the year 1756: eighty miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Gherma, or *Germa*, a town of Africa, in the desert country of Berdoa. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Ghermanshi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-six miles W. Bursa.

Gherze, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli: fifty miles S. Mesurada.

Gheurel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles WNW. Angora.

Gheutsi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: sixteen miles E. Cogni.

Ghilan, or *Kilan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by the province of Adirbeitzan and Schirvan, on the north-east by the Caspian Sea, on the east by the Caspian Sea and the province of Mezanderan, on the south by the Persian Irak, and on the west by Curdistan and Aderbeitzan; about 200 miles from east to west, and 150 from north to south. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile provinces in all Persia, producing silk, olives, rice, tobacco, and most excellent fruits of all kinds, and in so great quantity, as not only to supply their own wants but sufficient to supply a great part of Persia and Armenia. Whole forests are seen of mulberry, box, and walnut-trees. Every peasant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometants, of the sect of Omar, brave, haughty, and industrious. This province was ceded to Russia with all its dependancies, by a treaty concluded at Peterfburg, in 1723, between the emperor and the schah, but no steps seem to have been taken on the part of Russia till the year 1780, when the empress annexed it to the Russian dominions. Reshd is the capital.

Ghinala, or *Guinala*, a town and kingdom of Africa, on the river Grande. *Long.* 12. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Ghinue, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province

province of Natolia: twenty-four miles NW. Sinob.

Ghio, or *Shemlik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles NE. Bursa.

Ghir, a river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, and empties itself into a lake in the Desert of Hair.

Ghirgin, or *Guanguin*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo: thirty miles NE. Cape Roxo.

Ghirnab, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Taptee: thirty-six miles SW. Burhampour.

Gorvira, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: thirty miles NW. Milan.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name: the city is called *the Second Medina*, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there: 150 miles E. Candahar, and fifty-four S. Cabul. *Long.* 68. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Ghoban, a town of Persia, the residence of an Arabian schiech, near the mouth of the Euphrates.

Gòoer, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overissel, on the Regge: ten miles NNE. Borkeloe.

Ghoumel, or *Gomel*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Foulis, on the Joro, the residence of the king. *Long.* 11. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Ghourbond, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul: forty-two miles NW. Cabul. *Long.* 67. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Ghouri, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Balk. *Long.* 66. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Ghula el Aijaib, a town of Arabia Felix: ten miles NNE. Chamir.

Ghulpaigan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: 100 miles NNW. Ispahan.

Ghunfude, a seaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea, belonging to the sherriffe of Mecca. All vessels which carry coffee to Jidda are compelled to anchor here and pay a duty: 145 miles S. Mecca. *Lat.* 19. 7. N.

Ghuni, one of the smaller Cape Verd islands, little more than a rock.

Giabbar, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 120 miles SSW. Diarbek.

Giaden, a town of Arabia: sixty miles WSW. Mecca.

Giaidhoff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSW. Graz.

Gialu, a town of Transilvania: eight miles SSW. Clausenburg.

Giamani, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: twenty-eight miles SSW. Susa.

Giamubasi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SSE. Smyrna.

Gianab, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: fifty miles E. Sirgian.

Giant's Causeway, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the north coast, west of Bengore Head.

Giant's Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little to the east of Ragged Point.

Giar, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: seventy miles E. Schiras.

Giarga, a town of the island of Corsica: nine miles E. Calvi.

Giarmol, a town of Hungary: twenty miles ESE. Levens.

Giarura, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar: twenty-five miles SW. Candahar.

Giasan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: twenty-five miles NE. Kin.

Giat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riom: nine leagues WSW. Riom, and nine W. Clermont.

Giavenna, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquisate of Susa, situated at the foot of the Cottian Alps, near the Sangon. The air is salubrious, and the situation agreeable; it is surrounded with an ancient wall, with four gates: the abby of St. Michael de l'Ecluse is the spiritual and temporal lord of this and the neighbouring towns, in which they number about 5000 inhabitants: ten miles SE. Susa, and fourteen and a half W. Turin.

Giavi, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-one miles ESE. Algeri.

Gibben, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles NE. Pitryn.

Gibebasc, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut: 140 miles NNE. Hadramaut.

Gibelin, a town of Asia, in Palestine: eight miles E. Gaza.

Gibello, a town of Italy, in the Pallavicin: two miles and a half NE. Busseto.

Giboldehausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: six miles N. Duderstadt.

Gibon, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty-two miles NNE. Bayamo.

Gibraleon, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the river Odiel, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It contains about 150 houses, divided into two parishes, Alphonso, king of Castile, took it from the Moors in the year 1257, and peopled it with Christians; it is situated about ten miles from the Atlantic: forty-four miles W. Seville. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, but belonging to Great Britain, ſituated on a tongue of land, at the ſouthern extremity of Europe, on the north ſide of the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, called *the Straits of Gibraltar*. Weſtward is a large bay, to which it gives name, behind it, to the eaſt, is a rocky mountain, which riſes 1400 feet above the level of the ſea, called by the ancients *Calpe*, and in their mythological language, *one of the Pillars of Hercules*. From the ſummit of this mountain is a moſt extenſive view over a part of Spain and Africa, and on it is built a tower, in which a guard is kept, to give notice of veſſels paſſing the Straits. The town is not large, but ſtrongly fortified: the garriſon conſiſts of 3000 or 4000 men, with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon. At the extremity of a rock, which advances into the ſea, is a large fort, covering a mole made to form a port, and 300 in length, made to facilitate the anchoring of veſſels; towards the land is another mole, with a port; and farther one more fortifications. The bay is two leagues acroſs from eaſt to weſt, and three from north to ſouth. The town contains ſeveral ſtreets, one of which is well paved, the others are narrow and dirty. It has three gates, one Engliſh and one Spaniſh church, and a ſynagogue. The number of Engliſh, beſides the garriſon, is about 2000, and of Spaniards, Portugueſe, Genoeſe, and Jews, about as many. Moors are conſtantly coming from Barbary with cattle, game, fiſh, and fruit. Theſe people call the town *Dgebel-Tharek*, or *Mount Tharek*, from the name of a Mooriſh general, who is ſaid to have landed here in the year 712; or perhaps it may be only their mode of pronouncing the word Gibraltar. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards from ſea to ſea, to cut off the communication of the garriſon with the reſt of Spain. The Moors ſeized on Gibraltar in the 8th century, and held it without interruption till the 14th, when, in the year 1310, it was taken from them by Perez de Guzman, but they retook it in the year 1332, and held it till the year 1462, when it was retaken by the Spaniards, and has continued in the hands of Chriſtians from that time. In the year 1704, it was taken by Sir George Rook, aſſiſted with ſome Dutch veſſels, and a vain attempt was made to retake it the ſame year; and again, in 1727, it was beſieged by the Marquis de la Torre, with as little ſucceſs. Since the Engliſh have been maſters of the place, it has been ſo much improved and ſtrengthened, as probably to bid defiance to the utmoſt efforts of an enemy. In the courſe of the American war, the Spaniards again beſieged it: but their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon, in ſhips of all ſizes, ended only in diſappointment, in the deſtruction of the ſhips and men employed, and the immortal honour of the brave defenders: ſixteen miles N. Ceuta, and ſeventy S. Seville. *Long.* 11. 19. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Gibraltar, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the lake of Maracaibo. In the environs of which is gathered the beſt cocoa of the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco grows, of high eſteem in Old Spain. The air is exceedingly unwholſome in the rainy ſeaſon, on which account the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaibo. It is defended by ſome fortifications, but was taken by the French and burned in the year 1679: fifty miles SSE. Maracaibo. *Long.* 49. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

Giddri, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: eight miles N. Aleſſio.

Gideli, a town of Aſia, in the province of Cabuliſtan: fifty-miles SE. Cabul.

Gidi-ſhehri, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles S. Beiſhehri.

Gidola, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: twenty miles N. Viborg.

Gidy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: two leagues N. Orleans.

Giebichenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: one mile N. Halle.

Giedkuliſzki, a town of Samogitia: twenty-four miles S. Roſienne.

Giedroyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-four miles NNW. Wilna.

Giedungen, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſtadt: eighteen miles NW. Stavanger.

Giellum, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: fifty-three miles N. Chriſtiania.

Gien, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants: eleven leagues SE. Orleans, and ſeven S. Montargis. *Long.* 20. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Giengen, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the river Brentz: its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is thirty-ſix florins, and its tax to the Imperial chamber twenty-ſeven rix-dollars ſix kruitzers: twenty miles W. Donauwert, and twenty-eight NW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Gienſor,

Gienſer, a town of Africa: ten miles S. Tripoli.

Gier, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, four leagues below Lyons.

Gierace, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio: it contains thirteen churches and four monaſteries. Near are ſome ſulphurous baths: thirty-four miles N. Reggio, and ſixty-two SSW. St. Severina.

Gieranony, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles NE. Lida.

Gieſchenhagen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: one mile NW. Segeberg.

Gieſim, a town of Africa, in Nubia, between Sennaar and Abyſſinia: 150 miles ESE. Sennaar.

Gieſmanſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles WNW. Neiſſe.

Gieſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe. It is ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel and arſenal, and ſituated in a fertile country, on the Lahn; an univerſity was founded here in the year 1605: ſix miles E. Wetzlar, and thirty-ſix NE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Giezin, a town of Samogitia: twenty-two miles ESE. Roſienne.

Giffaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: four leagues SE. Vitry.

Gifhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the Allier: nineteen miles E. Zell.

Gifoni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: ſeven miles ENE. Salerno.

Gigeau, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: ſeven miles S. Montpellier.

Giglio, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, belonging to Sienna: eleven leagues SSE. from the iſland of Elva. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève, on the Herault: three leagues and a half SE. Lodève, and four and a half W. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

Gigny, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet, on the Surain: two leagues and a half SW. Orgelet, and four and a half S. Lons-le-Saunier.

Gigo, an iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt; about five miles long, and one broad: eleven miles ESE. from the iſland of Ila, and a little to the W. of the peninſula of Kintyre, in the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Gijon, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, with an ancient caſtle, formerly the capital of Aſturia, and the reſidence of king Pelagius and his immediate ſucceſſors: eighteen miles N. Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Gilarza, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fifteen miles SE. Boſa.

Gilatt-elke, a town of Tranſilvania: fourteen miles N. Clauſenburg.

Gilbert's Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 71. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. S.

Gilbert's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: thirty miles N. Charlotteſville.

Gildehauſz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: three miles SW. Bentheim.

Gilge, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: twenty-eight miles NW. Konigſberg.

Gilgenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Gilitzſtain, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles ENE. St. Veit.

Gillem's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: half a league W. Baſſeterre.

Gilleſkaal, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 240 miles N. Drontheim.

Gillſay, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Lewis and North Viſt.

Gilly Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: two miles W. Sligo.

Gilly-ſur-Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy, ſituated on the Loire: one league and a half S. Bourbon Lancy.

Gilolo, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean; about ſeventy leagues long, and 250 in circumference, but little known. It is ſaid the air is very hot and unwholeſome, that the country is very fertile in rice and ſago. The inhabitants are repreſented to be well made, but ſavage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves or nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the ſouthern part of it. *Long.* 128. E. Greenwich.

Gimar, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſix miles E. Havannah.

Gimborn, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, united with Neuſtadt, erected in the year 1631, with a ſeat and voice in the

circle of Weſtphalia: eight miles SSE. Wipperfurt.

Gimeſch, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ten miles W. Bukans.

Gimigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles E. Nicaſtro.

Gimone, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Riviere-Verdun.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: four leagues E. Auch, and ſeven SSE. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: ten miles SE. Chun-te.

Ginairi, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo.

Ginaſervis, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: three leagues NW. Barjols.

Ginerca, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in a ſmall bay to which it gives name: thirteen miles S. Calvi.

Ginefias, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: two leagues and a half NW. Narbonne, and three E. Aziile.

Gingee, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on a mountain, defended by three caſtles: thirty-four miles NW. Pondicherry, and ſeventy SW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Ginger, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies: ten miles SSW. Virgin Gorda.

Gingiro, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Abyſſinia. *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

Ginglt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles NW. Bergen.

Ginheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenberg: three miles WNW. Francfort on the Maine, and eleven W. Hanau.

Gin-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: twenty-two miles N. Chao-tcheou.

Gin-hoai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles S. Tche-li-leou.

Gin-kia-cantze, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Gin-kiou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: ſeventeen miles N. Ho-kien.

Ginlia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twelve miles and a half NE. Teramo.

Gin-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ſeventeen miles NE. Tong-tchang.

Gintzellſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NNW. Ebenfurth.

Gintzerſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NNE. Ziſterſdorff.

Gio, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Shapinſha.

Giobar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbek: ten miles NW. Tecrit.

Giogi, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated near the Maros: fourteen miles SW. Millenbach.

Gioia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: fourteen miles SSW. Converſano.

Gioia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles SE. Celano.

Gioiſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles S. Nicotera.

Giornico, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. In the year 1478, fifteen thouſand Milanois were defeated near this town by ſix hundred Swiſs; who, in conſequence of the victory, obtained an honourable and advantageous peace of the duke of Milan: thirteen miles N. Bellinzona.

Gioſiab, a town of Africa, in the country of Moſambique, at the bottom of a bay not far from Sofala.

Giovain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ten miles N. Schiras.

Giovain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: fifty-ſeven miles SE. Sirgian.

Giovain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: fifty-five miles WNW. Zareng.

Giovar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: fifty-five miles SSW. Schiras.

Giovellino, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-five miles E. Corte.

Giovenazzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, ſituated near the ſea; containing four churches and four convents, and defended by a caſtle: eleven miles ESE. Trani.

Gipping, a river or England, in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Orwell, and falls with it into the Stoure.

Giraglia, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-three miles N. Baſtia, and one and a half from Cape Corſo.

Giran, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: forty-five miles SE. Ouran.

Girancourt, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epinal: one league and three quarters W. Epinal, and three and a half SE. Mirecourt.

Girapietra, a town of the island of Candia: sixteen miles SW. Sertia.

Girar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa: forty miles SE. Shanderee, and thirty-two ENE. Kimlassa.

Girch, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea, near Pullhely, in Caernarvonshire.

Girchsheck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: eleven miles SSW. Segeberg, and six WSW. Oldeslohe.

Girdleness, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast: two miles E. Aberdeen.

Giret, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: thirty miles S. Ferahat.

Girge, a town of Egypt, and capital of the said, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt, situated about four hundred yards from the left bank of the Nile. It is about a league in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings or remains of ancient edifices: 215 miles S. Cairo. and 160 N. Syene. *Long.* 49. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Girgenti, or *Agrigenti*, a town of the island of Sicily, near the south coast of the Vally of Mazara, founded near the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum; the see of a bishop: situated on the river St. Blaise, about three miles from the sea: forty-seven miles S. Palermo. *Long.* 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Giria, a town of the island of Cephalonia: sixteen miles W. Cephalonia.

Giromagny, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Béfort: two leagues NW. Béfort, and nine and a half SW. Colmar.

Giron, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Gironde, a department of France, bounded on the north-east by the department of the Lower Charente, on the east by the departments of the Dordogne and Lot and Garonne, on the south by the department of the Landes, and on the west by the sea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Gironde, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Reolle: one league and a half W. La Reolle, and three N. Bazas.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, four leagues N. from Bourdeaux, which runs into the Atlantic after a course about nine leagues NNW.

Gironella, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: seven miles ENE. Solsona.

Giroft, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: 125 miles S. Sirgian.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, situated at the mouth of the river Girvan: the principal trades carried on are tanning of leather and making of shoes: fourteen miles SSW. Ayr, and twenty-seven NNW. Wigton.

Girvan, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north-east part of the county of Ayr, and runs into the sea, a little below Girvan Town.

Giru, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: fifty miles E. Mezanderan.

Gisborn, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire: thirty-seven miles SE. Manchester, and 219 and a half NNW. London.

Gisborough, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, about six miles from the mouth of the Tees: in the neighbourhood of which are considerable alum mines and works: eleven miles E. Stockton, and 248 N. London.

Gisgi, a town of Transilvania, situated near the Maros: fourteen miles SW. Millenbach.

Gishubel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty miles ENE. Konigingratz.

Gising, a town and castle of Hungary: fourteen miles SW. Steinam Anger.

Gislavy, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty miles SW. Johnkioping.

Gisors, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Eure: nine leagues NE. Evreux, and nine E. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Gistitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau: four miles N. Nimburn.

Gisund, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: forty-four miles NW. Drontheim.

Gistain, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on a brook in the Pyrenées, on the confines of France: five leagues N. Ainsa.

Giti, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 234 miles NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. This town was taken and sacked by the Bohemians in the year 1442: and suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany: twenty-two miles NW. Konigingratz, and forty-four NE. Prague.

Giva, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles SE. Miletus.

Givanirotondo,

Givanirotondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles W. Monte St. Angelo.

Givet, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy. It anciently consisted of two small villages, in the county of Namur, on each side of the Meuse, near Charlemont, afterwards erected into two towns, one next to Charlemont, called *Givet St. Hilaire*, the other on the opposite side of the river, called *Givet Notre Dame*. The fortifications are the work of Vauban: eight leagues N. Mezieres, and five NE. Rocroy. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Giula, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Keres; taken by the Turks, in the year 1566, and retaken, in the year 1695, by the emperor, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of Carlowitz: fifty-two miles NNW. Temeswar, and eighty-eight N. Belgrade.

Giulenei, an island in the Caspian Sea: 130 miles S. Astrachan. *Long.* 65. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Givonne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan: one league NE. Sedan.

Givors, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Campagne-de-Lyon: four leagues S. Lyons.

Givry, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: one league and a half W. Châlons-sur-Saône, and two and a half S. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Guſmark, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdistan: eighty miles SSE. Betlis.

Giuſtendil, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria; the see of a Greek archbishop: eighty miles WNW. Sophia.

Giuſtendil, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: twenty-four miles S. Sophia.

Giulia Nova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, on the coast of the Adriatic: twelve miles ENE. Teramo.

Giziginſkaia, a gulf at the north-west extremity of the Peninskoi Sea, extending about fifty miles in length, and sixteen in breadth. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. to 68. N.

Gladbeck, or *Gladbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: sixteen miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Hesse: twelve miles N. Giessen, and eight W. Marburg.

Gladka, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva: thirty-six miles W. Kizliar.

Glamford Briggs, corruptly *Glandford Bridge*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on a river, or canal, called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of skins: twenty-three miles N. Lincoln, and 156 N. London.

Glamorganſhire, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire, on the east by Monmouthshire, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the west by Caermarthenshire; about forty-eight miles from east to west, and twenty-seven from north to south. The greatest part of the sea coast forms a semi-circular sweep, the western extremity being formed into a narrow beak between the open channel on the one hand, and an arm running round to the Caermarthenshire coast on the other. Justin, a petty prince of this country, in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his sovereign, Rhys, and finding himself not a match for his power, by a rashness, which he repented of when too late, invited over to his assistance from England, by means of one Ivo, a nobleman, to whom he had married his daughter, Robert Fitz Haimon, a Norman, son of Haimon Dentatus, earl of Corbûl, who presently raising troops, and associating with him twelve knights, first engaged and slew Rhys, and then, allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before enfured to himself the possession in prospect, turned his arms against Justin himself, for not keeping his word with Ivo, soon dispossessed him of the patrimony of his ancestors, and divided the country between his own followers. On the north and north-east sides it is very mountainous, the soil of the hills extremely varied. In some parts they are absolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county is principally between the south side of the mountains and the sea, in a spacious vale, or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep, stony, strewed, as well as the heaths on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the north side is sharp, occasioned by the long continuance of the snow on the hills; but on the south side mild and temperate, improved by the sea breezes. Such is the profusion of coal and limestone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is scarce a cottage that is not white-washed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal, and the conveniency of exportation,

portation, have brought a large copper work to Swanſea. Glamorganſhire contains one epiſcopal town, Llandaff, and ſeveral others, as Cardiff. Caerphilly, Neath, Brigend, Swanſey, Llantriſant, Marthyr-Tydvil, and Cowbridge. The principal rivers are the Tave, the Neath, the Taw, the Oſmore, and the Rumney. Glamorganſhire is divided into ten hundreds and 118 pariſhes, which contain about 58,000 inhabitants. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Cardiff.

Glan, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Nahe, three miles E. Sobernheim, in the county of Sponheim.

Glan, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which riſes near Koſtnberg, and joins the Gurck, four miles E. Clagenfurt.

Glandeves, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps; formerly flouriſhing, and the ſee of a biſhop; but the overflowing of the Var compelled a great part of the inhabitants to leave the town, and to remove to Entrevaux, which was not far from it; and it is now almoſt abandoned.

Glandore, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork: three miles W. Roſs Bay.

Glane, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Argental, in the department of the Correze.

Glandford Bridge, ſee *Glamford Briggs*.

Glanmen, or *Glomme*, ſee *Glomme*.

Glanſhammar, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: ſeven miles NE. Orebro.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Swiſſerland, and eighth in the order of the league, ſurrounded with lofty mountains on all ſides except towards the north; theſe mountains are covered with eternal ſnow. In the lower parts fruit-trees flouriſh very well; the inhabitants cultivate but little grain: their principal riches ariſing from their meadows and paſtures. Theſe paſtures in the Alps are of a ſuperior quality; medicinal plants are abundant, ſo as even to become an object of commerce. The Alps of Glaris afford a large field not only for the botaniſts, but for natural hiſtory in general, in a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, divers metals and minerals, cryſtals, medicinal ſprings, petrefactions, large ſlate, which forms a conſiderable article of exportation, &c. It is ſuppoſed that 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 ſheep may be fed during the ſummer ſeaſon on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, theſe different productions of the Alps cannot compenſate for the inconveniences ariſing from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inacceſſible foreſts, barren heaths, and perpetual ſnow, leſſen the enjoyment of man, culture, and population; frequent inundations are cauſed by ſudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries; to theſe may be added the falls of ſnow, of earth and rocks from the mountains, ſtorms and tempeſts. Glaris formerly belonged to the abby of Seckingen, in Swabia. Towards the latter end of the 13th century, it became, as a fief, ſubject to the emperor, Rodolphus I, of the houſe of Auſtria. In the year 1351, being oppreſſed by the houſe of Auſtria, the people of Glaris entered into an alliance with the cantons of Schweitz, Lucerne, Zurich, Underwalden, and Uri; by whoſe aſſiſtance they became free, and enjoyed their liberties unmoleſted till 1388, when the Auſtrians made an irruption into the canton, with a force ſufficient, as they arrogantly thought, totally to ſubdue it; pillaging the country, and maſſacreing the inhabitants. It was then that 350 troops of Glaris, aſſiſted by thirty Switzers, reſiſted the whole ſtrength of the Auſtrian army; the former were poſted advantageouſly upon the mountains, and the latter, to the number of 15,000, at a village called *Nafels*. In this ſituation the Auſtrians began the attack; but were ſoon compelled to retreat with great precipation, by a ſhower of ſtones poured upon them from the heights: in this moment of confuſion, the inhabitants ruſhed down upon the enemy with ſuch redoubled fury, that they broke their ranks; and after an immenſe ſlaughter, forced the remainder to retire from the canton. In the year 1523, the reformed religion was introduced into this country, but the religious war between the cantons, in the year 1531, prevented its becoming univerſal. The government is purely democratic; every perſon who is ſixteen years of age has a vote in the landſgemeind, or general aſſembly, which, except on extraordinary occaſions, is only held yearly, in the month of May. This general aſſembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The executive power is entruſted to a landrath, or council, compoſed of forty-eight Proteſtant members and fifteen Roman Catholics. The chief of the republic is called Landamman, who is alternately choſen from the two religions, only with this difference, that when a Proteſtant, his office continues three years, and when a Catholic, only two. Every man from the age of ſixteen to ſixty is obliged to regiſter himſelf in the national militia. The contribution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men. The whole population amounts to more than 16,000 ſouls.

Glaris, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated upon the

the Linth; large and populous. The town-house is a handsome structure. The hospital and the church serve both for Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is the seat of justice, and the assemblies of the people are held here in the open air, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans: thirty-two miles E. Lucerne. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 58. N.

Glasendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniginstratz: six miles NNW. Trautenau.

Glasendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: ten miles and a half SW. Patschkau.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, situated on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a considerable expence, has been within this last thirty years made navigable for vessels drawing seven feet six inches water. It was formerly the see of a bishop, said to have been founded in the 6th century, and erected into an archbishopric in the 15th. The cathedral escaped the ill-directed zeal of the reformers, and still remains at least a venerable monument of Gothic architecture, preserved by the care of the inhabitants. In the year 1172, Glasgow was erected into a royal borough. In the year 1611, the city received a charter from James VI, and, in 1636, another from king Charles I, with considerable power and privileges, which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament in 1661 and 1690. The principal trade of Glasgow formerly was the curing and exporting of salmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France, from whence they imported wines, brandy, and salt. On the union with England, in the year 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade. And, in the year 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 5000 of sugar, upwards of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton. Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found out new channels, and the trade is still increasing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glasgow, the principal of which seem to be in the article of cotton, pottery, coarse earthen ware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glass, and several others. The number of inhabited houses in Glasgow is upwards of 10,000, and near 62,000 inhabitants. Glasgow was originally one parish, but now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. Glasgow contains several hospitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The university of Glasgow was founded in the year 1454, under the direction of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and fourteen professors: thirty-eight miles W. Edinburgh, and forty-three SW. Perth. *Long.* 4. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 53. N.

Glashutten, or *Glasitten*, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its hot baths, and near it are some rich gold mines: seven miles from Schemnitz.

Glashough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: five miles NNE. Monaghan.

Glashcarrick Point, a cape on the eastern coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Glashütten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near which is a silver mine: three miles from Dresden.

Glastenburg, a town of United America, in the state of Connecticut: seventeen miles WNW. Windham.

Glastonbury, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, which owes its origin to a celebrated abby, situated in a low marshy country; supposed to have been built about the year 708, in the reign of king Ina, who endowed it with great privileges. About the year 873, it was ruined by the Danes; but was re-edified by king Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch, who exempted it from all impositions and oppressions, and rendered it entirely subject to, and dependent on, the abby. In this state it continued till the year 1184, when both it and the abby were consumed by fire. It was again rebuilt by the liberality of king Henry III; but on the 11th of September, 1276, it was once more destroyed by that dreadful earthquake which precipitated the church of St. Michael from the Tor hill, and greatly damaged other structures in the country. It now principally consists of two streets, in both of which many houses are either entirely built, or patched up with stones from the abby. The town of Glastonbury comprehends two parishes, which contain upwards of 360 houses. The abby is said to owe its foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, *who planted his staff*, that is, *took up his abode here*, and built an oratory in honour of the Virgin Mary. In the year 542, the celebrated king Arthur, after being mortally wounded, was brought and interred there. In the year 605, a regular society was instituted by St. Augustine, who was sent into England by pope Gregory the Great to preach the gospel. About this time it obtained the name of *Glastenbyri*, by which, with some little variation, it has ever since been called. Several bishops and kings were great benefactors; but Ina excelled all his predecessors in munificence; he pulled down the old monastery, and rebuilt it in the most sumptuous and magnificent manner, to the honour of Christ, and the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul; adorning the edifice with

with a coſtly chapel, garniſhed and plated over with 2640 pounds weight of ſilver, and an altar with 264 pounds weight of gold. Beſides which he gave rich ornaments thereto, as chalice, cenſer, candleſticks, baſon, bucket, images, and pall for the altar, of incredible value, with precious gems for the embroidery of the celebrating robes. Succeeding monarchs were zealous in ratifying, confirming, and adding to all the grants that had been made to this illuſtrious foundation. In ſhort (to uſe the words of a Glaſtonbury hiſtorian) kings and queens, not only of the Weſt Saxons, but of other kingdoms of the heptarchy, ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops, many dukes, and the nobility of both ſexes, thought themſelves happy in encreaſing the revenues of this venerable houſe, to obtain them a place of ſepulture therein. However, during the dreadful depredations of the Danes, both the monaſtery and town of Glaſtonbury began to drop their ſplendour, and exhibit the appearance of ruin and diſtreſs. To reſtore it to its ancient dignity was the buſineſs of king Edmund, who appointed St. Dunſtan abbot over it, and permitted him to make free uſe of his regal treaſury to enable him to rebuild it. The lands which, before the Norman conqueſt, the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury poſſeſſed, by the grants of different kings and others, were immenſe in number and in value. Richard Whiting, the laſt abbot of Glaſtonbury, was unwilling to ſurrender his abby to king Henry VIII, or to lend an ear to any of the ſolicitations which were offered him, whereupon, by falſe pretence, they ſeized on him at his manor-houſe of Sharpham, in the year 1539, and without much formal proceſs as to law or equity, he was dragged on a hurdle to the Torr hill, where, without the leaſt regard to his age, his ſanctity, or his entreaties to reviſit his convent, he was hanged; his head ſet upon the abby gate, and his quarters ſent to Wells, Bath, Ivelcheſter, and Bridgwater. The fate of the abbot and the abby being thus decided, the buildings and revenues of this houſe, which had flouriſhed for ſuch a length of time, became the objects of depredation. Thoſe riches which had flowed from the treaſury of monarchs, and thoſe ſtructures, which had outbraved the ſhock of time, and the inclemency of ages, ſunk together. The eſtates of the monaſtery, devolving to the crown, were either granted or ſold away. The revenues, in 1444, were valued at 1151l. 6s. 8d. and, in 1534, at 3311l. 7s. 6d. The foundation plot of ground on which the abby and its offices were erected, compriſed no leſs than ſixty acres of ground. Of this immenſe range of buildings, ſcarce a veſtige now is to be ſeen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are ſome fragments of the church, St. Joſeph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The reſt is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, loading the ſurface of its ſcite with unſeemly ruins. Not only the town, but the environs of Glaſtonbury, abound with religious reliques. The moſt conſpicuous is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, ſtanding upon a very high hill, north-eaſtward from the town, on which poor Whiting met his untimely end. On this bleak and deſolate ſpot, the Saints Phaganus and Diruvianus erected a ſmall oratory to the honour of St. Michael, the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by ſome of his ſucceſſors. The ſucceeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monaſtery; but alſo other buildings, dwelling houſes, and offices; and obtained many grants of privileges from ſeveral of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by ſeveral abbots, at a vaſt expence, the labour being very great to convey materials up the immenſe aſcent, were totally deſtroyed by the earthquake which happened in 1271, but afterwards more ſplendidly rebuilt, and that church erected, of which the tower ſtill remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the ſurrounding country: five miles SSW. Wells, and 126 W. London.

Glatt, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, two miles N. from Sulz, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Glatz Kegel, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Steyr.

Glatz, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Neiſſe, built on the ſide of a mountain, on the ſummit of which is a large and ſtrong caſtle. The town contains about 400 houſes within the walls, and as many in four fauxbourgs. It is a place of conſiderable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, and the ſubject of inceſſant diſcords between the Poles and Bohemians, not to mention the two deſtructive fires of 1015 and 1033. In 1056, it was alſo taken and laid in aſhes by the emperor Conrad. In 1463, 1469, and 1524, it again ſuffered by fire. Its ſevereſt fate, however, was that which it held out, in 1622, againſt the united forces of the emperor, Ferdinand II, and his allies. In 1742, the Pruſſians took it by capitulation: twenty-five miles W. Neiſſe, and eighty-eight E. Prague. *Long.* 34. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Glatz, a principality of Sileſia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. It is every where mountainous, interſected with vallies, meadows,

corn-fields, woodlands, and ſmall rivers. In a good year it produces wheat ſufficient, in bad ſeaſons it is ſupplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent paſture-grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill-ſtones, free-ſtone, and marble. Jaſper, topazes, and cornelians are found in ſome places. Here are mines of coal, copper, and ſilver, with ſeveral mineral ſprings. Glatz has belonged to ſeveral princes: from the year 1561 to 1742 it was annexed to the crown of Bohemia. In the year 1742, the empreſs Maria Thereſa, ceded it to Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, and his heirs for ever, with entire ſovereignty, and abſolute independance of the crown of Bohemia. The country forms only one circle, divided into ſix diſtricts. Glatz is the capital.

Glaucha, or *Glauchau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg, on the Mulda; containing about 600 houſes: the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of ſtuffs: forty-ſix miles W. Dreſden, and ſix N. Zwickau. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Glauche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magiſtrates. Here are four ſchools, or ſeminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, muſic, &c. are taught by 120 preceptors. It is ſometimes conſidered a fauxbourg of Halle.

Glazov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Tchevtza: fifty-ſix miles ESE. Viatka. *Long.* 69. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Glebec, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: ten miles SE. Tappahanoc.

Glebow, a town of the duchy of Courland: eighteen miles S. Mittaw.

Gleiberg, or *Glitzberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: two miles N. Gieſſen, and eight NE. Wetzlar.

Gleichenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Racklſburg.

Gleichenſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: ſeven miles SE. Heiligenſtadt.

Gleinck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Steyr.

Gleinſtetten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles SE. Voitſberg.

Gleiſs, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: twenty-ſix miles E. Sion.

Gleiwitz, or *Gliwice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: thirty-ſix miles SE. Oppeln, and twenty-three S. Lublenietz.

Glems, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enz, about two miles N. from Mark Groningen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Glen, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: twenty-two miles WNW. Londonderry.

Glen Almond, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles N. Crieff.

Glen Alot, a vale or Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: fourteen miles N. Dornoch.

Glen Artney, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: four miles NE. Callender.

Glen Carrell, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: twelve miles N. Dornoch.

Glencoe, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, near Loch Leven, where, in the year 1691, the inhabitants were maſſacred, contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation: ſeventeen miles N. Inverary.

Glencroy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, on the north-eaſt ſide of Loch Loung.

Glen Derby, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ten miles N. Dunkeld.

Glenegad Head, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Glenely, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into the ſea, three miles S. Geron Point.

Glen Fiehan, a vale of Scotland, in the weſt part of the county of Argyle.

Glen Fiddich, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Banff: twelve miles SE. Inverary.

Glen Fine, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north of Loch Fine.

Glen Finglaſs, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Glengarriff, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the north-eaſt part of Bantry Bay.

Glen Garry, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, north of Loch Garry.

Glen Grudy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, north of Loch Fairnish.

Glenicesa, a river of Poland, which runs into the Obra, near Koſten, in the palatinate of Poſnania.

Glen Kinglaſs, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: twenty miles N. George's Town.

Glen Ledmook, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ten miles NW. Crieff.

Glen Lochy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north-eaſt of Glenorchy.

Glenluce Bay, ſee *Luce Bay*.

Glen Lyon, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Glenmore, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles NE. Blair Athol.

Glen Moriſton, a vale of Scotland, in the county

county of Inverneſs: five miles W. Fort Auguſtus.

Glen Moy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Angus, north weſt of Brechin.

Glen Muik, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Roſs.

Glenorchy, a village and vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: thirteen miles N. Inverary.

Glen Queich, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ten miles N. Crieff.

Glen Rinnes, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Bamff: ſeven miles SE. Inveravon.

Glenſhee, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: fifteen miles E. Blair Athol.

Glen Urquhart, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs.

Glen Valder, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, between Loch Garr and the river Dee.

Glers, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-one miles W. Bolzano.

Glikeon, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: twenty-ſix miles W. Atla.

Glimany, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty miles ENE. Lemberg.

Glims Holm, one of the ſmall Orkney iſlands: one mile and a half S. Pamona.

Glina, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Creutz, and runs into the Lonia.

Glinnino, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Miſta: twelve miles SE. Borovigi.

Glinlough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: ſeven miles NNE. Sligo.

Glinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: eighty-eight miles SE. Tchernigov.

Glintzendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NE. Entzerſtorff.

Glitneſs, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, on the eaſt coaſt of Shetland: eleven miles N. Lerwick.

Glitſchen, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the lake of Thurn, near Inter Lacken, in the canton of Berne.

Gliubin, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: eighteen miles SE. Moſtar.

Glocester, ſee *Gloucester*.

Glocovni, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Creutz, and runs into the Lonia.

Glogau, a principality of Sileſia, ſituated on each ſide of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in plenty, the foreſts are well furniſhed with wood, and in ſome parts are mines of iron, a great number of ſheep are fed, and the wool is wrought into different manufactures. It is divided into ſix circles, Great Glogau is the capital. In the year 1241, it was governed by princes of its own, after that it belonged to the king of Poland, to the king of Bohemia, to the emperor, and laſt of all to the king of Pruſſia.

Glogau (Great), a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of Glogau, built in the year 1110, on the ſouth ſide of the Oder, and now conſidered as a fortreſs, being taken by the Pruſſians in the year 1741, who ſtrengthened the fortifications. It is the ſeat of the governor, and a commandant of divers tribunals, a biſhop's court, &c. It contains two Catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, three convents, a Lutheran church and ſchool, and a chapel for Calviniſts: fifty miles SSW. Poſen, and thirty-two NNE. Buntzlau. *Long.* 33. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Glogau Ober, or *Gorny Glogowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: twenty-two miles ESE. Nieſſe, and nineteen S. Oppeln.

Glognitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-eight miles S. Vienna, and ſixteen SW. Ebenfurth.

Glogovnitza, a town of Croatia: four miles NNE. Creutz.

Glomme, a river of Sweden, which paſſes by Tonſet, Elveda!, Kongſwinger, &c. and runs into the North Sea, near Frederickſtadt.

Glon, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Amber, near Crantzberg.

Glos la Ferrière, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of l'Aigle: eight leagues W. Evreux, and two N. l'Aigle.

Gloucester, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn; formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, which was decayed in Camden's time: this caſtle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. Glouceſter was taken from the Britons about the year 570, by Ceaulin, the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons. It afterwards came into the hands of the Mercians, and a nunnery was founded here by Oſric, king of Northumberland, by permiſſion of Ethelred, king of the Mercians; and a church was built by Edelfleda, a famous Mercian lady. In the latter end of the 9th century the Danes ravaged the country, and fixed their abode in this town. In the middle of the 11th century the older churches being deſtroyed, a new one was built, for the monks, by Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards archbiſhop of York, which, in ſucceeding times, received conſiderable additions; and was more eſpecially enlarged and repaired with the offerings made at the tomb of king Edward II, who was buried here, under

under a monument of alabaſter. In the year 1541, Glouceſter was erected into a biſhopric, by king Henry VIII; and the abby-church became a cathedral. Glouceſter was plundered by prince Edward, ſon of Edward III, during the Barons' wars. In the year 1643, Glouceſter declared for the parliament, being ſupported by a garriſon, under the command of colonel Maſſey. King Charles I laid ſiege to it in perſon; but, for want of ſufficient neceſſaries, was not able to take the town before the earl of Eſſex was ſent to its relief, on which the king was compelled to retire. During the ſiege ſix churches were deſtroyed out of eleven; ſo that Glouceſter now contains five churches and a cathedral. The city contains four principal ſtreets, beſides ſeveral ſmaller, well paved, and in general well built. It was erected into a borough by king John, and a charter of corporation granted by king Henry III. The trade is conſiderable on account of the Severn. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the principal trade conſiſted in manufacturing iron. Their tribute, as appears in Doomſday Book, demanded by the king, was 26 icres of iron, and 100 iron bars, for the uſe of the king's fleet, and a few pints of honey: (an icre is ten bars). The principal manufacture now is making pins. Beſides the churches for eſtabliſhed religion, there are places of worſhip for diſſenters and quakers, with ſeveral charity ſchools, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Glouceſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. By the laſt charter, granted by king Charles II, the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and two ſheriffs, &c.: thirty-four miles NNE. Briſtol, twenty-ſix S. Worceſter, and 106 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Glouceſter, a county of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, in North America.

Glouceſter, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware: five miles S. Philadelphia.

Glouceſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of the York river: twenty miles SE. Weſt Point. *Long.* 76 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Glouceſter Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about two leagues long, and a mile wide, ſurrounded with rocks, againſt which the ſea beats with great violence. It is inhabited, and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. *Long.* 140. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 15. S.

Glouceſter Iſlands, two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. One, *Long.* 146. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 38. S. The other, *Long.* 146. 15. *Lat.* 20. 34. S.

Glouceſterſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, on the eaſt by Oxfordſhire, on the ſouth by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, and on the weſt by Monmouthſhire, the Briſtol Channel, and Herefordſhire. It is divided into twenty-eight hundreds, which contain one city, twenty-ſix market towns, and 280 pariſhes. The length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about ſixty-five miles, and the breadth from twenty to thirty. The ſoil and cultivation of Glouceſterſhire differ in different parts. On the Coſwold hills the ſoil is in general loamy, with ſtones; the earth ſhallow, ſeldom allowing the plow to enter more than four or five inches, beneath which is generally a kind of limeſtone. In ſome places the land is ſtiff and ſour. About Fairford and Cirenceſter the ſoil is richer and deeper. The farms in general are large, great quantities of ſheep are fed here, formerly celebrated for the fineneſs of their wool, and the ſmallneſs of their fleece. It is not improbable that the fine woolled ſheep of Spain might originally have been procured from Coſwold, ſent over by Richard I, or Edward I. This breed of ſheep has been changed for others of a larger kind, which produce a larger fleece of coarſer wool. Here are many conſiderable dairy farms, and between the hills are ſome excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley* is an extenſive and fertile plain, lying on both ſides of the Severn, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county. This part of the county is celebrated for its excellent cheeſe. The vale about the city of Glouceſter contains excellent meadow and paſture land. Towards Tewkeſbury the ſoil is a ſandy loam, rich and deep, chiefly employed in grazing and dairying. In the foreſt of Dean, it was formerly ſuppoſed the beſt ſhip-timber grew: this foreſt at preſent contains but a ſmall part of what it did formerly; however, ſome pains are taken to preſerve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Durſley, Stroud, Wotton-Underedge, Painſwick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coals abound in Kingſwood and the neighbourhood of Briſtol, and mines of iron in the foreſt of Dean. Great quantities of cyder are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn, a kind of which, called Styre cyder, is almoſt peculiar to the weſtern banks of that river. Beſides the city of Glouceſter, the principal towns are Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Berkeley, Camden, Durſley, Newnham, Marſhfield, Dean, Painſwick, Terbury, Cheltenham, Hampton, or Minching-Hampton, Fairford, Sodbury,

bury, Wotton-Underedge, Lechlade, Wickware, Winchcomb, Stroud, Colford, Newent, Stow on the Wold, Morton, Northleach, Thornbury, and Stanley. Eight members are returned to the British parliament, viz. for the county, Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Tewkeſbury, two each.

Glubokaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: ſeventy-two miles E. Semipolatnoi.

Gluchov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: forty miles ESE. Novgorod Sieverſkoi.

Glucksburg, a town of Denmark, with a fortreſs, in the duchy of Sleſwick: three leagues E. Flenſburg.

Glucksſtadt, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, belonging to Denmark, ſituated on the Elbe, which at this place receives a ſmall river, called the *Rhine*. Glucksſtadt is regular and well built. The market place looks into the main ſtreets. The adjacent country being hollow and marſhy, a ſtone cauſeway of near three quarters of a mile in length has been carried along it from Krempe. On the land ſide the town may be laid under water. There being no ſprings here, the greateſt part of the houſes have ciſterns for the receiving of rain, and thoſe which are without ſuch conveniences are obliged to uſe the harbour water, or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in theſe parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. This town is the ſeat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. Both the garriſon and palace congregation frequent the town church. Here is alſo a free grammar ſchool. The Calviniſts are permitted a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a ſynagogue. In 1738, a commercial college was inſtituted here by king Chriſtian VI, it being a place of ſome trade, and in 1750, king Frederic V eſtabliſhed an office for keeping the harbour in good condition. Adjoining to this harbour is a baſon for the reception of veſſels. Glucksſtadt was built in 1620, by permiſſion of Chriſtian IV, in a waſte called the *Wilderneſs*, who, in the patent granted to it, gave orders that it ſhould be named Glucksſtadt, or the Fortunate Town, conferring on it at the ſame time many cuſtoms, rights, and privileges, as enjoyed by the town of Wilſter, and ſoon after it was inveſted with the Lubeck and Hamburg rights. The palace of Glucksburg here, which was erected by the ſame king, has been long ſince pulled down. The town has been ſeveral times beſieged, particularly in 1628, by the Imperialiſts, but has never been taken. The king of Denmark attempted to oblige ſhips paſſing up the Elbe to pay toll here, but the ſtrong reſiſtance which was made to it by all the powers of Europe occaſioned it to be given up: twenty-eight miles NW. Hamburg. *Long.* 26. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Glumwen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-four miles S. Konigſburg.

Glurentz, or *Glurns*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the river Adige, built in the year 1362, and ſurrounded with walls in 1530: thirty ſix miles W. Brixen, and thirteen W. Tyrol. *Long.* 28. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Glyn, a county of Georgia, in the United States of America.

Gnaa, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty-four miles SE. Graz, and eighty S. Vienna.

Gneſen, or *Gneſno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch, and ſaid to be the moſt ancient town in the country: founded in the year 550. In the year 1000 it was erected into an archbiſhopric: and at the council of Conſtance the primate was declared primate of Poland: 100 miles NE. Breſlau, and 160 W. Cracow. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Gnezſda, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles WSW. Palotza.

Goa, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, ſeparated from the continent by a river called *Mandova*, which ſoon after runs into the ſea; about eight leagues in circumference. The ſoil is fertile, eſpecially in the vallies; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit; and abundance of ſprings iſſue from the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues here from June till September or October; and the land floods bring down ſuch quantities of mud and ſand, as ſtop up the haven and impede the navigation. During this time the weather is very hot after ſun-riſe, when the rains ceaſe; yet before the rains begin, that is, in the months of April and May, the weather is ſtill more ſultry, but from October to March it is very moderate.

Goa, a city, and capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, the ſeat of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop, taken by the Portugueſe general Albuquerque, in the year 1510. The port of Goa is repreſented as one of the beſt in the Indies, and for this character it ſtands in ſome meaſure obliged to nature; but the Portugueſe have ſpared no pains to heighten and improve thoſe advantages, as well as to fortify it with many caſtles and towers, furniſhed with abundance of good cannon. Beyond theſe caſtles the channel becomes narrower, ſometimes to one, ſometimes to two miles; and its banks are planted with the beſt fruits and fineſt trees India affords. Eight miles up is the town of Goa. Half way upon the right ſide, is a

palace, called *Paſſo de Dangi*, where formerly the viceroys reſided, but at preſent it ſerves as a barrack for the garriſon: there begins a ſtrong broad wall, two miles in length, for a footpath when the country is overflowed, and a great deal of ſalt is gathered thereabouts. This channel, that makes ſo noble a port, runs many miles up the country, dividing it into ſeveral fruitful iſlands and peninſulas, which plentifully furniſh the city with neceſſaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel, that runs between the iſland of Goa and peninſula of Salſete, and ſupplies a ſafe retreat to the ſhips that come from Portugal, and other parts, when they are ſhut out of the port by the ſands which the river Mandova brings down, when ſwollen by the firſt rains of June; the paſſage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by the caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated in the iſland of Salſete, in which there is a good garriſon, and the fortifications are well ſupplied with cannon. At the ſouth entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts on the right hand, are ſeen the remains of Old Goa, and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and ſhade. What is ſtill ſtyled the new city, carries evident marks of decay; for, though the walls are kept in good repair, and are every where well ſupplied with cannon, yet taking in, as they do, a compaſs of twelve miles, they ſerve to ſhow what the city once was, in compariſon of what it now is. In the time of its proſperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public ſtructures ſtill remain, and bear inconteſtible evidence of its former grandeur. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be, in all, about 20,000: of theſe the native Portugueſe amount to a very ſmall number; the Meſtizos are more numerous, the Canarins, or natives, are as black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features; multitudes of negro ſlaves, and Pagans of different nations, make up the reſt of the people. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the moſt part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indigent; the women lazy, laſcivious, and as well ſkilled in poiſoning as any in the world: 215 miles SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

Goa, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Goarſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: two miles E. St. Goar.

Goat Iſland (Great), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Goat Iſland (Little), a ſmall iſland, about a mile NW. from Great Goat Iſland.

Goat's Iſland, the ſouthermoſt of the Baſhee Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 121. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

Goave (Grand), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo: ten miles SW. Leogane.

Goave (Petit), a ſeaport town of the iſland of St. Domingo, with a harbour capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize ſafe from winds, the environs contain plantations of ſugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. This town is the ſtaple to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places ſend their commodities: twenty miles WSW. Leogane. *Long.* 55. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Goban, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ſeventy-five miles S. Suſa.

Gobbi, a country of Africa, between the country of Camma and Cape Lopez Gonſalvo; the chief trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in elephants and ivory; the principal town is ſituated about a day's journey from the Atlantic.

Goch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Niers, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1291. It contains three churches. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1599: in the year 1614, it was taken by the Dutch: it paſſed after into other hands, till the year 1625, when it was again in the poſſeſſion of the United States till the year 1640, when it fell to the elector of Brandenburg: ſix miles S. Cleves.

Gochſheim, or *Gochſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: ſixteen miles S. Heidelberg, and twenty-four NNW. Stuttgart.

Gociano, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: thirty miles E. Algeri.

Godalming, or *Godalmin*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, in the road from London to Portſmouth, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: four miles SSW. Guildford, and thirty-four SSW. London.

Godanna, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 105 miles E. Iſpahan.

Godavery, or *Gunga*, or *Godoury*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes about ſeventy miles north-eaſt Bombay, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths, between *Long.* 81. 40. and 82. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 16. 20. and 16. 50. N. This river is reckoned ſacred by the Hindoos.

Goderville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: three leagues NE. Montivilliers, and five NW. Caudebec.

Godheab,

Godheab, or *Good Hope*, a ſettlement of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 50. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 25. N.

Godmanchester, a town of England, in the county of Huntington: where James I, when he paſſed through, is ſaid to have been met by the farmers of the place, attended by ſeventy ploughs, drawn by ſeventy teams of horſes: one mile from Huntingdon.

Godra, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Guzerat: fifty-five miles E. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

God's Mercy (Iſlands of), three or four ſmall iſlands, at the north-weſt extremity of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 73. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Goell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: one mile NE. Oldeburg.

Goelwara, a circar, or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the diſtrict of Guzerat, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Cambaye.

Goeree, ſee *Goree*.

Goes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues E. Coimbra.

Goes, or *Ter-Goes*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Zealand, ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſland of South Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheld, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It was beſieged by the Flemings, in the year 1300, and the inhabitants defended themſelves with ſuch bravery, that their enemies were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, after having loſt 1800 men. It anciently belonged to the lords of Borſele, but that illuſtrious family being extinct, the town deſcended to Jacqueline, Conteſſe of Holland, who permitted the inhabitants to build ramparts round it, in the year 1417. It was well nigh deſtroyed by an inundation of the ſea, in 1548; ſix years after, great part of it was conſumed by fire; but it ſoon recovered, by means of privileges granted it by Charles V, and its great ſale of ſalt. The States became maſters of it in the year 1577, and prince Maurice cauſed it to be fortified. It has at preſent ſix gates, that next the water fortified with two good baſtions; on the other ſide of the town are two more. The great church being burned down in 1618, was afterwards rebuilt, and is now a handſome ſtructure; the town is not large, but carries on conſiderable trade, particularly in ſalt and grain: ten miles E. Fluſhing. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-three miles NNW. Linkioping.

Gogland, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: eighty miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Goglionis, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitinata: ſeven miles and a half S. Termoli.

Gogmogog Hills, hills of England, in the county of Cambridge: three miles E. Cambridge.

Gogno, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near St. Nogaro.

Gogo, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat near the Gulf of Cambay: eighty-four miles SSW. Amedabad, and ſixty-four NW. Surat. *Long.* 71. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Gogolev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiov: twenty miles E. Kiov.

Gogra, ſee *Dewah*.

Gohad, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are eſtimated at twenty or thirty lacks of rupees per annum: fifty-five miles SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 24. N.

Gojak, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreſnitza: eighteen miles S. Sluin.

Gojam, a country of Africa, and province of Abyſſinia, about twenty-five leagues long, and fourteen wide, the country is generally flat and in paſture, with few mountains, but thoſe very high. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Nile.

Gojeeda, or *Gojida*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: ninety miles SE. Oran.

Goign (The), the ſouthern extremity of the county of Argyle, in Scotland: ſeven miles SSW. Cambletown.

Goin, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: three leagues S. Metz.

Goit, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Merſey, three miles E. Stopford.

Goito, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſituated on the Mincio river, taken by the allies in the year 1701; and by the prince of Heſſe, in the year 1706: nine miles NNW. Mantua.

Gokia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty miles ENE. King-ton.

Golabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: forty-five miles E. Iſpahan.

Golan, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: ten miles NE. Poſen.

Golconda, a country of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, bounded on the north by the country of Berar, on the eaſt by the Circars, on the ſouth by the Myſore country and the Carnatic, and on the weſt by Dowlatabad and Viſiapour. It takes its name from a fortreſs. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 ſoldiers, but, in the year 1667, the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings

had vaſt revenues, ariſing from the properties of lands, cuſtoms of merchandizes and proviſions; but chiefly the diamond mines: for Golconda may be ſaid to be the country of diamonds. Thoſe who were allowed to work towards Maſulipatam, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in ſeveral places towards Viſiapour; he had ſix thouſand men continually at work in them, who daily found near three pounds weight of theſe precious ſtones; and nobody digs there but for the king. Winter begins here in June, with rain and thunder. The thunder is of a ſhort continuance; but the rains pour down, with furious ſtorms of wind, till the middle of July, with ſome intervals of fine weather. In Auguſt, September, and October, great rains fall again, and ſwell the rivers to a very dangerous degree of depth and rapidity. Theſe rains render the land exceedingly fertile, eſpecially in fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and of the grapes, which are ripe in January, they make white wine. They have yearly two crops of rice, and ſeveral other kinds of grain. Hydrabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Golconda. This fortreſs, for extent might be called a city, in the middle of which riſes a hill like a ſugar loaf, the ſides of which are ſurrounded by the king's palace. The walls of the fortreſs are built of ſtone, three feet diameter, encompaſſed with deep ditches, divided into tanks full of good water. After all, it has no fortifications except five towers, which, as well as the walls, are mounted with a great many cannon. The palace is very large, and well ſituated for air, and has a good proſpect over Hydrabad. The ſepulchres of the king who built Golconda, and his five ſucceſſors, are about two muſket ſhot from the caſtle; each in the middle of a garden, with the tombs of their relations about them. In the year 1687, this fortreſs was beſieged by Aurungzebe, but being unable to ſucceed, he corrupted the governor, who ſurrendered, againſt the will of his ſovereign. The king of Golconda offered to pay a tribute of 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vaſſal; but the conqueror refuſed, and entered the place in triumph: five miles WNW. Hydrabad.

Gold Coaſt, a name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta. It contains a variety of different ſtates and kingdoms, and received its name from the immenſe quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have ſettlements here. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the reſt of the months are tolerable. The natives enjoy a good ſtate of health, and are ſubject to but few diſeaſes; to Europeans the climate is frequently unwholeſome, and often proves fatal, eſpecially in the months of July and Auguſt. The domeſtic animals are bulls, cows, ſheep, and goats, the laſt of which are innumerable, and their fleſh excellent; the mutton and beef are neither of them good; but of all animal food dog's fleſh is moſt preferred by the Negroes. Other animals are elephants, tygers, buffaloes, jackalls, wild boars, deer of different ſizes, from the ſize of a ſmall cow to that of a hare, wild-cats, porcupines, ſluggards, ſeveral ſpecies of monkies, rats, mice, &c. Among the birds are pheaſants, parrots, maccaws, turtle-doves, and ſeveral others. The reptiles are numerous, ſnakes, ſerpents, vipers, lizards, ſcorpions, centipedes, and ſpiders, &c. The coaſts, lakes, and rivers, abound with fiſh, and likewiſe with alligators, and guanas, an amphibious animal, which reſembles the crocodile, but only four feet in length. Among the trees are the palm, the cocoa-nut, the papay, the banana. The principal countries on the Gold Coaſt, are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambou, Labadde, Fantin, Incaſſan, Ningo, Sabu, and Soko.

Gold Cronach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth. It had formerly a gold mine, now neglected: five miles N. Bayreuth.

Goldapp, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, founded in the year 1564, by the marggrave Albert: ſixty-eight miles ESE. Konigſberg.

Goldapp, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Rominte, ſix miles N. Goldapp, in the province of Lithuania.

Goldbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: two miles N. Gotha.

Goldberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz. It receives its name from a gold mine near it, which was formerly very rich: ſealed earth is found in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen: eight miles and a half SW. Lignitz, and eleven WNW. Jauer.

Goldegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. St. Polten.

Golden Lake, a lake of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 115. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 55. N.

Golden Iſland, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien. *Long.* 72. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Goldenſtett, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: eleven miles N. Diepholz.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, situated near the river Weta, formerly the residence of the dukes, when it was more commercial and flourishing than it now is. It is defended by an old castle, and contains two churches: forty-eight miles WNW. Mittaw, and 100 N. Konigsberg. *Long.* 40. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 48. N.

Golejx, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: fixty miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Goletta, or *Gouletta*, a fortress of Africa, situated on a canal, in the kingdom of Tunis, seized by Barbarossa in the year 1535. Charles V became master of it in the year 1536, and it continued in the possession of the Spaniards till the year 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II: twenty-five miles N. Tunis.

Golfo Dulce, see *Dulce*.

Golgom, a town of the island of Ceylon: forty-eight miles NW. Candi.

Golich, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch, on the Lena: two miles S. Orlenga.

Gollach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Tauber: five miles SW. Aub.

Gollersdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SSE. Sonneberg.

Golli, or *Colli*, a town of Africa, near the river Grande, whose inhabitants trade in slaves, ivory, and cotton.

Golling, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Saltzburg: twenty-two miles NNW. Radstadt, and fourteen SSE. Saltzburg.

Gollnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbst: seven miles NW. Zerbst.

Golnitz, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name: fourteen miles SE. Kapsdorff.

Golniz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles S. St. Andre.

Golnow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, situated on the Ihna, surrounded with walls in the year 1190, but much injured by fires and war: twelve miles N. Stargard, and thirteen NE. Old Stettin. *Long.* 32. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

Golo, a river of the island of Corsica, which rises nearly in the centre of the island, and taking a north-east course, runs into the sea, twelve miles SSE. Bastia, and ten NNW. St. Pellegrina.

Gologrizza, a town of Austrian Istria: six miles S. Pedena.

Golphinton, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia.

Golsch, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which rises a little to the south of Auerbach, in the Vogtland, and runs into the Elster, near Greitz.

Golubinskoi, a settlement of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 380 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 5. N.

Goltiovina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 188 miles E. Enisseisk. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Golwa, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev: 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Golzze, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: five miles SW. New Angermunde.

Golub, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm: twenty-four miles SE. Culm.

Golubenska, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don: 200 miles ENE. Azoph, and forty WNW. Tzaritzin.

Gomaun, mountains of Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Grand Thibet, the same with Himmaleh. *Long.* 76. to 77. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 30. to 31. 20. N.

Gombezcala, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: 100 miles NNW. Schiras.

Gombin, or *Gambin*, or *Gabin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, situated on the Bsura river: thirty-four miles NNE. Rawa.

Gombroon, see *Gamroon*.

Gomegnies, a town of Hanaut: four miles E. le Quesnoy.

Gomera, or *Velez de Gomera*, or *Velez de Pegnon*, a fortress of Africa, built on a rock near the coast of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez: eighty-five miles W. Melilla, and fifty-five E. Tetuan.

Gomera, a river of Africa, which runs into the Straits of Gibraltar, near Velez de Gomera, in the kingdom of Fez.

Gometra, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the island of Mull.

Gomera, or *Gomara*, one of the Canary islands, about twenty miles long, and ten wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar-canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the want of the inhabitants. The town is situated on the east coast, and has a good harbour, where the Spanish West India fleet stops to take in wine and fruits, and other provisions of the country: six leagues SW. from the island of Teneriffe. *Long.* 17. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Gomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles WNW. Kia-ting.

Gommern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, situated on the river Ehle: eight miles

SE. Magdeburg, and twenty NW. Deſſau. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Gommerville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: three leagues and a half N. Janville.

Gomron, ſee *Gambron*.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, which gives name to one of the departments of the Valais: thirty-three miles E. Sion.

Gonapi, or *Gounong-Api*, one of the ſmaller Banda iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the middle of which is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and ſerpents, are the only inhabitants.

Gonaives (Les), a ſeaport town of the iſland of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal ſpring, and, in the year 1772, baths were erected, with lodgings to accommodate company, and an hoſpital for ſoldiers and ſailors. *Long.* 54. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

Gonave (La), an iſland in the Weſt Indies, thirty miles long, and five wide, near the weſt coaſt of St. Domingo. *Long.* 73. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 51. N.

Goncelin, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: four leagues and a half NNW. Grenoble.

Gondar, a town of Africa, and capital of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill of a conſiderable height, ſurrounded on every ſide by a deep vally. It conſiſts of ten thouſand families in time of peace; the houſes are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the conſtruction within the tropical rains. On the weſt end of the town is the king's houſe, formerly a ſtructure of conſiderable conſequence; it was a ſquare building, flanked with ſquare towers; it was formerly four ſtories high, and, from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country ſouthward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this houſe is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is ſtill ample lodging in the two loweſt floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace, and all its contiguous buildings, are ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial ſtone wall, thirty feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and a parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole and look into the ſtreet. There appears to have never been any embraſures for cannon, and the four ſides of this wall are above an Engliſh mile and a half in length.

Gondet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy-en-Velay: ten miles S. Le Puy.

Gondon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées: ſeven miles SE. Tarbes.

Gondorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: four miles ENE. Munſter Mainfeld.

Gondrain, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: two leagues and a half SW. Condom, and ſix and three quarters NW. Auch. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, and ſeat of tribunal, in the department of the Meuſe: ſeven leagues SSE. Bar-le-Duc, and three SW. Vaucouleurs.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle: one league NE. Toul.

Godwanah, or *Kondwannah*, mountains of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the country of Malwa, extending from Huſſingabad to Mundellah, about 170 miles in length. *Long.* 78. to 81. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 40. to 23. N.

Gonfide, a town of Africa, near the river Grande.

Gonga, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, ſituated near the Sea of Marmora: thirty-ſix miles NE. Gallipoli.

Gonga, or *Bain Gonga*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the circar of Gurry-Mundella, and joins the Godavery, thirty-five miles N. Rajamundry.

Goni, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty-ſeven miles W. Oumong.

Gonia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifteen miles W. Aphiom Karahiſſar.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa: about 400 miles from Tombut.

Gonins, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: forty-eight miles NW. Bielſk.

Gonkeer, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Gonkofen, or *Gankofen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: ten miles S. Dingelfingen, and fourteen E. Landſhut.

Gonneſſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: three leagues N. Paris.

Gonneville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: two leagues N. Montivilliers.

Gonnord, or *Connort*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: one league and a half NNW. Vihiers, and five S. Angers.

Gonon-

Gonon-Beſar, a mountain on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Java; celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

Gons, a town of Hungary: twenty-two miles SSW. Zatmar.

Gontant, or *Contaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: one league and a quarter N. Tonneins, and two ESE. Marmande.

Gonzaga, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: ſixteen miles S. Mantua.

Gonzingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: four miles NE. Creutznach.

Goochland, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

Good Fortune, or *Pora*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, about twelve leagues long, and two broad. *Long.* 98. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

Goodluck Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 26. S.

Goodwin Sands, a bank in the ſea, near the coaſt of Kent, ſaid to have been formerly part of the eſtate of earl Goodwin; till, by neglect of preſerving the dikes and walls, the whole was drowned by the ſea. Great part is dry at low water. They lie to the eaſtward of the Downs, about four or five miles from the South Foreland.

Gooll, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Taptee, eight miles S. Chuprah.

Goomty, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, fifteen miles NNE. Benares.

Goondwanah, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, in the northern part of the country of Berar, now more generally called *Nagpour*.

Gooracpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: ſixty-five miles E. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Gooſe Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Gooſe Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of St. Laurence, near the coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Gooſeberry Rocks, rocks near the coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: two miles N. Marblehead.

Gooſeberry Iſlands, ſmall iſlands near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland: eight leagues NW. Cape Bonaviſta.

Gooty, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country: 138 miles WNW. Mellore, and 170 N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Gopło, a lake of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, ſixteen miles long, and four wide: twenty-four miles W. Brzeſc.

Groppingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on the Fils, or Vils, in a fertile country. Here are conſiderable manufactures of woollen, and near it is a medicinal ſpring: twenty-two miles ESE. Stuttgart, and twenty NNW. Ulm.

Gor, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: fifty-ſeven miles NW. Schiras.

Goragot, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: ſixty miles E. Maulgah, and eighty NNE. Moorſhedabab.

Goranto, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: eighty miles SW. Satalia.

Gorbara, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eight miles NE. Calvi.

Gorbata, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: twenty miles S. Gaſſa.

Gorbatov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod, on the Oka: twenty-eight miles WSW. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Gorcum, a town of Holland, ſituated on the river Linge, at its union with the Wahal; is the ſecond of the ſmall cities which ſend deputies to the ſtates of the province; it was anciently called *Gorichem*, which name is now given it in all public acts, Gorcum being only a corruption. It was built in the year 1230, by one of the lords of Arckel, of which country it is the capital; with a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the citizens, in the year 1578, during the revolution. From the ſteeple of the principal church, may be ſeen two and twenty walled cities, beſides a great number of towns and villages; before the revolution it had one pariſh church, and three religious houſes. The city is governed by two burgomaſters, an officer called Droſſart or grand Bailly, and ſeven echevins, who are choſen by the common council, and changed every year. The comte de Lumay, after he had taken Gorcum for the States, in the year 1572, put to death nineteen prieſts and other religious people, with the moſt cruel torments, cutting off their noſes and their ears, and then hanging them in a row near the Brill; to the credit of the prince of Orange and the States, he was diſgraced, and died a few years after at Liege, from the bite of a mad dog: twelve miles E. Dort, and thirty S. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Gordeliza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles SSE. Leon.

Gordes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief

place of a canton, in the district of Apt: five leagues and a half E. Avignon, and three W. Apt.

Gordona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Molise: six miles SW. Molise.

Goree, or *Goeree*, an island in the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Meuse, about ten miles in circumference: two miles N. Schowen. *Long.* 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Goree, a seaport town in the island of the same name, situated near the east coast, on a canal which communicates with the Meuse, formerly a place of considerable trade; but the harbour is now choaked up with sand: six miles W. Helvoetsluys.

Goree, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about two miles in circumference, within a cannon shot of the shore. Notwithstanding its situation, the air is said to be cool and temperate all the year round, and the inhabitants refreshed by alternate breezes from the land and sea. Besides the multitude of surrounding rocks, that render it almost inaccessible, except at two particular bays, a late director, *M. de St. Jean*, has embellished the fort with several new buildings, as well as fortified it by works, which render it a place of great strength. By the diligence of this gentleman, several fresh springs, so much wanted, have been discovered in the island, the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit-trees: all kinds of vegetables have been raised in great abundance; and from a small, barren, and despicable island, he has made it one of the safest, pleasantest, and most important settlements in all Africa. Goree was ceded to the Dutch, in the year 1617, by Biram, king of Cape Verd, and they immediately secured it by a fort, built on a rock to the north-west, to which they gave the name of *Nassau Fort*; but, finding that this situation did not command the harbour, they erected another fortification, called *Orange Fort*, somewhat nearer the shore. This establishment they kept till they were driven out by admiral Holmes, in 1663, who placed an English garrison in it. Two years after, it was retaken by De Ruyter, when Mr. Abercromby, the governor, and garrison, were forced to surrender prisoners of war. Upon this the Dutch augmented the fortifications, and the island enjoyed a perfect tranquillity till the year 1677, when a French squadron, commanded by the count d'Estrées, arrived off the harbour, on the 30th of October. Next day, Hapsar, the Dutch governor, was summoned to surrender, and, on his refusal, the count made preparations to bombard Orange Fort, which obliged the garrison to evacuate it, and retire to Fort Nassau, where they expected to capitulate upon honourable terms, though they were soon forced to surrender at discretion. Soon after *M. du Casse* arrived at Goree, with a forty gun ship, and solemnly took possession of the island, in the name of the Senegal company, and concluded a treaty with the king and negroes of the neighbouring country, on the same conditions the Dutch enjoyed while they possessed the island. As this measure, which he had taken voluntarily, was approved on his return by the court, he was sent back the following year, in quality of governor, with presents to the negro kings; and the same year this conquest was secured to the company by the treaty of Nimmegen. No sooner were the French in full possession, than they set to work, in repairing and adding new works to both the forts, calling the lower fort *Vermandois*, and the higher *St. Michael*. Before the year 1681, several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Dutch to recover a place of such importance to trade; but all of them proved abortive. *Long.* 17. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Gore's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Gorey Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: fourteen miles SW. Londonderry.

Gorey, see *Newborough*.

Gorga, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Liban, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Gorgast, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles W. Custrin.

Gorgoglione, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: fifteen miles E. Venosa.

Gorgona, a small island in the Mediterranean, about sixteen miles from the coast of Tuscany; celebrated for the anchovy fishery on its coasts. *Long.* 27. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about six leagues from the coast of Peru: ten miles in circumference. *Long.* 77. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 6. N.

Gorgora, an island of Abyssinia, in Lake Dembea, where father Pays built a palace, in which the emperor usually resides in the winter: fifteen miles NW. Gondar.

Gorgue (La), a town of France, in the department of the North: four leagues and a quarter W. Lille, and two and a half SW. Hazebrouck.

Gorgwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus: one mile NW. Tchleitz.

Gorham, a kingdom of Africa, situated between *Long.* 24. and 29. E. Greenwich, and *Lat.* 10. and 15. N.

Goritz,

Goritz, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, situated in a county of the same name, on the river Lisonzo: 16 miles SE. Friuli, and 176 SSW Vienna. *Long.* 31. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Goritz, or *Gorz*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded to the north, east, and south, by the duchy of Carniola, and on the west by the Venetian States. This county has been invested in the house of Austria from the year 1486, and, with Gradisca, contributes yearly 41,502 florins to the maintenance of the army. The chief produce of the country consists in wine and fruit, with some corn and silk; the horses and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Sclavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic. In the year 1751, it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed in the year 1784. The town of Goritz is divided into Upper and Lower Town, the former is ancient, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle; the latter is situated on a plain on the river Lisonzo. Besides the church, which was heretofore Metropolitan, it has seven convents, nine chapels, and a college: twenty miles NNW. Trieste. *Long.* 31. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Gorkab, a town of Asia, in the north east part of the country so called, on the borders of Napaul: thirty-five miles NW. Catmandu, and 200 N. Benares. *Long.* 84. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Gorkab, a country of Asia, between the country of Thibet and the province of Oude.

Gorlitz, a town of Lusatia, situated on the river Neisse, the second in rank of Upper Lusatia, but the first for size population, and riches. It contains three churches within the walls, and three without. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth: fifty miles W. Dresden, and sixty-eight N. Prague.

Gorlitzen, Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: six miles N. Wilach.

Gormaz, or *St. Estevan de Gormaz*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero: two leagues below Borgo d'Osma.

Gormes, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles ENE. Ehrnsprunn.

Gorochovetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: seventy-two miles E. Vladimir. *Long.* 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Gorodische, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza: thirty-two miles ESE. Penza. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Gorodische, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev: 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Gorodische, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: twenty miles ESE. Enisesk.

Gorodnia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: twenty miles E. Tver.

Gorodnitzsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Snova: thirty-two miles NNE Tchernigov.

Gorodok, a town of Russia, in the government of Polesk: fifty six miles E. Polesk. *Long.* 47. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Goron, a town of France in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ernée: two leagues and three quarters NE. Ernée, and three NW. Mayenne.

Gorontale, or *Coronano*, a town on the eastern coast of the island of Celebes.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: fifteen miles SSE. Galway.

Gortschitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Gurk, three miles S. Ebernstein, in the duchy of Carinthia.

Gorze, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Metz: two leagues and a half SW. Metz, and three NNW. Pont a Mousson. *Long.* 23. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Gorzegno, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquisate, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida: fifteen miles E. Bene, and thirteen SE. Alba.

Gorzke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: thirty-four miles E. Magdeburg.

Gos, a river of Germany, which runs into the Malentheim, three miles NW. Gmund, in Carinthia.

Goschutz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: two miles N. Festenburg, and seven W. Mirschwalde.

Gose, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ocker, near Goslar.

Goselbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saale, near Merseburg, in Thuringia.

Goselberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles W. Landsperg.

Gosheun, a town of the United States of America, in New York: forty-two miles NNW. New York.

Goshen, a town of United America, in the state of Connecticut: twenty-five miles W. Hartford.

Gosiha a river of Bosnia, which unites with the river Spretza.

Gosling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Gosponi, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-four miles S. Oristagni.

Gosport,

Gosport, a town of England, in the county of Hants, situated on the west side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts are erected, and a platform of twenty cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the south of the town is an hospital, called *Haslar Hospital*, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France: one mile from Portsmouth, sixteen SE. Southampton, and seventy-nine SW. London. *Long.* 1. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Gosport, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: three miles SW. Portsmouth.

Gossins, a town of Asia, in Thibet, near the east coast of the Dewah river. *Long.* 81. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Gossilieres, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: five miles from Charleroy.

Goslar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the river Gose, which, at a small distance from the town, runs into the Ocker. It is a free and imperial town, surrounded on one side by the bishopric of Hildesheim, and on the other by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The houses are generally old, except in a part of the town which was burned down in 1728, where the houses have been rebuilt in a more modern style. The principal commerce of the town arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is situated, in beer and provisions. The town was founded in the year 922, by Henry the Fowler, who resided and held several diets here, as did some of his successors. Here are four parish churches, two chapters, and two Lutheran convents. The two chapters depend immediately upon the empire, the one is called the chapel of the emperor, the other the chapel of the empress. Goslar occupies the seventh place at the diet on the Rhenish bench, and the second at the assemblies of the circle. The Roman month is sixty florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 184 rixdollars 79 kruitzers, besides which it pays an annual sum of money to the duke of Brunswick, who is hereditary protector: thirty miles S. Brunswick. *Long.* 28. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Gossnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: three miles E. Schmollen.

Gossweinstein, or *Gossmannstein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg: twenty-three miles NNE. Nuremberg, and twenty ESE. Bamberg. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Gostadt, or *Jottstadt*, or *Josephstadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eight miles S. Wolkenstein.

Gostenhof, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, situated near Nuremberg.

Gosting, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles ENE. Zisterstorff.

Gostitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: two miles S. Potschkau.

Gostynen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa; this town is remarkable for having been the prison of Demetrius Suski, Czar of Muscovy, who was confined to the day of his death in the citadel: thirty-six miles N. Rawa.

Gostwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: three miles W. Ziegenbruck.

Gotha, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the electorate of Saxony, on the east by the duchy of Weimar, on the south by the county of Henneberg, and on the west by the principality of Eisenach. The country abounds in grain and fruit; the southern division contains a part of the forest of Thuringia, and some mine works. The whole duchy contains twelve towns, and more than 200 churches. The state consists of three classes, that is, of the counts, the nobility, and some towns, which are convoked by the prince. The dukes are descended from the grandson of John William Ernest the Pious, whose sons formed seven different branches, some of which are extinct. Gotha was the principal. The others which yet remain are Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, and Saxe-Saalfeld. The Roman month is forty-eight florins twenty kruitzers, and the tax to the Imperial chamber sixty-two rixdollars sixty-four kruitzers. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men, two regiments, each composed of 800 men, and a corps of artillery. The principal rivers are the Leine and the Neisse.

Gotha, a city of Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a rising ground, near the Leine, from which, in the year 1369, the landgrave, Balthasar, drew one branch near the town; but duke Ernest improved this work, and conveyed it through all the streets, by means of stone canals. Gotha is one of the best and handsomest towns in Thuringia. In 1715, in the town, and without the gates, were 1030 houses paying scot and lot, and within its walls are 906, exclusive of a great many others which stands on the ramparts. In it, too, is a hospital for the soldiery, with two schools

ſchools for children deſcended from them, and the barracks, in the largeſt of which the cadets are inſtructed in the ſeveral branches of the military art. Here is likewiſe a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with two churches, a good academy, a houſe of correction, an hoſpital for widows, and another for orphans. The inhabitants derive not their ſubſiſtance from the reſidence of the court, but carry on a conſiderable trade in woollen manufactures, as alſo in wood and beer; and, excluſive of the profits ariſing to them from agriculture, receive farther advantages from its being the thoroughfare from Leipzig to Upper Germany. Gotha ſuffered greatly by fire in the years 1207, 1545, 1632, 1646, and 1665; but the houſes deſtroyed here in the laſt of theſe years have been all rebuilt of ſtone, and of the ſame height. On a hill above the town ſtands the ducal reſidence, called *Friedenſtein*, which was begun in 1643, by duke Erneſt the Pious, on the ſite of the caſtle of Grimmenſtein, which, in 1567, was totally razed by Auguſtus I, elector of Saxony, who, in conſequence of the ban iſſued againſt duke John Frederick II, had made himſelf maſter both of this place and the town. Friedenſtein has been fortified by permiſſion of Ferdinand III. In it is a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine muſeum of natural curioſities, and one of the moſt valuable cabinets of medals in Europe: thirteen miles SW. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the ſea, near Gotheburg.

Gothenburg, or *Gothenburg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, ſituated near the ſea, at the conflux of the Moldal and the Gotha, in a marſhy plain, almoſt ſurrounded with barren rocks, on the ſide of which part of the town is built, the other part is ſituated in a vally, interſected by canals; the whole about three miles in circumference, and regularly fortified. The harbour is between two chains of rocks, about two furlongs wide. Gotheborg was firſt built by Charles IX, in the iſland of Biſſingen, in the year 1607; but this town, a few years after, being burned down, by Chriſtian IV, king of Denmark, the inhabitants were removed, in the reign of Guſtavus Adolphus, to the preſent ſpot. Charles IX when he founded the former town, drew thither a great number of foreigners, by allowing them a free exerciſe of religion, and an exemption from duties on exports and imports for twenty years. Theſe privileges were confirmed to the new town. Gotheborg is a place of conſiderable trade, and, next to Stockholm, one of the moſt commercial in Sweden. An Eaſt India company was eſtabliſhed in the year 1731. In the year 1740, the herring fiſhery was firſt begun, which is very advantageous; as much as 600,000 barrels having ſome years been caught in the ſhort ſpace of three weeks: forty miles S. Uddevalla. *Long.* 29. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 42. N.

Gothland, a country of Sweden, bounded on the north by Sweden Proper, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excurſions and invaſions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden, in the perſon of Suercher. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, conſiſting of good arable and paſture land: it abounds in lakes and rivers, which abound in fiſh, foreſt, and mines. It contains forty-eight towns, and is divided into Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, and South Gothland.

Gothland (Eaſt), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the provinces of Nericia and Sudermanland, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by Smaland, and on the weſt by the Wetter Lake, which ſeparates it from Weſt Gothland, about eighty miles in length, and ſeventy in breadth. This country was formerly governed by its particular kings and laws. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, &c. in ſuch plenty as to ſupply the neighbouring provinces with theſe ſorts of grain. It has alſo many fine orchards, rich meadows, and paſtures, lakes, and rivers, abounding with variety of fiſh, extenſive foreſts, ſome of which are of oak and birch; profitable iron-mines and founderies, quarries of ſtone and marble; ſlatting-mills and other machines for the improvement of manufacture. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fiſhing; and in ſome places they are employed in the mines. The principal towns are Nordkioping, Soderkioping, Linkioping, and Wadſtena.

Gothland (South), a country of Sweden, divided into three provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen, which, from time immemorial have undergone many viciſſitudes and changes. Sometimes they were ſubject to the crown of Denmark, at other times they were recovered by the Swedes; but at length king Charles Guſtavus annexed them for ever to the Swediſh dominions, by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658.

Gothland (Weſt), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Warmeland, on the eaſt by Nericia, the Wetter Lake, and Smaland, on the ſouth by Smaland and Haland, and on the weſt by the Scaggerac; about 115 miles in length, and fifteen in breadth.

It

It was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own laws. The ſoil produces corn, vegetables, and fruit, with excellent paſtures, ſo that the inhabitants ſend cheeſe and butter to other provinces. The rivers, lakes, and ſea coaſt, abound with fiſh. Iron-works, alum-works, and paper-mills are erected in ſeveral places. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, and fiſhing. The principal towns are Gotheborg, Wenneſborg, Lidkoping, and Falkioping.

Gothland, or *Gottland*, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic, about ſeventy miles in length, and twenty-five in its greateſt breadth, formerly an independent kingdom, but now ſubject to the ſupreme court of juſtice at Stockholm. From its convenient ſituation it has juſtly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The ſoil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good paſtures, and profitable fiſheries on this iſland; large quarries of ſtone, particularly the famous Gottland ſtone, and a ſoft grey ſandy ſtone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. Here are alſo found ſome curious ſpecies of ſtones, as ſtone corals, cornelians, agates, and beautiful petrefactions. In former times here were alſo fine marble quarries. Very good lime-ſtones, tar, deal-boards, beams, turneps, and an excellent breed of ſheep are exported from this iſland. Gottland is not infeſted with bears or wolves, but is ſufficiently ſtocked with deer, foxes, and hares, the inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, working in the quarries, burning lime, and by ſeveral ſorts of mechanic trades, and navigation. The Gottland peaſants ſell none of their commodities to the inhabitants of the towns; but when a peaſant comes to a market-town, the burgher to whom he applies finds him in all neceſſaries, and gives him money to enable him to pay his taxes. On the other hand, the peaſant delivers up to the burgher all the produce of his induſtry, without ſaying a word about the price; and thus both parties act according to the dictates of natural juſtice and equity. In the year 1361, Waldemar, king of Denmark, ravaged this iſland, and laid it waſte, but it ſtill remained ſubject to the crown of Sweden. Albert, king of Sweden, after an expenſive war, was obliged to mortgage it to the Knights of the Croſs, in Pruſſia, who, in conſideration of a ſum of money, delivered it up, in 1403, to queen Margaret, though with ſome reluctancy. King Erick, of Pomerania, after he was dethroned, withdrew to this iſland, where he remained for three years: and when Charles VIII was preparing to drive him from Gottland, and make a conqueſt of it, in the year 1449, Erick made an offer of it to Chriſtian I, king of Denmark. It remained in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the year 1645, when, by the treaty of Bromſebro, it was reſtored to Sweden. Wiſby is the capital. *Long.* 18. 6. to 19. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 54. to 57. 56. N.

Go-tou, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen, forty-eight miles NW. Oumong.

Gotzel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: thirty-ſix miles E. Ratiſbon, and twelve N. Deckendorf.

Gottelſbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Brugg.

Gottern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: four miles NW. Langen Salza.

Gotteſberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals, the former is not worked. Great quantities of worſted ſtockings are knit in this town, which contains two churches: nine miles SSW. Freyburg, and twelve SW. Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, or *Goettingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, and principal town of a quarter, or diſtrict, to which it gives name, ſituated in an agreeable, ſpacious, and fertile vally, on a canal, or branch of the river Leine, which paſſes through, and divides it into the New Town and Marſch. It contains about 1000 houſes, and 8000 ſouls, the ſtreets are large and convenient, and paved on each ſide. Here are five pariſh churches, and one for Calviniſts. The Roman Catholics celebrate their ſervice in a private houſe. The town is governed by a provoſt, named by the ſovereign, burgomaſters, and a ſyndic, choſen by the regency, aſſiſted by a council. The principal ornament and advantage of Gottingen is the univerſity, founded in the year 1734, by George II, king of England, and conſecrated on the 17th of September, 1737, which univerſity, by the inexpreſſible attention and care of its firſt curator, baron Munchauſen, has acquired a very diſtinguiſhed reputation. Belonging to it is a large ſplendid church, with a peculiar paſtor, and to it likewiſe belong a new and ſtately ſtructure of ſtone, the ground floor of which ſerves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with a council chamber, and other apartments. This library, to which conſiderable additions are every year made, if conſidered with regard to the number, goodneſs, and value of its books, is one of the moſt capital libraries in Europe. It is called the *Bulowcan*, having received its origin from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the baron Bulow for the public uſe, and by his heirs given to the univerſity. A royal ſociety of ſciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German ſociety, alſo form part of the univerſity. It has likewiſe

likwiſe a fine obſervatory, erected on a tower on the rampart, with a phyſic garden, and near it a handſome anatomical theatre of ingenious conſtruction, a ſchool for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to the town is very conſiderable: twenty-two miles NE. Caſſel, and fifty-one ESE. Paderborn. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Gottleuve, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſix miles SW. Konigſtein, and eight S. Pirnau.

Gottlieben, a town of Swiſſerland, near the lake of Conſtance, where John Huſs was confined, by order of council, in the year 1415: one league from Conſtance.

Gottlſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SE. Altenmarkt.

Gottorp, a fortreſs of Denmark: two miles NW. Sleſwick.

Gottſchee, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola: twenty-three miles SSE. Laybach, and 160 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Gottzendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S. Aigen.

Gouracé, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt: one league and three quarters E. Roſtrenen, and four and a half W. Uzel.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a city of Holland, ſituated on a branch of the Rhine, called *Iſſel*, where it receives the river Gouw, which gives it its name. It is the ſixth and laſt of the large cities which have a voice in the States of Holland; it was built in the year 1272, by Florent V, comte of Holland, who granted it great privileges; the foundations had been laid long before. In 1330, it belonged to the houſe of Blois, who built a caſtle; but, in the year 1398, it was reſtored to the comte of Holland, together with the lordſhip of Schoonoven; this caſtle was entirely demoliſhed by the citizens, in the year 1581. In the year 1438, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in a better manner; the grand market is in a triangular form, with a handſome townhouſe, built in 1449, ſtanding in the centre. The great church is one of the handſomeſt and largeſt in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glaſs windows, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt of the kind in Europe, and preſerved with great care: the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The magiſtrates are, a grand bailey, who repreſents the authority of the ancient comtes of Holland, four burgomaſters, and ſeven echevins, choſen by the common council, which conſiſts of forty citizens. The ſituation of the place is very advantageous, on account of the ſluices and the canals, which are running ſtreams; it has alſo a convenient port on the Iſſel, and five gates. It cannot eaſily be beſieged, as they could open the ſluices and lay the country round under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, ſo that the only approach is by the banks of the Iſſel, which are ſtrongly fortified. Its principal trade conſiſts in cordage, cheeſe, and tobacco-pipes; there are boats which paſs regularly to Amſterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. Jaqueline, comteſſe of Holland, in the war with the duke of Burgundy, made this the chief place of her reſidence: nine miles NE. Rotterdam, and twenty-two S. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Goudhurſt, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: eleven miles S. Maidſtone, and forty-four SE. London.

Goudoz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſeventy-two miles ENE. Kiutaja.

Gouernolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, at the junction of the Mincio and the Po: twelve miles SE. Mantua.

Gouezec, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin: one league and a half SE. Châteaulin, and three and a half NE. Quimper.

Gougane Baro, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ten miles N. Bantry.

Gouim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues SW. St. Joao de Peſqueira.

Gouldſborough Harbour, a harbour of United America, in the diſtrict of Main. *Long.* 67. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Goulvin, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: one league and a quarter N. Leſneven, and four W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Gounong Api, ſee *Gonapi*.

Gouon, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles N. Alba.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, on the Viſtula: twelve miles from Warſaw.

Goura, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five miles E. Iſpahan.

Gouraincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: five leagues NE. Verdun, and two and three quarters N. Eſtain.

Gouray, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, four miles E. from St. Helier.

Gouray (Le), a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief

place

place of a canton, in the district of Broons: three leagues W. Broons, and two and three quarters S. Lamballe.

Gourdon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot: five leagues and a half N. Cahors, and nine and a quarter WNW. Figeac. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Gourin, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Faouet: two leagues and a half NNW. Le Faouet, and nine W. Pon-tivy.

Gournay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine: eight leagues E. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Gourock, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on a creek of the river Clyde, near which is a copper mine: two miles W. Greenock.

Gouffaincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vaucouleurs: two leagues and a quarter E. Gondrecourt, and two and a quarter S. Vaucouleurs.

Gouvea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: seven leagues SE. Viseu.

Goux, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontarlier: one league and three quarters NW. Pontarlier, and three SE. Ornans.

Gouzon, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bouffac: five leagues E. Gueret.

Gower's Island, a small island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which has no anchorage near it. *Long.* 158. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 55. S.

Gowran, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: six miles E. Kilkenny.

Goyas, a government of South America, in Brasil, which extends from the 24. to 36. degrees of *Long.* W. Ferro, and from 6. 30. to 19. S. *Lat.* The number of inhabitants of this vast extent of country is estimated at 8930 whites, 29,630 Indians, and 34,100 negroes. The chief business is searching for gold in the mines, which were first discovered in the year 1726.

Goyava, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Goyave, a town on the west coast of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 13. N.

Goyaves, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name.

Goz, or *Gozen*, a seaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

Gozo, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Knights of Malta, situated a little to the north-west of Malta.

Gozzo di Candia, a small island, near the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 58. N.

Grab, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: seventeen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Grabau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish: twenty-two miles S. Kalish.

Grabaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: twenty-eight miles NNW. Belcz.

Graben, a town of Croatia: twelve miles S. Varasdin.

Grabin, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: two miles SW. Festenburg.

Grabern, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: six miles WSW. Leypa.

Grabern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles N. Sonneberg.

Grabinetz, a town of Imperial Istria: fourteen miles NE. Pedena.

Grabo, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: eleven miles SE. Linkioping.

Graboveniza (Upper), a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: five miles E. Militsch.

Graboveniza (Unter), a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: three miles and a half E. Militsch.

Grabow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh: twenty-two miles S. Schwerin.

Graçay, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vierzon: four leagues NNW. Issoudun, and three and a quarter SW. Vierzon.

Gracias a Dios, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Honduras, situated at the mouth of a river, which communicates with the Bay of Honduras: 140 miles E. Guatimala. *Long.* 72. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Gradeck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty miles SSW. Grodno.

Grades, or *Gradus*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles N. Gurck, and five W. Freisach.

Gradetz, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais: six miles E. Sion.

Gradigna, a town of Venetian Istria: seven miles SSE. Capo d'Istria.

Gradisca, or *Gradiska*, a town of Sclavonia, situated on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled, and surrounded with fortifications; a regiment of infantry takes its name, and is appointed to defend

the frontiers: 132 miles W. Belgrade, and 170 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Gradiſca, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Friuli, on the Liſonzo; built in the year 1473, to ſtop the inroads of the Turks. In the year 1764, the fortifications were repaired and enlarged, and in the year 1784, it was erected into a biſhopric. The territory of Gradiſca, which was formerly a county, is united to Goritz: five miles S. Goritz, and 182 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Gradiſchk, a town of Stiria: one mile from Windiſch Gratz.

Gradiſta, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Servia: forty miles S. Viddin.

Gradliz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twelve miles N. Konigingratz.

Grado, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: ten miles NW. Oviedo.

Grado, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Gradwein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NNW. Graz.

Graeder Fiord, a bay of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 49. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Crœntzgraben, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the river Schwartze: one mile NW. Cranſt.

Graeſoitz, a town of Croatia: thirty miles S. Bihacs.

Grafaberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SW. Schrattental.

Grafendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Bielach: four miles S. St. Polten.

Grafenhaynchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: eleven miles SE. Deſſau, and eleven SSW. Wittenberg.

Grafenſchlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Zwetl.

Grafenwœrth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles SW. Sonneberg.

Graffenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: nineteen miles SE. Laybach.

Graffendorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Hardeberg.

Graffeneck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SW. Sonneberg.

Graffen Tonna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: eight miles N. Gotha.

Graffenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: ſeven miles S. Saalfeld, and fifty-two SW. Altenburg.

Graffenwarkmarck, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola: four miles S. Gottſchee.

Grafton Iſland, the moſt northerly of the Baſhee iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 239. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

Gravoſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Gragnano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca: four miles NE. Lucca.

Graham's Moor, a place of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where the brave Sir William Wallace fought his way through the Engliſh army, in the year 1298: three miles SE. Falkirk.

Grain Coaſt, or *Malaguetta*, or *Pepper Coaſt*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leona country, which lies to the weſt, and the Ivory Coaſt, on the ſouth-eaſt, extending along the Atlantic, about 100 leagues. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome, eſpecially to Europeans. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick ſhell, a moſt delicious fruit, for which neither Europeans or natives have a name. The palm wine and dates of this country, are in the greateſt eſteem. Cows, hogs, ſheep, and goats, are alſo in great plenty; but what conſtitutes the chief wealth of the Grain Coaſt, is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of Paradiſe, it produces, called Malaguetta, by the Portugueſe, which draws a great trade, not only with all the neighbouring interior nations, but with the Europeans alſo. The natives of this diviſion are guilty of no exceſſes in eating or drinking, or indeed of intemperance in any kind of luxury. They admit the Europeans into all familiarities with their women; and even invite them to love-banquets with their own wives and daughters. One quality they have in common with all other negroes, which is, a propenſity to ſteal whatever they come near, eſpecially from ſtrangers and foreigners, though they never omit the opportunity. Their *taba*, *taba ſeyle*, or, as others call him, *tabo ſeil*, or king, exerts an arbitrary power and deſpotic authority over his ſubjects, and never appears abroad but with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. His people raiſe his power by certain implicit ſentiments of a natural ſubmiſſion, and that awe with which they would regard a ſuperior being. Their ignorance attaches them to paganiſm; but natural reaſon dictates a future ſtate. They welcome the new moon with ſongs, dancing, and diverſions of every kind; and their ſuperſtitious regard for ſorcerers is extreme.

extreme. The ſole employment of many of the negroes of this country is fiſhing, and every morning preſents large fleets of canoes, ranged along the ſhore, upon this buſineſs. Their common method of fiſhing is by a hand-line, and a hook, which they ſeldom draw empty out of the water. The Portugueſe had formerly the whole of the commerce of this coaſt, but the great advantages having excited the emulation of the Engliſh and Dutch, in the year 1664, their power began to give way to the more warlike and commercial ſpirit of theſe rivals. They loſt gradually all their ſet lements, and being forced to retire into the interior countries, reſolved, as the laſt effort, to unite themſelves with the natives by marriage; whence ſprung that mixed progeny of mulattoes, more numerous here than in any part of Guinea. From policy, and, perhaps, from natural affection, the Portugueſe entruſted them with the care of the ſmall remnant of trade they now have, gave them the appel ation of hidalgos or gentlemen, reconc led them to the church of Chriſt, nay even admitted them into holy orders, and rendered them uſeful in propagating Chriſtianity and the goſpel.

Grainville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league S. Cany, and four and a half N. Caudebec.

Graiuela, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: ſeventeen miles NNW. Chinchilla.

Gram, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea: two miles W. Ripen.

Gramaſſetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SW. Freuſtadt.

Gramata, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: twenty-four miles S. Valona.

Gramat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: ſeven leagues and a half NNE. Cahors, and two and three quarters SW. St. Ceré. *Long.* 19. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Grammen, a town of Flanders: five miles SW. Deinſe.

Grammont, or *Geerſberghe*, a town of Flanders, which was in the beginning only a caſtle, built at the foot of a mountain by the Goths, and thence called Gorteghem. Baldwin de Mons, comte of Flanders and Hainaut, having purchaſed the lordſhip of one Gerard, in 1068, he built a town, and called it the name of the former Lord, Gerardmont, by corruption Grammont. It is ſituated for the moſt part on a hill, with the river Dender running through it, and ſeparating it into the Higher and Lower Town: twenty miles W. Bruſſels, and ten SW. Oudenarde.

Grampian Hills, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from a ſingle hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular ſpot.

Grampound, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Falle, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing about 200 inhabitants. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament: eight miles ENE. Truro, and 244 WSW. London.

Gran, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube oppoſite Gran.

Gran, or *Eſztergon*, a town of Hungary, ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube; the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1683, this town was taken by the king of Poland, and prince Charles of Lorraine, after a ſiege of five days. The Turks had been in poſſeſſion of it 143 years. The loſs of this fortreſs coſt the vizier his life, who might eaſily have covered the town, if he had not retreated to Eſzek, from whence retiring to Belgrade, he was ſtrangled, by order of the grand ſignor: fifty-five miles SE. Preſburg, and eighty-two ESE. Vienna.

Grana, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: two miles W. Ferrol.

Grana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta: twelve miles ESE. Aoſta.

Granado (El), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: five leagues N. Ayamonte.

Granal, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-eight miles SE. Leon.

Granard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford: eleven miles NE. Longford, and ſixteen S. Cavan.

Granatan, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: twelve miles NE. Freyburg.

Granby Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Grancey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: ſeven leagues SE. Châtillon ſur Seine, and three and a half NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

Granewolden, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania: twenty-ſix miles S. Chriſtiania.

Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: three leagues W. Neufchateau.

Grand Anſe, or *Jeremie*, a town in the weſtern part of the iſland of St. Domingo. The town is well built, but the road is ſo bad, that veſſels, to eſcape the wind, are

compelled to take ſhelter behind Cape Donna Maria.

Grand Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, a little to the ſouth of Cape Ray.

Grand Champ, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: two leagues and a quarter NNW. Vannes, and two and a half NE. Auray.

Grand Foro, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

Grand Sone, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs: one league and a quarter E. Beſançon, and two and a half N. Ornans.

Grandcour, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: ten miles W. Friburg.

Grandcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: five leagues E. Dieppe, and four N. Neufcharel.

Grande, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: twenty-eight miles NW. Drontheim.

Grand River, or *Rio Grande*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in *Long.* 13. 50. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 11. N.

Grandersbagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: two miles NW. Greiffenburg.

Grandluce, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: fourteen miles SE. le Mans.

Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: near which was a celebrated abby, ſuppreſſed in the year 1769, after the death of the then profeſſed members: five leagues NE. Limoges.

Grandola, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: nine leagues SE. Setuval.

Grandpré, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes: eleven leagues E. Reims, and nine SSE. Mezieres. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Grandrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: three leagues and a half NW. Langogne: and five E. St. Chely.

Grandville (La), a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: one league SW. Longwy, and one and a half NNE. Longuion.

Grandville, or *Granville*, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches. The harbour is only capable of receiving about ſixty ſmall veſſels; the town is ſituated on a ſharp rock, forming a peninſula, of an oval form, and ſurrounded with walls. It has two gates, two fauxbourgs, and about 2500 inhabitants; near it is an oyſter fiſhery, and on the land ſide are quarries of ſtone of a very large ſize, and remarkable hardneſs: four leagues NW. Avranches, and four and a half SSW. Coutances. *Long.* 16. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Grand Villier, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: fourteen miles NNW. Beauvais, and fourteen W. Breteuil. *Long.* 19. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Granen, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: thirteen miles S. Hueſca.

Granena, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles S. Lerida.

Granevſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Volga, in the government of Saratov: ninety-two miles SE. Tzaritzin.

Grange, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyères: five miles SE. Bruyères.

Grange, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty miles S. Fahlun.

Grange-le-Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: two leagues and a half SSE. Lure.

Granges, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: twenty-three miles SW. Exeter.

Granges, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: two leagues E. Tonneins.

Grangiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: fifteen miles W. Salerno.

Granhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-five miles NW. Calmar.

Granna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eighteen miles NNE. Johnkioping.

Granollers, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles NNE. Barcelona.

Granſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: fifteen miles ENE. New Ruppin, and thirty NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Granſkevitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: twelve miles NW. Rugen.

Granſo, an iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Granſon, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the county of Neufchatel, ſituated between the lake of Neufchâtel, and Mount-Jura: celebrated for a victory, which the Swiſs attained over Charles the Hardy, in the year 1476. The reformation

tion was pretty generally received here, in the year 1566: fixteen miles SW. Neufchatel. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Grant, ſee *Cam.*

Grantham, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on the river Witham, in the road from London to York. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The ſteeple of the church, which terminates in a ſpire, is 300 feet in height: thirty miles S. Lincoln, and 110 N. London.

Granſton, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: twenty-five miles W. Exeter.

Grantzwaſſer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, two miles SW. Muckenburg, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Granville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: three leagues and a quarter SW. Veſoul, and five ENE. Gray.

Granville, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

Granville, ſee *Grandville*.

Granville, a town of United America in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty miles SW. Springfield.

Granville, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: forty-eight miles W. Halifax.

Granville's River, a river of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 163. 58. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Granza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mogadoxa.

Granzow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburgh: eight miles SE. Prenzlow.

Grarah, a town of Africa, in the country of Beni Mezzab: ſixty miles NW. Guergela.

Graſholm, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: half a mile S. Shapinſha.

Graſka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty miles SW. Braclaw.

Graſmark, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: forty-two miles N. Carlſtadt.

Graſon, an iſland in the Gulph of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Sweden: fifteen miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 22. N.

Graſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eighteen miles ESE. Cirenza.

Graſſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather: five leagues WSW. Nice, and three WNW. Antibes. *Long.* 24. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Graſſella, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude: ſix leagues and three quarters SW. Narbonne, and eight and a half NNW. Perpignan. *Long.* 20. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Graſſena, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta: eighteen miles E. Aoſta.

Graſſelk Orth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Voglapruck.

Gratchi, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs: twenty miles NW. Tzaritzin.

Gratioſa, one of the ſmaller Canary Iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 15. N.

Gratioſa, one of Azores Iſlands: about ten miles long, and eight broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, paſture, and cattle, ſupplying Tercera, and ſeveral of the other iſlands, with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coaſt. The principal place is La Plata. *Long.* 10. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Graiz, or *Graz*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on the river Muehr. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, an arſenal, a caſtle on a rock, and an univerſity, founded 1585. The aſſembly of the ſtates is held here, and in 1784, it was erected into an archbiſhopric on the ſuppreſſion of that of Goritz. Firſt ſurrounded with walls by Ferdinand IV, which were greatly improved by the archduke Charles, and his ſon Ferdinand: ſeventy miles SSW. Vienna, and twenty SSE. Pruck. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Grätz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, ſituated on the Mora: four miles S. Troppau.

Gratzarnitza, a town of Boſnia: thirty miles NNE. Serajo.

Gratzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: eighteen miles E. Crumau, and ſeventeen NE. Roſenberg.

Graudentz, or *Grudſiands*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: fourteen miles NNE. Culm.

Gra[illegible]-Sele, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fifteen miles E. Venoſa.

Grave, a ſtrong town or city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the ſouth ſide of the Meuſe. Before the year 1323, it was a freehold belonging to Otho, the lord of Cuyck and Heverlé, who delivered it that year into the

hands

hands of John III, duke of Brabant, with power to hold as a fief according to the cuſtoms of Brabant. It had a fortreſs more ancient than the town itſelf, where the lords of Cuyck made their ordinary reſidences, but that has been deſtroyed ſome years, and the fortifications of the town much augmented. The Trabanters and the Gueldrians, both pretended that this city was in their juriſdiction, and the former ſolicited the Duke, their ſovereign, at his inauguration, to take an oath that he would never give up his claims to it; this oath is found in the forty-ninth article of the Joyeuſe Entrée. In the year 1386, at a congreſs of peace held at Bois-le-Duc, between Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and Jane, ducheſs of Brabant, on the one part, and William, duke of Juliers and Guelders on the other, it was agreed that it ſhould remain to Brabant. The prince of Parma having taken poſſeſſion of it againſt the revolters in 1586, it was beſieged by prince Maurice of Naſſau, the eighteenth of July, 1602; Antoine Gonzales commanded, and the admiral of Aragon made many attempts to ſuccour the place, but not being able to force the prince's camp, he retired, and the place ſurrendered the nineteenth of September. On the twenty-eighth of the ſame month, the prince was proclaimed lord of Cuyck, and the ſigniory was afterwards confirmed to the family of Naſſau by the treaty of Munſter, concluded in 1648. The French made themſelves maſter of it in the year 1672, in a very few days; but the prince of Orange, afterwards William III, king of England, retook it on the twenty-ſixth of October 1674, after it had been well defended by the marquis de Chamilli, who had a garriſon of 4000 men and 325 pieces of cannon: twenty miles E. Bois-le-Duc, and thirty-four SE. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Grave (La), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: ſixteen miles NW. Briançon.

Gravedona, or *Gravidona*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: forty-two miles N. Milan.

Gravelines, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Aa, built in the year 1160, by Thierry, count of Flanders. It is not large, but well fortified, with baſtions, half moons, and horn-work. The country near it is interſected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues. In the year 1384, this place was ruined by the Engliſh, under the command of Henry Spencer, biſhop of Norwich, but was re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1405, when the ſtates of Flanders intreated John, duke of Burgundy, to unite it inſeparably to his own dominions. The army of France was defeated the 14th July, 1458, by that of Spain. In the year 1644, it was taken by the duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. In the year 1652, it was retaken by the Spaniards. In 1658, it was attacked by the army of France, and ſurrendered after a ſiege of five days. Since that time it has remained with France, to which it was ceded by the peace of the Pyrenées: three leagues WSW. Dunkirk, and thirteen NW. Lille. *Long.* 19. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Gravelotte, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: one league and a quarter N. Gorze, and two SW. Merz.

Graven, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: forty-two miles SSW. Bergen.

Grevenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: twenty miles N. Paſſau, and fifty-ſix ESE. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 31. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Gravenhorſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: four miles NE. Rheine.

Gravenmacheren, or *Grevenmacheren*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Moſelle, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile country; near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Conſtantine the Great. This town was ſacked and burned in the year 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg: five leagues ENE. Luxemburg, and four SW. Treves.

Gravenwert, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: forty-two miles ENE. Nuremburg, and fifteen N. Amberg.

Graveſande, a town of Holland, ſituated about four miles from the ſea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally reſided: ſix miles WSW. Delft.

Gravefend, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, and the firſt port on that river. In the time of Richard II, this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account, perhaps, as a compenſation, the inhabitants, with thoſe of Milton, obtained the excluſive privilege of conveying paſſengers from thence to London, on condition that they ſhould provide boats on purpoſe, and carry all perſons, either at two-pence per head, with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare ſhould be four ſhillings. This charter has been confirmed by ſucceeding princes, and under proper regulations they ſtill enjoy this advantageous

privilege. The fare is now nine-pence each paſſenger. The boats are large and commodious, and much improved within theſe few years; they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingſgate on the like ſignal with every ebb. For its better ſecurity, Henry VIII. raiſed a platform of guns to the eaſt of the town, and erected a fort directly oppoſite, at Tilbury, on the Eſſex ſhore, which is a regular fortification, has a battery commanding the river, mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from twenty-four to forty-ſix pound weight. Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent ſtrangers and ambaſſadors at Graveſend, in their formalities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horſeback, in their gowns, on Blackheath. In the year 1727, the church and great part of the town was conſumed by fire. Graveſend is a corporation town, and, together with Milton, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council men. The town-houſe, where all public buſineſs is tranſacted, was built in the year 1764. There are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, and a fiſh-market every Sunday morning. All outward bound ſhips are obliged to caſt anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from, ſearchers, appointed for that purpoſe, who have an office near the town quay: a centinel is alſo ſtationed at the block-houſe, below the town, to give notice by the firing of a muſket, when ſhips are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the cuſtoms, a number of which are conſtantly waiting here for that purpoſe. The gardens round this town are ſo rich, that they not only ſupply the ſhipping with every article of that kind, but ſend great quantities to London; the aſparagus in particular, is remarkably fine: nine miles WNW. Rocheſter, and twenty-two and a half E. London. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Graveſon, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: five miles NE. Taraſcon.

Gravina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Acerenza: nine miles W. Matera.

Graulhet, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: three leagues NE. Lavaur, and five NW. Caſtres.

Grauſyſzki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty-eight miles SE. Wilna.

Gray, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants ſend grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce. The fortifications have been deſtroyed: ſeven poſts SSE. Langres, and forty-one SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Grays, or *Grayes-Thurrock*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite Dartford, with a weekly market on Thurſday: twelve miles and a half SE. Rumford, and twenty-four E. London.

Grazalema, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: eight miles W. Ronda.

Grazay-le-Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: one league and three quarters E. Mayenne, and two and three quarters N. Evron.

Great, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence: ſeven leagues below Quebec.

Great Bay, a bay of North America, at the mouth of the Piſcataqua river, between Portſmouth and Exeter, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire.

Great Iſland, an iſland of Ireland, ſituated in the river Lee; five miles long, and from one to three wide: eight miles E. Cork.

Greatman's-Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the north coaſt of Galway Bay: ſix miles N. from the South Arran Iſlands.

Grebenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: twelve miles NW. Caſſel, and ſixteen NNE. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Grebin, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: ſix miles SE. Dantzig.

Greding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: thirteen miles NE. Aichſtat.

Greece, a country of Europe, ſubject to the Turks, and more generally known under the appellation of European Turkey.

Green Iſland, a ſmall iſland of England, in the harbour of Pool.

Green Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland: four leagues ENE. from Cape Grafton.

Green Bank, one of the banks near the iſland of Newfoundland: forty-three leagues long, and ſixteen wide. *Long.* 53. 30. to 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 30. to 46. 50. N.

Green Bay, a bay on the weſt ſide of the Lake of Michigan: twenty leagues long, and three broad.

Green B. y.

Green Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, S. from Green iſland.

Green Brier, a county of Virginia.

Green Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 72. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Green Iſland, an iſland of America, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 67. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

Green Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Green Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, about a mile NE. from the iſland of St. Thomas.

Green Iſland Harbour, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

Green Mountains, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: ſeventy miles SW. Waſhington.

Green Mountains (Eaſt Range of), a ridge of mountains which extend from ſouth to north, through the greater part of the ſtate of Vermont, in United America, about 100 miles in length.

Green River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 100 miles below Quebec.

Green River, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 87. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Greenaa, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: twenty-eight miles NE. Aarhuus.

Greenſville, a county of Virginia.

Greenholm, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, one mile and a half SW. Eda.

Greenholm, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, eaſt of Shetland: ten miles NNE. Lerwick.

Greenland, a country ſituated between the ſtraits of Davis and Frobiſher, and Iceland. The northern boundaries are yet unknown. Notwithſtanding the great cold, the country is tolerably fertile, and the ſea is well furniſhed with fiſh. The number of ſea wolves, ſea dogs, ſea cows, and whales, is incredible. Since the middle of the laſt century, the Danes have ſettled ſeveral colonies along the coaſt, as claiming the ſovereignty of the country, and have taken ſome pains to civiliſe the inhabitants. The Greenlanders of both ſexes are generally ſhort, or under the common ſize, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. Their faces are ſomewhat flat; their hair black and lank; and their complexion, from their ſordid manner of living, is of a browniſh red. It is very ſeldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diſeaſes, being ſtrangers to the ſmall-pox, &c. But the ſcurvy is the reigning diſtemper in this country; and their common remedy on this occaſion, beſides ſome other ſimples, is ſcurvy-graſs. Their clothing is made of the ſkins of rein-deer, the dog-fiſh, and of certain birds ſewed together, with the ſmall guts of the *Canis Marinus*. There is very little difference in the dreſs of the two ſexes; and both of them live in a very ſordid filthy manner. They have two ſorts of habitations, one of which ſerves for the winter, and the other for the ſummer ſeaſon. The winter dwellings are the largeſt, and it is gerally the women's talk to build them up againſt winter, or when they intend to make a long ſtay in any particular place. Theſe are of a ſquare form, and built with pebbles, or ſmall fragments of the rocks, and their interſtices are filled up with moſs, or peat. Theſe huts are very ſeldom more than two ells above the ſurface of the ground; the reſt of them being, for greater ſtability and defence from the wind and cold, ſunk into the earth. The roof is covered with turf; and the entrance into them is dug narrow, and winding under ground. One of theſe dwellings ſeldom exceeds twenty feet ſquare, and yet is often occupied by ſeven or eight families. Theſe habitations are ſo warm, that both men and women are generally ſtripped to the waiſt whilſt they remain in them; but the ſtench occaſioned by the cloſe confinement of ſo many perſons is intolerable. The Greenlanders betake themſelves to theſe winter manſions in the month of October, and continue in them till the beginning of May. Their ſummer habitations are light tents, made of the ſmooth ſkins of the dog-fiſh. Their manner of dreſſing and eating their victuals is extremely diſguſtful. They prefer the blood of the dog-fiſh to any other beverage; but their uſual drink is water: however, they can drink a great deal of brandy, without being intoxicated. The occupation of the men is chiefly fiſhing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle. The boats, in which the men only row out to ſea, are made of very thin narrow boards, faſtened together with whalebone, and covered with ſeal ſkins. Only one man goes out in one of theſe boats, who is half covered, and ſo ſecurely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; and thus equipped, he will row ſixty or ſeventy miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is ſix or ſeven feet long, and flat at both ends. Theſe boats are eaſily overſet, which they look upon as no great detriment, if the owner comes off with his life; and many of them are extremely dextrous in recovering the boat again when ſuch an accident happens. The Greenlanders are ſtrangers to trades, arts, and ſciences. They have no traffic among one another, and their commerce with foreigners is very inconſiderable. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone;

the ſea-unicorn's horn; the ſkins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fiſh; which they exchange for neceſſaries in clothing, and all kinds of ordinary domeſtic utenſils. They neither uſe, nor have any knowledge of money; but they fix a certain value on iron. The Aborigines, or original inhabitants, who on the arrival of the Norwegians in this country, were ſavages, ſeem, by the little knowledge the latter had of them, to be of American extraction. The firſt that gave occaſion to the diſcovery of this land, was one Gumbiorn, after whom it was viſited by Eric Roux, or Redhead, a Norwegian. In the year 1023, the Greenlanders became tributary to Olaf, king of Norway; and in 1024, Arnald, the firſt biſhop of Greenland, was conſecrated at Lund, in Sweden. After this, the inhabitants of Greenland increaſing in number, the colony was divided into the Eaſt and Weſt Greenland. The kings of Norway, alſo uſed from time to time, to ſend ſtadtholders, or governors, to Greenland. In the year 1256, the Greenlanders revolted againſt Magnus, king of Norway; but in 1261, by the aſſiſtance of Eric, king of Denmark, they were reduced to his obedience. In 1348, the black plague having ſwept away the greateſt part of the Norwegians, the intercourſe between Norway and Greenland was ſuſpended. The laſt biſhop ſent thither from Norway, was one Andreas, who ſailed for Greenland in the year 1406. But no account was received of him till about 1540, when the colony there was found to be ſtill exiſting. In the ſubſequent time, Greenland was in a manner quite forgotten. In the reign of king Chriſtian II, Walkendorf, archbiſhop of Drontheim, exerted himſelf in attempting to reſtore the communication between the two countries, but met with too many obſtacles to carry his point. Chriſtian III ſent a party of men to Greenland; but theſe returned with the trifling excuſe, that they had not been able to find it. Frederic II, in 1578, diſpatched one Magus Henniſen, in queſt of Greenland; who, indeed, got ſight of the land at a diſtance, but the ice prevented his nearer approach. In the year 1576, Martin Frobiſher ſailed from England to Greenland; but as the ſeaſon was far advanced, he was alſo prevented from landing, by the ice. However, by queen Elizabeth's command, he made a ſecond voyage the following year, when he landed in Greenland. Thus ſtood the affairs of Greenland, till Hans Egede, miniſter of Vogen, in Norway, prompted by a laudable zeal to promote the knowledge of Chriſt among the ſavage Greenlanders, made ſome propoſals for renewing the intercourſe between Denmark and Norway, and Greenland, which had been diſcontinued for ſome centuries. Moſt of the friends and acquaintance of this worthy divine, when they heard of his project, looked upon it as a chimerical undertaking. However, in the year 1718, he reſigned his benefice in the ſouth part of Norway, and removed, with his wife and children, to Bergen. His propoſals did not meet with a favourable reception, either from the merchants or clergy of that city. He therefore went to Copenhagen, in 1719, and laid his plan before the king; who ſent an order to the magiſtracy of Bergen, to propoſe to the citizens the erecting of a Greenland company. This, after many difficulties, was at laſt effected in the year 1721, and a capital of 10,000 rix dollars was raiſed for that purpoſe. The new eſtabliſhed company fitted out three ſhips for Greenland; and the indefatigable Egede was ſent thither as miſſionary, and furniſhed with 300 guilders by the ſociety for propagating the goſpel, at Copenhagen. It was not without great danger and difficulty, that the ſingle ſhip which had the miſſionary on board, at length arrived off a place called *Baal's-River*, on the weſt ſide of Greenland, in latitude ſixty-four degrees, and wintered on an iſland there. M. Egede, and forty men, who remained with him, immediately ſet about building a houſe, in which the natives readily lent them a helping hand. This new colony was, from year to year, carefully ſupplied with neceſſaries by the Company; but the trade carried on with Greenland, brought in no great profit. In the mean while, the miſſionary employed his time in learning the Greenland language; and by his liberality and ſweetneſs of manners, ſo endeared himſelf to the inhabitants, that the reſpect they ſhowed him in ſome particulars, far exceeded his wiſhes; for they entertained ſuch an exalted idea of his piety and virtue, that all the ſick flocked about him, imploring him to heal them, being perſuaded that his breathing on them would reſtore them to health. In 1731, a royal edict was publiſhed, enjoining all the king's ſubjects in Greenland to return home, and the colonies were thereby diſſolved. But M. Egede, being zealous for the ſalvation of the inhabitants, ſtaid behind, together with his family, and ſome others who choſe to follow his fortunes. In 1733, the Greenland trade was re-aſſumed with great vigour; and the king granted a penſion of 2000 rix-dollars a year to the miſſionaries. In the year 1736, M. Egede returned to Denmark, after a reſidence of fifteen years, which he had ſpent in a zealous endeavour to do good, and left behind him a great number of converts. The Greenland trade is carried on by the Copenhagen company, who ſend thither three or four ſhips every year; but

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the whale fishery on the coasts seems to be the principal object worth attending to, for which purpose, a great number of vessels are sent out every year, from the ports of Great Britain, and other European states.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: fifteen miles WSW. Berwick, and twenty-seven SE. Edinburgh.

Greenock, a seaport town of Scotland, on the river Clyde, with a small fort to defend the harbour: eighteen miles W. Glasgow, and twenty-nine N. Ayr. *Long.* 1. 39. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 56. N.

Greenore Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 6. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Greenburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: twenty miles E. Pittsburg. *Long.* 79. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Greensburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: forty miles S. Pittsburg.

Greenville, a county of the state of Georgia.

Greenville, a town of United America, in the state of North Carolina: twenty-four miles N. Newbern. *Long.* 77. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35, 40. N.

Greenwich, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey: twelve miles SE. Salem.

Greenwich, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island: eleven miles S. Providence.

Greenwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the banks of the Thames, anciently called *East Greenwich*. It formerly belonged to the abbot of Ghent, from whom it was seized by Henry V, and given to Shene; at the dissolution it came to the crown. Here was formerly a palace, in which queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born, and Edward VI died. This palace was first erected by Humphry, duke of Gloucester, enlarged by Henry VII, and completed by Henry VIII; but being afterwards suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by king Charles II, who began another, a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. King Charles II also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill. This edifice was erected for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer: it was likewise furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by most English navigators. Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. Its parish church, which has been lately rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphage, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes, in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh. Greenwich Hospital stands on the spot where stood the palace of several of our kings. The first wing of this noble and superb edifice, erected by king Charles II, was designed to be applied to the same use. William III erected another wing, and adopted the plan of applying it to the use of English seamen incapable of service either through age or infirmity, but the whole was not finished till the reign of George II. Besides the seamen who are provided for, there are 140 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of peas; a pound and a quarter of cheese; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and one shilling a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each, and that of their mates 1s. 6d. and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives once in two years a suit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night-caps. This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6d. every month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's Office, Tower Hill: and, therefore, a seaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled and rendered unfit for the sea service by defending any ship belonging to British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it as if he had been in the king's service. Greenwich is said to be exceedingly populous, and to contain upwards of thirteen hundred houses, and has two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. In the year 1779, a fire broke out in the south-east wing of the hospital, and destroyed eight wards, with the beautiful chapel: five miles E. London.

Grees, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, six miles S. Athy, in the county of Kildare.

Greffeinſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube: ſix miles NW. Kloſter Neuburg.

Gregoie, or *Grebone*, a ſmall iſland of Africa, in the river Jaquin, about a league from the ſea, on the Gold Coaſt, where the European nations have factories.

Gregorio de Puerto Viejo, a diſtrict and town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

Gregory's Sound, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, between the iſlands of Arranmore and Iniſmain, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

Greiffenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: eight miles SW. Loewenberg, and fourteen N. Hirſchberg.

Greiffenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: four miles N. Neu Angermunde.

Greiffenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: ſix miles NNW. Plate, and fifteen N. Neugarten. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Greiffenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: thirty-ſeven miles N. Cuſtrin, and twelve S. Old Stettin. *Long.* 32. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Greiffenſee, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a lake of the ſame name; burned, in the year 1444, by the confederates, who put the garriſon to the ſword: ſix miles E. Zurich.

Greiffen See, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: five miles E. Zurich.

Greiffenſtein, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: two miles S. Greiffenberg.

Greiffenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: ſeven miles NNW. Braunfels, and thirty-four N. Mentz. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Greifswald, or *Griffwald*, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, with an univerſity, founded in the year 1456, by Wratiſlaus IX: fifteen miles SE. Stralſund. *Long.* 31. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Greillenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile W. Horn.

Grein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the north ſide of the Danube: fourteen miles W. Ips, and ſixty-two W. Vienna. *Long.* 42. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Greitz, or *Graitz*, or *Grewitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with ſome ſtuff manufactures, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Elſter. It contains about 450 houſes: ten miles NNE. Plauen, and twelve SW. Zwickau.

Grekſaker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: forty-eight miles W. Stroemſholm.

Gremſa, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, between Pamona and Hoy.

Grenada, or *Granada*, ſometimes called Upper Andaluſia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by New Caſtile, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by Andaluſia, about 170 miles in length, and from twenty to ninety in breadth. As this country lies oppoſite to Africa, and the coaſt is much expoſed to the ravages of corſairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coaſts. This province is one of the moſt healthy and moſt temperate in Spain, and ſo fertile, as ſcarcely to ſtand in need of human induſtry and culture; rivers, brooks, and ſprings, are innumerable. When in the poſſeſſion of the moors, it was one of the moſt populous and rich countries in the world; at preſent it is not ſo. However, generally ſpeaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, and hemp. The mountains and the plains produce great variety of excellent fruit, as pomegranates, citrons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, and almonds; mulberry-trees grow in abundance, by which means, great quantities of ſilk are produced. In the foreſts are collected gall-nuts, of uſe in the preparation of leather, and dying in general. The acorns of the country, beſides being uſed for cattle, are of ſo delicate a taſte, as to be preferred to filberts; the raiſins are of two kinds, namely, thoſe dried by the ſun on the branches, called *Paſſeridas del Sol*, and the others, called *Paſſeridas de Lexia*, are dipped in ley made with the aſhes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the ſun. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains, near Antequera, a great deal of excellent ſalt is made, not by fire, but by the heat of the ſun, which is ſufficient for the evaporation of the moiſture. In ſeveral places are quarries of excellent ſtone for building, and in ſome places hyacinths, and other precious ſtones, are found. The inhabitants of the country, though greatly degenerated from the induſtry and vigilance of their forefathers, are ſtill the moſt laborious in the ſouthern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and poliſhed manners, and ſo ſober, that they drink but little wine themſelves, and never give any to their children. This province firſt became a diſtinct kingdom in the thirteenth century, when the Mooriſh king Abenhud, who reſided at Cordova, having, in the year 1236, loſt his life and crown in a bat-

tle againſt the Chriſtians; his ſubjects and followers betook themſelves to Grenada, and choſe a new king, who made the city of Grenada his capital, and place of reſidence. This kingdom, which was the laſt of the Mooriſh, then contained thirty-two large towns, and ninety-ſeven ſmaller, and continued from the year 1236 to 1492, when Ferdinand the Catholic, reduced it, and annexed it to the crown of Caſtile. Grenada is the capital. The principal rivers are the Xenil and the Guadalentin.

Grenada, a city of Spain, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſaid to have been founded 2800 years before Chriſt. It is ſituated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, on two hills, which are ſeparated by a river called *Darro*, which ſoon after joins the Xenil, that paſſes by the walls of the town. It is divided into four quarters, of which, the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richeſt of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. In this part is the cathedral, not remarkable for its extent, but for its beautiful dome; ſeveral of the kings and queens lie buried in this church. The ſecond quarter is that of Alhambra, which is inhabited by deſcendants from the ancient Moors. Here are two palaces, one built in the year 1280, by the ſecond king of the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence; the other palace was built by Charles V. A little above the Alhambra, is another beautiful palace, called Ginaraliph, or Xeneralife, built by a Mooriſh prince, from the balconies of which is ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful proſpects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whoſe tops are covered with ſnow. The third quarter is called Albaycin, anciently a fauxbourg, built by the Arabians. It ſtands on two hills, and contains near 1000 houſes, chiefly inhabited by the deſcendants of the Moors. The fourth is called Antequeruela, chiefly inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almoſt wholly employed in the different manufactures of ſilk, which conſtitutes the principal commerce of the place. The ſtreets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved; none of the houſes deſerve the name of palaces. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains twenty-four pariſh churches, thirty-eight convents of both ſexes, thirteen hoſpitals, an univerſity, an amphitheatre for bull-fights, a tribunal of inquiſition, and about 90,000 ſouls. The country lying round about the city, and eſpecially that which extends to the ſouth and the weſt, is called La Vega de Grenada, or the Orchard of Grenada, from its fertility, and is full of pleaſant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly twenty gates, twelve of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain; and, amongſt the loſſes which they ſuſtained in that country, are ſaid to regret nothing but Grenada; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and ſupplicate Heaven to reſtore it to their poſſeſſion. 188 miles S. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Grenada, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about twenty miles from north to ſouth, and ten wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards each extremity, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498. A chain of mountains croſſes it from north to ſouth, in the centre of which is a large lake, from which ſeveral rivers take their riſe. Near the coaſt the ſoil is good, and produces indigo, ſugar, and tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and cotton; game is abundant. Among the birds, the moſt common are, turtles and parroquets. The chief river fiſh are, eels, mullets, and cray-fiſh. Ten rivers run into the ſea towards the eaſt, three to the north, eight to the weſt, and five to the ſouth-eaſt, all ſufficient to drive ſugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for veſſels. The principal harbours are Port Louis and St. George. In the year 1658, the French attempted to form a ſettlement here, under an appearance of purchaſing land from the native Caribs. Diſputes ſoon aroſe between the Indians and the new comers, which ended in the deſtruction of the former, and the ruin of the colony; ſo that Mr. Parquet, who had firſt undertaken the ſettlement, ſold it, in 1657, to Count de Cerillac, at Paris, with all the veſſels, arms, &c. for 90,000 livres, or 30,000 crowns. The Count ſent ſuch a tyrannical brute to govern it, that the better ſort abandoned it; and the reſt who ſtayed behind, after ſeiſing him, ſhot him dead. Nevertheleſs, in 1664, the Count ſold this iſland to the French Weſt India Company for 100,000 livres, though only 150 planters were left, out of 500 that were upon the iſland when he took poſſeſſion of it: and, in 1674, the company was obliged to give it up into the hands of the king. In the year 1714, things began to improve in Grenada. Veſſels from Martinico, in ſailing to the Spaniſh coaſt, touched at Grenada in their way, to take in proviſions. The trading privateers, who undertook this navigation, taught the people of that iſland the value of their ſoil, which only required cultivation. The execution of every project is facilitated by commerce. Some traders furniſhed the inhabitants with ſlaves, and utenſils to erect ſugar plantations. An open account was eſtabliſhed between the

two colonies. Grenada was clearing its debts gradually by its rich produce, and the balance was on the point of being closed, when the war in 1744 interrupted the communication between the two islands, and at the same time stopped the progress of the sugar plantations. This loss was supplied by the culture of coffee, which was produced, during the hostilities, with all the activity and eagerness industry could inspire. The peace of 1748 revived all the labours, and opened all the former sources of wealth. In the year 1762, the island was taken by the English, and confirmed by the peace of 1763. Grenada contains about 80,000 acres of land, of which upwards of 70,000 paid taxes in the year 1776; the exports of that year, together with those of the little islands dependent on it, were upwards of 23,000,000 pounds of sugar, 818,700 gallons of rum, 1,827,166 pounds of coffee, 457,719 pounds of cacao, 91,943 pounds of cotton, and 27,638 pounds of indigo. In the year 1779, Grenada was taken by the French, but restored to the English by the peace of 1783. In the year 1771, the number of white people on the island was more than sixteen hundred; in 1777, they were less than thirteen hundred; and in the year 1793, hardly one thousand. In the year 1787, the exports were, 175,548 cwt. of sugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cacao, 2,000,000 pounds of cotton, and 2800 pounds of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles to the value of 64,545l. sterling, amounting, in the whole, to upwards of 600,000l. sterling, at the London prices. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Grenada, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on the Lake of Nicaragua, by which means it has a communication with the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Its commerce is considerable in indigo, cochineal, hides, and sugar. In the year 1680, it was taken and burned by the English and French freebooters: fifty miles SSE. Leon. *Long.* 69. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 5. N.

Grenada (New), a province of South America, placed in the Spanish government of Terra Firma, and called the New Kingdom of Grenada; bounded on the north by the provinces of St. Martha and Venezuela, on the south-east by Guiana, on the south by countries unknown, and on the west by the provinces of Carthagena and Popayan; first discovered in the year 1536. Ferdinand de Lugo, admiral of the Canaries, sent Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada, his lieutenant, from St. Martha, to discover the country situated along the river Magdalena. Ximenes travelled by land along the left bank of that river, but met with great difficulties, on account of the thick woods and vast number of rivers, rapid streams, and marshes he had to cross; but principally on account of the frequent inroads of the natives. He came to a place named Tora, which he called Puebla de los Brachas, on account of four rivers that joined there. At this place he passed the winter, having travelled, as he reckoned, 150 leagues from the sea-coast up the land. Next spring, he went up the banks of another river, till he came to the foot of a high mountain called Opon, fifty leagues broad, very steep and desert: having passed these, he came into an even plain country, well cultivated, where they gathered a great deal of salt from certain salt-springs. Thence he came with his people into the province of a powerful Cacique Bogota, whom they defeated. They afterwards plundered the villages of the Indians, where they found stores of gold and emeralds. Thence they went into the country of the Panchos, separated from that of Bagota by little hills, and entered into a valley which they called the Trumpet, fifteen leagues distant from a very high mountain, bare of trees, and from which the Indians got emeralds. While they staid in that valley, they to took an immense booty and abundance of gold. Three days' journey farther, they subdued two other Caciques: and being returned into the province of Bogota, they passed through the country of the Panchos, and obliged the greater number to make peace. Ximenes, judging that this country was now sufficiently discovered and subdued, called it the New Kingdom of Grenada, because he was a native of the province bearing that name in Old Spain, and built the city of St. Fé, which is the capital. The natives use maize, or the cassava-root, instead of bread. They have plenty of salt, which they sell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly those situated in the mountains, and along the river Magdalena. They have store of game; the lakes and rivers abound with fish. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated clokes, which they tie round the waist with a sash. They adorn their heads with strings of painted flowers, very ingeniously made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and silver mines, and produces plenty of corn and fruit; and the inhabitants breed a number of horses and mules, which they send to Peru.

Grenade, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne: four leagues NNW. Toulouse, and six SSE. Castel Sarasin. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Grenade, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton.

canton, in the district of St. Sever: seven miles E. St. Sever.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada, and situated between that island and St. Vincent's; they are upwards of twenty in number, most of which are fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no springs of fresh water. The most considerable is Carinacou.

Grenant, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: ten miles SSE. Langres.

Grenchen, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais: twenty-five miles E. Sion.

Grenier, mountains of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, near Junagur.

Grenoble, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Isère, situated on the river Isère, not far from its conflux with the Drac. Before the revolution it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. Without the town was a convent of Minims, where the illustrious Chevalier Bayard was interred, whose uncle was the founder. thirteen posts and a half SE. Lyons, and seventy-one and a half SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Grenville, a town of Nova Scotia: two miles from Annapolis, and twenty W. Halifax.

Greppin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles NNW. Bitterfeld.

Gresholm, a small island of Denmark, in the Scaggerack: four miles NE. from the island of Lessoe.

Gressen, a town of Samogitia: twenty miles NNE. Mednik.

Gresten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles NE. Bavarian Wadhofen.

Grete, a river of England, which runs into the Lune, about two miles S. from Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.

Gretna Green, a celebrated village of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: whither minors of England generally resort to be married, as out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act: eight miles N. Carlisle.

Gretsyhl, or *Gretbe*, or *Groete*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the coast of East Friesland: ten miles NNW. Emden.

Greve au Lanchan, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Jersey.

Greve de Lecq, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jersey.

Greven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster; eight miles N. Munster.

Grevenbroich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ten miles NNE. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Grevenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: sixteen miles W. Brilon.

Grevenrad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: one mile NW. Solingen.

Grevillers, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume: half a league W. Bapaume.

Greussen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: eighteen miles E. Muhlhausen, and sixteen N. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Grewesmuhlen, or *Grewismæhlen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: fourteen miles W. Wismar.

Greylach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles N. Rudolphswert.

Greysau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: eight miles SE. Neisse.

Grez-en Bouere, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaugontier: two leagues and a half ENE. Chateaugontier, and five SE. Laval.

Grezels, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: two leagues and three quarters N. Moncuq, and three quarters S. Puy l'Eveque.

Griaznuaba, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza: forty miles SSW. Saratov.

Griazovetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: forty miles SSE. Vologda. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

Gricane, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty miles N. Jassi.

Griche, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: 140 miles ENE. Zareng.

Grieffwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: twenty-four miles SSE. Stralsund, and sixty NW. New Stettin. *Long.* 31. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Griembach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NE. Freystatt.

Grienaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles ENE. Steyregg.

Grienburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria: four miles NNW. Windisch Weistritz.

Grienpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy

archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NE. Bohmiſch Waidthofen.

Grienpihel, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on a mountain: two miles N. Rottenmann.

Grieſbach, or *Grieſpach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: fourteen miles W. Paſſau.

Grieſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Efferding, and 104 W. Vienna.

Griet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: four miles E. Cleves.

Grietbauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: three miles NE. Cleves.

Grifalco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: four miles W. Squillace.

Grifalco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſeventeen miles SE. Otranto.

Griffen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles N. Wolkenmarck, and fourteen ENE. Clagenfurt.

Grignan, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montélimart: ten miles SSE. Montélimart.

Grignol, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Périgeux: ten miles SSW. Périgeux.

Grignols, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a cantor, in the diſtrict of Bazas: three leagues SE. Bazas, and four S. la Reolle.

Grignet Bay, a bay at the north-eaſt extremity of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Grüningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: five miles NE. Halberſtadt, and nine NNE. Quedlingburg.

Grinaud, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Frejus: four leagues S. Frejus.

Grimberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: twelve miles W. Dortmund.

Grimberg, or *Grimburg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves: ſixteen miles SE. Treves.

Grimbyſterholm, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, near the north coaſt of the Iſland of Pamona.

Grimma, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig. It contains three churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels, made in imitation of the Engliſh: fifteen miles ESE. Leipzig, and forty-two WNW. Dreſden.

Grimming, a mountain of Germany, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Stiria: ſixteen miles W. Rottenmann.

Grimm, or *Grimmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: fourteen miles S. Stralſund, and thirty-two E. Roſtock. *Long.* 30. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Grimnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: one mile NW. Joachimſthal.

Grimolow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: forty-ſix miles NNW. Kaminiec.

Grimſi, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch: four miles N. Coburg.

Grimſay, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, between North Viſt and Benbecula.

Grimſby, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the river Humber, within five miles of the German ſea. It was formerly a conſiderable ſea port, but, through neglect, the harbour has been long choaked up, ſo that no veſſels of burthen can come up to the town; yet the road before it is generally conſidered as a good ſtation for ſhips that wait for wind. It is a very ancient corporation, and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is in coals and ſalt. Thirty-five miles NE. Lincoln, and 170 N. London. *Long.* 0. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Grimſby, a town of United America, in the State of Virginia. fifteen miles NE. Richmond.

Grimſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, to the north of Worbitz ſee, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Grimſel a mountain of Swiſſerland, being part of the Alps, which ſeparates the Valais from the canton of Bern. There is a road acroſs it, and a houſe for travellers on the top, in which a perſon reſides during the ſummer: forty miles E. Sion.

Grimſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-eight miles NE. Uddevalla.

Grin, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: 130 miles NE. Erivan.

Grinadil, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of Benbecula.

Grind, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers: twenty miles NNW. Coblentz.

Grind, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Frieſland: nine miles NNW. Harlingen. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Grindelwald,

Grindelwald, a town of Swifferland, in canton of Berne, at the foot of a celebrated glacier: twenty-three miles SSE. Thun.

Grindon Rigg, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1558, in which the Scots were defeated by the earl of Northumberland and his brother: nine miles N. Woolley.

Grinſted (Eaſt), a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The Lent aſſizes for the county of Suſſex are held here: twenty-one miles N. Lewes, and thirty miles S. London.

Griperſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: three miles N. Erfurt.

Gripſholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-five miles W. Stockholm.

Gripſwald, ſee *Greifswalde*.

Griſignana, a town of Iſtria: nine miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Griſſehamn, or *Griſſehaven (New)*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty-ſeven miles ENE. Upſal, and fifty NNE. Stockholm.

Griſſehaven (Old), a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty-eight miles E. Upſal, and forty-five NNE. Stockholm.

Griſons, a people in alliance with the Swiſs, divided into three leagues, which form one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded on the north by the canton of Glaris, and the counties of Sargans and Pludentz, on the eaſt by the Tyroleſe, on the ſouth by the ſtates of Venice and the duchy of Milan, and on weſt by the Swiſs Italian bailiwicks, and the canton of Uri. The whole country was known to the ancients by the name of *Rhœtia*. Under this name likewiſe, was compriſed a part of Swabia, and was diſtinguiſhed into Upper and Lower Rhœtia. This country was what conſtituted Upper Rhœtia, and, at the decline of the Roman empire, fell under the power of the Oſtrogoths, who governed it by dukes. Towards the ſixth century, it paſſed under the dominion of the Franks, and in the ninth was united to Germany. The leagues, or alliances, were originally formed on account of the tyranny of the great barons. The moſt ancient began about the year 1400, and 1419, in the biſhopric of Coire, againſt the ſecular power of the biſhop, and took the name of *The Caddee*, or *League of God's Houſe*. The ſecond was formed in the year 1424, and was called the *Griſe*, or *Gray League*. The other was formed in the year 1436, which is the *League of the Ten Juriſdictions*. The two former entered into an alliance in the year 1425, and was joined by the laſt in the year 1471. This general confederation was renewed in the year 1544, and again in 1712. By this treaty of union, theſe people reciprocally engage, not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common conſent. They agree to ſuccour each other at their own expence, guarantee each other's privileges, &c. Their government is perfectly democratic, ſubdivided into a great number of ſmall democracies totally independent of each other in their particular police. A diet, or aſſembly of the three leagues, is held yearly, compoſed of ſixty-three deputies, and three chiefs, of which each league ſends its reſpective ſhare. In the election of theſe deputies, every male of ſixteen years of age has a voice, and in ſome communities they are allowed to vote at the age of fourteen. The country is, in general, very elevated and mountainous; it contains ſeveral vallies, to ſome of which the paſſages are ſhut up during great part of the year. Towards the ſouth lie the chief of theſe vallies, ſunk in the Alps, which at laſt terminate in inacceſſible glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From theſe glaciers the principal rivers take their ſource; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. The inhabitants cultivate ſome grain in the vallies, and the leſs ſteep hills, but not ſufficient for the wants of half the people; the reſt they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object, as farmers, is the care of their ſheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheeſe. The mountains afford good paſture, the vallies produce fruit, and the hills cheſnuts. The principal part of the mountains abound in metals, minerals, foſſils, and mineral ſprings; ſalt is obtained from Tyrol; moſt of the Griſon peaſants wear woollen and linen cloth of their own manufacture. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is eſtimated at 150,000 ſoul's; and of their ſubject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, is 100,000. The inhabitants are partly Roman catholics, and partly Proteſtants; the peaſants ſpeak a corrupt Italian, but the German language is chiefly made uſe of in the towns, and in all public acts.

Griſſo, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: one mile WSW. Cammin.

Griſſow, a ſmall iſland of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the Direnow, between the town of Cammin and the iſland of Wollin, in Anterior Pomerania.

Gritzgallen, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty miles SSW. Seelburg.

Grivenſkoi,

Grivenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sula: ninety-ſix miles E. Laliſk.

Grizolles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Sarrazin: five leagues SSE. Caſtel Sarrazin, and five N. Toulouſe.

Grizy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: five miles NW. Pontoiſe.

Grouais Iſle, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Groeix, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of France, and department of the Morbihan, about four miles long, and one and a half wide: ſix leagues NNW. Belle Iſle. *Long.* 14. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Grobbendonck, a town of Brabant: ten miles E. Antwerp.

Grobinen, a town in the duchy of Courland: twenty-eight miles SSW. Goldingen.

Grobovopole, a fort of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: forty miles W. Ekaterinburg.

Grodeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielik: forty miles SW. Bielſk.

Grodits, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half NW. Ottmuchau.

Grodno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, ſituated on the river Niemen, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, ſurrounded with hills. Near it is an old caſtle, in which the diets formerly aſſembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and communicating with the town by a bridge. Auguſtus III built another, but did not live to inhabit it. In the year 1673, it was enacted, that every third general diet ſhould be held in this town, which has not been regularly obſerved. The Roman Catholics have nine churches, thoſe of the Greek church have two, and the Jews have a ſynagogue. The market place, and the principal ſtreet which leads to the caſtle, are paved; the other ſtreets in general are mean and dirty, and the houſes for the moſt part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and ſilk. A medical academy was inſtituted here by the late king of Poland, for ſtudents in phyſic and ſurgery, at his own immediate expence; which, but for the late unfortunate troubles, bid fair to become of conſiderable conſequence to the country: ſixty-four miles SSW. Wilna, 140 NE. Warſaw, and 140 SE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Groems, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles S. Ciſmar.

Grohnde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, where a toll is paid. Near it is a monument of ſtone, erected in memory of a bloody battle fought here in the year 1421: nine miles S. Hameln.

Groinard, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: ſix miles SE. Udrigil Head.

Groll, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated on the river Slinghe, whoſe waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. At the commencement of the revolt, it adhered firmly to the king of Spain. In the year 1593, the prince of Orange beſieged it, but was compelled to retire by general Mondragon, who arrived with ſome troops to relieve the place; it was, however, taken four years after, when the Spaniſh army was engaged in Picardy. The marquis of Spinola took it from the Dutch in 1605, who laid ſiege to it again in 1627, under the conduct of prince Frederic Henry, of Naſſau. Lambert Vereycken, who commanded the town, was obliged to ſurrender the 26th of Auguſt, after a month's attack, and after the comte de Bergh, who was advancing to his aſſiſtance, had been twice repulſed. William, the natural ſon of Maurice, prince of Orange, and admiral of Holland, was killed at this ſiege. The important ſituation of the place, in the vicinage of Weſtphalia and the biſhopric of Munſter, induced the biſhop of the latter, aſſiſted with the troops of France, to beſiege it, in 1672; but the Hollanders retook it a ſhort time after: nineteen miles E. Zutphen, and nineteen SSW. Oldenſeel. *Long.* 24. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Gromi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: 112 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Gromng, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: twenty-five miles W. Rottenmanns, and forty WNW. Judenburg.

Gronau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twenty-five miles NW. Munſter.

Gronenbach, or *Grunenbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: thirteen miles NNW. Kempten.

Grones, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: ſix miles NW. St. Aubin.

Groneſſe Caſtle, a fort of the iſland of Jerſey: ſeven miles NW. St. Heliar.

Groney, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in the county of Brecknock.

Gronhaus,

Gronhaus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty-four miles NE. Eutyn.

Groningen, one of the United Dutch States, bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Eaſt Frieſland and Germany, on the ſouth by Overiſſel, and on the weſt by Frieſland. It was formerly a burggraviat, or vicounty, under the protection of the biſhop of Utrecht; as granted by the emperor, Henry III. The emperor, Maximilian, gave it, with all Frieſland, to Albert, duke of Saxony, to ſtop the progreſs of two factions, called Schyrings and Vetcoopers; but this rather increaſed than diminiſhed the diſorders. The inhabitants called in Edſard, count of Eaſt Frieſland, and put themſelves under his protection, but, in the year 1505, rebelled againſt him; who, in the year 1513, renounced all his rights to the duke of Guelders. In the year 1536, it was ceded to the emperor, Charles V, from whom it came to the houſe of Auſtria. It followed the example of the other provinces in throwing off the yoke of Spain, and, in the year 1594, was incorporated into the States General, where it holds the ſeventh rank. Groningen is the capital.

Groningen, a city, and capital, of the ſtate of Groningen; large, rich, ſtrong, well peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompaſſed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, beſides many baſtions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ſhips enter with great eaſe by means of a canal, whoſe ſides are lined with large ſtones, about three leagues from the ſea. It is watered by the river Hunes, which runs through it to the ſea northward; the Dunſter runs eaſtward from it into the river Ems. This city has often ſuffered from the calamities of war; in the year 1500, Albert, duke of Saxony, laid ſiege to it, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire, and died a ſhort time after, at Embden; and peace was concluded by the mediation of the biſhop of Utrecht: not long after, the inhabitants of Groningen broke the peace, and ſeizen on Damme; Edſard, comte of Eaſt Frieſland, reinforced by ſome troops of the biſhop of Munſter and Utrecht and of the duke of Brunſwick, came to an engagement with them, and put them to the rout, with the loſs of a thouſand citizens and a thouſand ſoldiers. Edſard then attacked the city of Groningen, which ſurrendered, in 1505, after a long ſiege, and built a citadel to keep the citizens in awe, which was pulled down in 1544. The Spaniards rebuilt it in the time of the revolt, with five baſtions, but the inhabitants deſtroyed their works after the peace of Ghent. In the year 1536, the citizens being deſirous of preſerving their privileges, called in the aſſiſtance of Charles V, to whom they ſubmitted. At the commencement of the revolt they would not receive a garriſon, nor enter into the famous union of Utrecht, which is the reaſon why this province is the laſt in rank of the United States. In the year 1576, Groningen aſſented to the union, and took the oath of fidelity. George de Lalain, comte de Rennebourg, took it, by ſtratagem, on the 10th of June, 1579, for the king of Spain, and compelled colonel Schenck, who attempted to retake it in the following year, to raiſe the ſiege; but, in the year 1594, prince Maurice retook it, the 24th of July, after a ſiege of two months; the principal articles of the capitulation were, that the city and ſigniory of Groningen ſhould be reſtored to the United States, and that William, couſin-german to prince Maurice, ſhould be governor under the authority of the States. The biſhop of Munſter and elector of Cologne laid ſiege to it in 1672, with an army of twenty thouſand men, but after ſix weeks were compelled to retire, on the 27th of Auguſt, by the brave reſiſtance of general Charles Robenhaut, the governor, who commanded a garriſon of 2000 men; the citizens and the ſtudents ſignalized themſelves alſo very much in its defence. Groningen is by ſome ſaid to take its name from Grunnius, a commander of the Gauls; but by others, with more probability, from the excellent green paſtures by which it is every way ſurrounded. The city is governed by four burgomaſters, and a common council of twelve, who are ſovereign judges, without appeal; beſides a chamber of juſtice called Oudermans, for the inhabitants of the country about Groningen, compoſed of the principal citizens. An univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of ſeveral monaſteries. Ubbo Emmius, the celebrated hiſtoriographer of Frieſland, was the firſt rector. Groningen was anciently a free and imperial city: in the year 1559, it was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Utrecht, by pope Paul IV, at the inſtance of Philip II, king of Spain, but had only three biſhops before the revolution and conſequent diſſolution: eighty-one miles W. Bremen. *Long.* 23. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Groningen, Mark, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Glems: thirty-ſix miles E. Raſtadt, and ſeven NNW. Stuttgart.

Gronſeld, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated in a ſmall county of the ſame name: four miles SE. Maeſtricht.

Groſſenbrot, a town of Germany, in the duchy

duchy of Holstein: thirty-two miles NNE. Oldeburg.

Gropenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carintnia: one mile NW. Welach.

Grosca, a small island in the Black Sea. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.

Grosen, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-eight miles S. Goldingen.

Groson, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poligny: one league SW. Arbois, and one N. Poligny.

Grosone, a town of the island of Corsica: three miles N. Bastia.

Gross-Botwar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: ten miles SSE. Heilbronn, and thirteen NNE. Stuttgart.

Gross Salze, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg. Here are considerable salt works: twelve miles S. Magdeburg.

Grossa, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles S. Baden.

Grossa, an island in the Adriatic, six miles long, and one wide, near the coast of Dalmatia.

Grosselfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Hohen Zollern: seven miles E. Hohen Zollern.

Grosseta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sienna: fourteen miles ESE. Piombino.

Grosseuvre, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evreux: two leagues S. Evreux.

Grossewig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony. Amber is found near it: four miles SW. Schmiedelburg.

Grossezig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau: nineteen miles SW. Dessau, and nine SSE. Bernburg.

Groten, a town of United America, in the state of Connecticut: three miles E. New London.

Groton Pond, a place of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: twenty-five miles NW. Boston.

Grotskaw, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialists were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade: five leagues S. Belgrade.

Grottagli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles E. Tarento.

Grotta Mennarda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles ESE. Benevento.

Grotta St. Loria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: twelve miles W. Manfredonia.

Grottgau, or *Grottkau*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Neisse, situated on the river Neisse. In the year 1438, this town was destroyed by Wladislaus, king of Poland, and, in the year 1445, by William, duke of Troppau. In the year 1449, 1490, and 1591, it was destroyed by fire, and in the year 1633 and 1642 it was pillaged: fourteen miles N. Neisse. *Long.* 35. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Grottola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: four miles SW. Matera.

Grova, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast: ten miles NW. Cape Palmas.

Groupe's Islands, two groupes, or clusters, of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, extending for the space of nine leagues. The two largest are separated by a strait, about 400 fathom wide, and each surrounded by a number of small ones, as it were chained together by rocks under water, and placed in all sorts of directions; they are all covered with cocoa-trees. The inhabitants are well proportioned, almost naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. These islands were probably discovered by Roggewin. *Long.* 142. 45. to 142. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 58. to 18. 6. S.

Grouville, a village of the island of Jersey: three miles E. from St. Helier.

Grouwe, a town of Flanders: five miles NE. Hulst.

Grosclausky, a town of Croatia: five miles NW. Novi.

Grozingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: ten miles NE. Tubingen, and eleven SSE. Stuttgart.

Grube, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: twelve miles NNE. Cismar.

Gruben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: eight miles SE. Grotkau.

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situated in a principality of the same name: seven miles SSW. Einbeck, and six NW. Nordheim.

Grubenhagen, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which takes its name from a castle so called, now in ruins, belonging to the electorate of Hanover. It contains some fertile land, but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The inhabitants raise a great number of horned cattle and sheep, cultivate flax, and carry on some linen manufactures; but the principal riches arise from wood. The forests are filled with oak, beech, firs, elms, &c. Here are quarries of slate, limestone, marble, alabaster, and divers sorts of jasper; salt springs, mines of sulphur, calamine, and zinc; there are some mines

mines of gold, but not abundant; thoſe of ſilver, copper, iron, and lead, are exceedingly rich. The Hartz foreſts, the ancient *Hercynian Foreſt*, is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The rivers which water this country are the Leine, the Ruhme, the Söſe, and the Ocker. The inhabitants are Lutherans. This principality has the right of voting at the diets of the empire in the college of princes, and at the aſſemblies of the circle. The revenues are not large: Eimbeck is the capital.

Grudack, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-eight miles SW. Lemberg.

Grudeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: thirty-two miles W. Kaminiec.

Grudeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty-eight miles E. Braclaw.

Grudeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: fifty miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

Grudoczicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: twenty-four miles WSW. Halitſch.

Grudolo (Lo), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fourteen miles SE. Solmona.

Grueb, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Voitſberg.

Grueb, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NE. Horn.

Grulich, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles E. Geyerſberg.

Grullenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: four miles S. Sangerſhauſen.

Grumbach (Ober), a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: four miles S. Bruchſal.

Grumbach (Unter), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, with a medicinal ſpring: three miles SSW. Bruchſal.

Grumbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Rhingrave: twenty-five miles N. Deux Ponts, and two NW. Lautereck.

Grumbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, four miles NE. Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia.

Grumbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles S. Wilſdorf.

Grumo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles and a half SSW. Bittetto.

Grunau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles SSW. Neiſſe.

Grunau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg: eighteen miles NNE. Mollen.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, where the kings of the Merovigian race, and Charlemagne held their court: ten miles E. Gieſſen, and twenty-eight W. Fulda.

Grunberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, ſurrounded with vineyards. It contains two churches, and has a manufacture of cloth: twelve miles N. Freyſtadt, and twenty-four NW. Gros Glogau.

Grund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in the Hartz foreſt: twelve miles SW. Goſlar.

Grundel See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles NE. New Auſſee.

Grundlbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, three miles S. Erlang, in the territory of Nuremberg.

Grundlbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: ſix miles N. Nuremberg, and four S. Erlang.

Grune (Grand), a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, about half a league SSW. from Noirmont Point.

Grune du Port, a rock at the entrance of the bay of St. Aubin, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

Gruneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twenty miles NNW. Cuſtrin.

Grunbayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: forty-ſix miles WSW. Dreſden, and fifteen S. Chemnitz. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Grunhoff, a town of the duchy of Courland: eight miles SSW. Mittaw.

Gruningen, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich; twelve miles SE. Zurich, and twenty-one NW. Glaris.

Gruningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the river Boden: five leagues E. Halberſtadt.

Grun See, i. e. *Green Lake*, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtoldſgaden, eleven miles SW. Berchtoldſgaden.

Grunsfeld, or *Grünfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: ſix miles NNW. Mergentheim.

Grunſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen. It has three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts:

twenty-two miles NNW. Spire, and twenty-eight S. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Grunt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near Gundersdorff.

Gruſue, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus, on the Glanmen: ſix miles N. Berga.

Gruten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles ESE. Medman.

Grutlin, a plain of Swiſſerland, near the lake of the four cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the three firſt cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in the year 1307.

Gruyeres, a town of Swiſſerland, formerly the capital of a conſiderable county, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this diſtrict are made the celebrated Swiſs cheeſe, called the cheeſe of Gruyeres, which are exported to a very conſiderable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries: twenty-two miles ENE. Lauſanne, and fifteen S. Friburg.

Gruyningen, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of South Beveland.

Gruzino, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: forty miles N. Novgorod.

Grybitte, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: fifty-eight miles WNW. Stroemſholm.

Grylleriberg, or *Grillenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg: ſix miles E. Freyburg.

Gryſan, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris, ſituated on the lake of Zurich: three miles W. Utznach.

Gryſingwalde, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: ſeventy-ſix miles SE. Drontheim.

Gſchwend, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W. Steyr.

Gſeyie, a town of Arabia Felix: ſixteen miles S. Loheia.

Gua, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-ſix miles SW. Bayamo.

Gua (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: two leagues and three quarters SE. Marennes, and four and a half W. Saintes.

Guacapa, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Guacho, a ſeaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, between the iſland of St. Martin and Callao.

Guacocinga, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, containing about 600 inhabitants, among which are 100 Spaniards.

Guadadar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalentin, at Lorca.

Guadaira, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquiver, a little below Seville.

Guadalajara, or *Guadalaxara*, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the ſame name, and five others; the province of Guadalaxara enjoys a pure air, and fertile ſoil, producing maize, corn, and fruit in abundance, with mines of ſilver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guaynamota.

Guadalajara de Buga, a town of South America, in the province of Popayan: twelve leagues NW. Popayan.

Guadalajara, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 3000 inhabitants: 200 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Henares, containing nine pariſh churches, fourteen convents, ſeveral hoſpitals, and hardly 3000 inhabitants. The duke of Riperda eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture, which has not the ſubſtance of the cloth made in Holland, but the colour is good: twenty-two miles NE. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Guadalajara, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Valentia.

Guadalbalon, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little above Andujar.

Guadal-Canal, one of the Iſlands of Solomon, in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

Guadalcanal, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, in the mountain of Morena: ten miles S. Llerena.

Guadalcazar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Cordova: twelve miles SW. Cordova.

Guadalentin, a river of Spain, which empties itſelf into the Gulf of Carthagena, at Almaceren.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, at Cadiz.

Guadalix, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles N. Madrid.

Guadalmaçar, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Vera in Murcia.

Guadalmedina, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Malaga.

Guadalope, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, at Caſpe, in the province of Aragon.

Guadaloupe, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Guadaloupe, or *Guadaloup*, an iſland of the Weſt

Weſt Indies, and one of the largeſt of thoſe called *the Leeward Iſlands*; about 250 miles in circumference. It is repreſented as divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called *the Salt River*, navigable only for canoes, which runs north and ſouth, and communicates with the ſea on both by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called *Grand Cul de Sac*; and that on the ſouth *Petit Cul de Sac*. The eaſt part of the iſland is called *Grande Terre*, and is about nineteen leagues from Antigua point, on the north-weſt, to the point of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth-eaſt; and about nine leagues and a half in the middle, where broadeſt: this part is about forty leagues in circumference. The weſt part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is ſubdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes-terre on the weſt, and Baſſe-terre on the eaſt. This is twelve leagues from north to ſouth, and ſeven and a half where broadeſt; and about forty leagues in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an iſthmus a league and half in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. Labat ſays that the French were obliged to abandon Grand-terre in 1696, by reaſon of the frequent incurſions and depredations committed there by the Engliſh from Antigua and Montſerrat. Beſides, this part is deſtitute of freſh water, which is ſo plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe, as having been firſt diſcovered and inhabited) that it has enough to ſupply the neighbouring iſlands. He makes the latter thirty-five leagues in compaſs, and both iſlands together about ninety. The ſalt-river, he ſays, is about fifty toiſes, or 300 feet, over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower, ſo that in ſome places it is not above ninety feet over. Its depth is likewiſe as unequal as its breadth, for in ſome places it will carry a ſhip of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a veſſel of fifty. It is a ſmooth clear ſtream, above two leagues from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely ſhaded for the moſt part with mangroves. The air here is very clear and healthy; and not ſo hot as in Martinico. Here is alſo plenty of water, and as good as the ſoil is rich, which laſt is not inferior to that of Martinico; it is equally cultivated, and its produce is the ſame with that of Martinico. The French began to ſend colonies to Guadaloupe about the year 1632. But it made no great figure till the preſent century, ſince the beginning of which it has vaſtly increaſed: and the French have fortified it with ſeveral regular forts. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, who gave it the name it now bears, from the reſemblance it was ſuppoſed to have to the mountain ſo called in Old Spain. His landing was oppoſed by the women of the iſland with their bows and arrows, but they were ſoon diſperſed by the fire-arms of the Spaniards, who obtained an eaſy poſſeſſion of the iſland. They found the houſes ſtored with large quantities of cotton, ſpun and unſpun, and looms for weaving it; mention is likewiſe made of iron bows and arrows, and cotton hammocs. Among the vegetable productions are the tree which yields the copayba balſam; the milk-ſhrub, which yields a balſamic liquor like milk; the moubane-tree, which bears a yellow plumb, uſed by the natives to fatten their hogs; the corbary-tree, which bears a gum ſimilar to amber; a kind of cinnamon-tree, aloes, and ſandal-wood; indigo, cacao, coffee, and cotton. Among the birds diſcovered in the iſland were parrots, partridges, turtle-doves, herons, and falcons, but the moſt extraordinary is that called the devil-bird; it is a fiſhing bird of paſſage, of the ſize of a young pullet, with a plumage jet black. The bees are black, ſmall, and without ſting, the honey never hardens, but is always of the conſiſtence of oil. A ſtinking inſect, called ravet, is very troubleſome in this iſland, gnawing paper, books, and furniture, and would be intolerable were it not for a large ſpider, which entangles them in their web, and otherways deſtroys them. On a very lofty mountain is a conſiderable volcano, it is called the ſulphur mountain. In the year 1775, the exports of Guadaloupe were 188,386 quintals of ſugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 cacao, and 5193 of cotton, beſides hides and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico and other iſlands. In the year 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the Engliſh, and reſtored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 43. 24. to 54. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 55. to 16. 37. N.

Guadaloupe, or *St. Maria de Guadaloupe*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated in a vally, abounding with vines, orange-trees, fig-trees, &c. on a river of the ſame name: forty-five miles SW. Toledo.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and empties itſelf into the ſea, about ſix leagues NW. Cadiz.

Guadalquivirejo, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, about five miles SSW. Malaga.

Guadarmena, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, near Ubeda.

Guadarrama, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, celebrated for its cheeſe: ſix leagues NW. Madrid.

Guadarrama, a river of Spain, in New Caſtile, which riſes near the town of the ſame name, and runs into the Tagus, about three leagues below Toledo.

Guadel, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in the country of Mecran: 140 miles S. Kidge.

Guaden, or *Haden*, a town of Africa, in defert of Zanhaga. *Long.* 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Guadiamar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadaliquiver, a few leagues below Seville.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, about ſeven leagues NE. Gibraltar.

Guadix, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville. This city was taken from the Moors by Alphonſo, in 1252, but was loſt to the Moors not long after, In the year 1489, it was again taken from them by Ferdinand the Catholic. It contains three pariſhes, and ſix convents. Its ſituation is between the Novada before, and the mountains of Alpuxaras behind, ſo that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges, but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and paſture: forty-three miles SE. Jaen, and twenty-eight ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 13. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Guadramiro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-three miles WSW. Salamanca.

Guaffo, or *Grand Commendo*, ſee *Commendo*.

Guahede, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa, about 100 miles ſouth of the Atlas, which contains three towns and ſome villages. The principal produce is dates.

Gualata, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated in the ſouthern part of the deſert of Zanhaga.

Gualdo, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, built in the year 1180: ten miles NW. Nocera.

Gualibi, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: thirty miles W. Fez.

Gualraico, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles WNW. Villa-del-Principe.

Gualteiri, or *Gualtero*, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, and north part of the duchy of Reggio: four miles SW. Guaſtalla, and thirteen N. Reggio.

Guam, or *Guahan*, one of the Mariane, or Ladrone Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty leagues in circumference. The iſland is fertile, with ſeveral good harbours, and a great number of ſmall freſh water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, of which the houſes are built with ſtone, and defended by two forts, and a garriſon of 100 men There are ſeveral other villages, ſome of which contain about 130 houſes, and the number of inhabitants in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them expoſed to the air. *Long.* 161. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Guamalies, a diſtrict of Peru, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, ſituated in the centre of the Cordillera, conſequently its air very different. This juriſdiction begins eighty leagues NE. of Lima, and its ſituation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above forty leagues. The Indian inhabitants of the towns apply themſelves to weaving, and make a great variety of baizes, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, with which they carry on a very conſiderable trade with the other provinces, deſtitute of ſuch manufactures.

Guamanga, a juriſdiction of Peru, in a biſhopric of the ſame name. The ſoil is fertile in grain and fruit. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and ſweetmeats.

Guamanga, a town of South America, in Peru, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over ſeveral diſtricts. The town was founded in the year 1539, by Francis Pizarro, on the ruins of an Indian village. The Spaniards added the name of *San Juan de la Victoria*, in memory of the precipitate retreat of Manco, the ynca, from Pizarro, who offered him battle. This city was founded for the conveniency of the trade carried on between Lima and Cuſco; for during this long diſtance, there was at that time no town, whence the travellers frequently ſuffered by the incurſions of Manco's army. This gave occaſion to building the city on the ſpot where the Indian village ſtood, though extremely inconvenient with regard to proviſions, as lying contiguous to the great chain of the Andes; but the war being happily terminated by the entire defeat of Manco's party, the city was removed to its preſent ſituation. There are three parochial churches, one for Spaniards, and two for Indians, beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral other churches and convents. Among the inhabitants are twenty noble families, who live in a quarter of the town ſeparated from the reſt. In it is an univerſity, which enjoys a great revenue, for the ſtudy of philoſophy, divinity, and law. *Long.* 60. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Guamantagua, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Canta, in which is a celebrated image of Chriſt, to which the inhabitants of Lima go in pilgrimage at Whitſuntide.

Guamanua, a town of the iſland of Cuba: eight miles W. Havanna.

Guanara, a river of South America, in the country of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, forty-two miles N. Fernambucco.

Guameco, a town of South America, in the province of Carthagena.

Guamos, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquiver, about five miles below Cordova.

Guambo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty miles E. Havanna.

Guamulos,

Guamulos, a town of the iſland of Cuba: eighty-three miles SE. Santa Clara.

Guana Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Tortola.

Guana Iſland, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 16. N.

Guana Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 21. N.

Guanca Velica, a town of South America, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name: fifty leagues SSE. Lima.

Guanca Velica, or *Huanca Velica*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Guamanga, in Peru. The town which gives name to this government, was founded on account of the famous rich quickſilver mine; and to the working of it, the inhabitants owe their whole ſubſiſtence; the coldneſs of the air checking the growth of all kinds of grain and fruits, ſo that they are obliged to purchaſe them from their neighbours. This town is noted for a water where ſuch large petrifications are formed, that the inhabitants uſe them in building houſes, and other works. The quickſilver mines wrought here ſupply with that neceſſary mineral, all the ſilver mines of Peru; and notwithſtanding the prodigious quantities already extracted, no diminution is perceived. This mine, in the year 1779, was a hundred and ſeventy fathom in circumference, and 480 deep, and the mercury is ſent from hence into all the provinces in which they work mines: the quantity, in 1763, was 5241 quintals, by which 524,100 pounds weight of ſilver were produced.

Guanacache, a lake of South America, in the province of Chiquito, fifteen leagues in length.

Guandagnano, a town of Italy, in the Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: twenty-nine miles NW. Friuli, and twenty-nine NE. Belluno.

Guangara, ſee *Wangara*.

Guanima, one of the Bahama Iſlands.

Guanobucoa, a town of the iſland of Cuba: eight miles S. Havanna.

Guanta, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Guamanga, with a town of the ſame name: thirty miles N. Guamanga.

Guanuco, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction, which begins forty leagues north-eaſt of Lima. This city was formerly one of the principal in theſe kingdoms, and the ſettlement of ſome of the firſt conquerors; but at preſent in ſo ruinous a condition that the principal houſes where theſe great men lived remain as it were only monuments of its former opulence. The other parts of it can hardly be compared to an Indian town. The temperature of the air in the greateſt part of its territories is very pure and mild, and the ſoil fruitful. Several kind of ſweetmeats and jellies are made here, and ſold to other provinces.

Guarchiri, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru. This province begins in the mountains, about ſix leagues eaſt of Lima. From the diſpoſition of its parts, thoſe places only which lie in the valley, and in the breaches of the mountains, are inhabited; and theſe are very fertile, producing great quantities of fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and other grain. In its mountains are ſeveral ſilver mines, though but few of them are wrought, being none of the richeſt.

Guarco, ſee *Cagnete*.

Guarda, or *Guardia*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon; it is ſituated near the ſource of the Mondego, and is ſtrong by art and nature. Beſides a magnificent cathedral, it contains four other churches, an hoſpital, two convents, and 2300 inhabitants: ſixty-ſeven miles E. Coimbra, and eighteen SW. Almeida. *Long.* 11. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Guarda (La), a town of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia: fourteen miles WSW. Tuy.

Guarda, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 155 miles WSW. Havanna.

Guardamar, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; its chief trade conſiſts in the exportation of ſalt: ſeventeen miles SSW. Alicant. *Long.* 16. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Guardaon, a town of Spain, in the province of Beira: four leagues W. Viſeu.

Guardaſone, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: twelve miles S. Parma.

Guardavalle, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles S. Squillace.

Guardia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fifteen miles SSE. Potenza.

Guardia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles W. Biſignano.

Guardia (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: fifteen miles S. Vitoria.

Guardia (La), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles ESE. Toledo.

Guardia Alferes, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe, the ſea of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: twenty-one miles NE. Moliſe.

Guardia Girardo, a town of Italy, in the

kingdom of Naples, and province of Molise: fifteen miles NW. Molise.

Guardieghele, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ten miles SSE. Civita di Chieti.

Guardialbard, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: six miles N. Conza.

Guardiana, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, passes through the province of La Mancha and Estremadura: a few miles west of Badajos, it enters Portugal, passes through the province of Alantejo, and runs into the Atlantic, between Ayamonte and Castromarin.

Guardo, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, belonging to the state of Venice: ten miles NE. Brescia.

Guardio, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles ENE. Leon.

Guarney, a town of South America, in the archbishopric of Lima, and jurisdiction of Santa, near the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

Guasaibon, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty-five miles W. Havanna.

Guasco, a seaport town of south America, in the country of Chili, and jurisdiction of Copiapo: seventy-five miles S. Copiapo.

Guastalla, or *Guastela*, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, situated near the Po, at the union of the rivers Crosola and Tagliata, with a small territory, to which is annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix le Chapelle, in the year 1748, to the duke of Parma: twenty-one miles NW. Parma, and twenty-one S. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Guasteca, or *Panuco*, a province of Mexico, situated to the north of Mexico Proper, and west of the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal towns are Panuco and St. Jago-de-los Valles.

Guasto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, near the coast of the Atlantic: fifteen miles SE. Lanciano.

Guaticemala, a small river of Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Yfuela.

Guatimala, a province of Mexico, extending about 130 leagues along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and in some places from thirty to forty wide. The soil is fertile, and the country abounds in corn, cattle, cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, cotton, and indigo, the last article supposed to be the best that is produced in the Spanish dominions. It is mountainous, with numerous volcanos, and subject to earthquakes.

Guatimala, or *St. Jago de Guatimala*, a town of Mexico, and capital of a province and audience, which includes eight provinces. It was at first situated in a vally about a league wide, but opening gradually toward the South Sea, between two mountains, and containing 7000 families. This town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. The town was rebuilt at a little distance, which was again destroyed in 1772. Since that time its situation has been removed to the distance of eight leagues. The audience is composed of a governor, presidence, and counsellors. *Long.* 74. 54. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 28. N.

Guatimar, a town of the island of Cuba: fifty miles NNE. St. Jago.

Guaviari, a river of South America, which runs into the Oronoko. *Long.* 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. N.

Guaxaca, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico, situated between Tlascala and Guatimala, about eighty leagues in length, and forty in breadth. The soil is fertile, producing corn, maize, cocoa, cochineal, sugar, honey, and fruits of every kind. Here are mines of gold, silver, and crystal: mulberry-trees for the cultivation of silk have been introduced by the Spaniards. They reckon 150 Indian towns, besides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives, who are tributary to the Spaniards.

Guaxaca, a town of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, the see of a bishop; this town is also called *Antequera*. It is not large, but agreeably situated in a vally, on a river abounding in fish, which runs into the Alvarado: 195 miles SSE. Mexico, and ninety W. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 22. N.

Guayaquil, a jurisdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, near the Pacific Ocean. During the winter months, from December to April or May, the elements, the insects, and the vermin, seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. The heat appears in the middle of winter to be greater than at Carthagena. The rains also continue day and night, accompanied with frequent and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning, so that every thing seems to conspire to distress the inhabitants. The river, and all those which join it, overflow their banks, and lay under water the whole country. The long calm renders the refreshing winds very desirable; and the innumerable swarms of insects and vermin infest both the air and ground in an intolerable manner. The snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions, and scolopendræ, in this season find methods of getting into the houses, to the destruction of many of the inhabitants: and though they are not actually free from them all the rest of the year, yet at this time they are far more numerous, and also more active; so that it is absolutely necessary to examine carefully the beds, some of these animals having been known to find

their way into them; and both as a ſafeguard againſt the danger, and to avoid the tortures of the moſcitos and other inſects, all perſons, even the Negro ſlaves and Indians, have toldos, or canopies, over their beds. The leaſt troubleſome ſeaſon is the ſummer, as then both the number and activity of theſe vermin are diminiſhed. Some tobacco is planted in this juriſdiction; but is not much eſteemed; the reſt of its products, as wax, cotton, and pita, are barely ſufficient to ſupport its inhabitants, though they are far from being numerous; occaſioned by the general poverty which reigns through all its towns and villages. The country is full of foreſts of large trees, fit for building or repairing ſhips, among other trees are found the ceibo, which has a lofty trunk, thick buſhy branches, and round leaves, this tree produces a flower which forms a pod about two feet long, and an inch wide, which, when ripe and dry, opens and diſcovers a tuft of red woolly down as fine as ſilk. The principal town has the ſame name.

Guayaquil, a ſeaport town of South America, in the audience of Quito, ſituated on a river near the Pacific Ocean, founded in the year 1533. The town is defended by three forts, two on the river, and one behind the town: 150 miles SSW. Quito, and 330 N. Truxillo. *Long.* 59. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Guayles, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima; cattle forms the principal riches of the diſtrict: it is ſituated to the weſt of Guamalies.

Guaynamota, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalaxara: ſeventy miles NW. Guadalaxara.

Guayra, a ſeaport town of South America, in the harbour of Leon de Caracas, ſee *Caracas*.

Gubbio, a town of Italy, in the eſtates of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, holding immediately from the pope. Here are ſeven churches, and twenty-one convents. In the year 1751, it was much ſhaken by an earthquake: thirty-three miles S. Urbino, and thirty-one N. Spoleto.

Gubeibate, a town of Egypt: eight miles N. Atfich.

Gubel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: fifteen miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

Guben, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Lubbe, which ſoon after joins the Neiſs, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1331. It contains three churches and an hoſpital; good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth: twenty-two miles S. Francfort on the Oder, and ſeventy NNE. Dreſden.

Guber, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Alte, near Schippanhail, in the province of Natangen.

Guber, a kingdom in the interior part of Africa, on the banks of the Niger. *Long.* 8. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 15. N.

Gubertinſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Eupha, on the Ural: 120 miles E. Orenburg.

Gudu, a rock near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Killery harbour: five miles NE. Rinveel point.

Gudenſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: eight miles S. Caſſel, and four NNE. Fritzlar.

Gué de Velnire, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: eight miles SSW. Fontenay-le-Comte.

Gué de Longroy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: three leagues and a half NE. Chartres, and four W. Dourdan.

Guebertſweir, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: one league NNW. Ruffach, and one and three quarters SSW. Colmar.

Guebwiller, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: eight leagues and a quarter NNW. Bâle, and three and three quarters SSW. Colmar.

Gueçan, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little below Cuenca.

Guedall, a river of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Doue, two miles above Machunleth.

Guegon, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: half a league SW. Joſſelin.

Guelderland (Duchy of), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Overiſſel and the Zuyder Sea, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and the duchy of Cleves, on the ſouth by the duchy of Juliers and Brabant, and on the weſt by the ſtates of Utrecht and Holland. It was erected into a county by the emperor Henry IV, and in the twelfth century one of the counts added Zutphen to his dominions. Henry of Naſſau added the country of Veluwe. Otto III included Nimeguen and its territory. In the year 1339, Guelderland was erected into a duchy, by Louis of Bavaria, and paſſed to different families, to that of Juliers, Egmont, and at length to the dukes of Burgundy. In the year 1579, what now forms the preſent ſtate of Guelderland, that is, the quarters of Nimmegen, Zutphen, and Arnhem, acceded to the union of Utrecht, each of theſe quarters has its particular ſtates, compoſed of the nobility and the towns, and theſe two claſſes have equally a right to make propoſitions relative to government. Every nobleman is admitted at the age of twenty-two. Notwithſtanding the number of towns poſſeſſed

of the right of ſummoning, yet may the co-regents alſo depute as many as they pleaſe to aſſiſt at the diet of the diſtrict. Each town however, has but one vote. The aſſemblies of the ſtate of each diſtrict are always held in the capital, from which it derives its name, and the burgomaſter, for the time being, ſits as preſident of the diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular economy of that diſtrict, or quarter, are deliberated. Two general aſſemblies likewiſe of the ſtates of the whole province, conſiſting of the deputies of the eſtates of the three provinces are annually held in the three capitals, viz. one in ſpring, and the other in autumn. Theſe deputies are ſtyled the ſtates of the principality of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen. In theſe aſſemblies all matters relative to the whole province are regulated, and the burggrave of the diſtrict of Nimmegen always ſits as preſident. To the aſſembly of the ſtates general of the United Provinces, Guelderland ſends nineteen deputies. The chief tribunal, with the chambers of accounts belonging to the province are kept at Arnhem. Some part of Guelderland, including the towns of Gueldres, Wachtendonk Stralen, &c. and ſome villages was ceded to Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, with the reſervation of the religious rights of the inhabitants. The town of Ruremond, with the territory round it, remained to Spain, and from thence came to the houſe of Auſtria.

Gueldres, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ceded, with a conſiderable diſtrict, to Pruſſia. It is advantageouſly ſituated amidſt marſhes, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches, and was formerly ſo ſtrongly fortified as hardly to be taken except by famine. It had a caſtle, built by Wichard du Pont, the firſt lord of the place, in which the ſovereigns of the country firſt took up their abode. It anciently depended on the archbiſhopric of Cologne, but at preſent on the biſhop of Ruremond. In the year 1587, colonel Patton, a Scotchman, in the ſervice of the Dutch, in the abſence of colonel Schenck, ſold the city for 36,000 florins to the lord of Hautepenne, for the king of Spain, though provided with all ſorts of ſtores. The Dutch beſieged it three times, viz. in 1637, in 1639, and in 1640, but all to no purpoſe. The marquis of Brandenburg (king of Pruſſia) took it the 21ſt of December, 1702, after a blockade of eighteen months, and a bombardment for fourteen days, with thirty pieces of cannon, and thirty-four mortars; and by virtue of an article in the peace of Utrecht, concluded the 11th of April, 1713, between the kings of France and Pruſſia, it was agreed, that Gueldres, with the country of Keſſel, and the bailiwick of Krieckenbeeck ſhould remain to Pruſſia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, which was annexed to France. This prince eſtabliſhed a court of judicature, conſiſting of ſeven counſellors, or magiſtrates, to judge the cauſes of all the country under his dominion. The fortifications have been razed. In the year 1794, it was taken by the French: ſeventy-two miles SE. Amſterdam, and twenty-two NNE. Ruremond. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Guelgem, a town of Flanders: four miles W. Courtray.

Guemar, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: two leagues and a quarter N. Colmar, and one and a half S. Schlettſtatt.

Guémené, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: three leagues W. Pontivy.

Guemené, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blain: three leagues N. Blain.

Guene (La), a town of France, in the department of the Correze: half a league SE. Tulle, and three and three quarters NW. Argental.

Guer, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: three leagues ESE. Ploermel, and nine and a quarter ENE. Vannes.

Guerande, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: twelve leagues W. Nantes, and four and a half S. Roche Bernard. *Long.* 15. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Guerard, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: two leagues W. Coulommiers, and eight E. Paris.

Guerche (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: three leagues and a half S. Vitré, and ſix and a half ESE. Rennes. *Long.* 16. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Guerche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the department of Sancoins: ſeven miles N. Sancoins.

Guerche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: eight leagues NNE. Poitiers, and three NW. Preuilly.

Gueret, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Creuſe, ſituated near the ſource of the Gartempe, between two mountains, at ſome diſtance from the Creuſe. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance, the number is about 3000: nine poſts and a half NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Guergela, a town of Africa, in the country

try of Biledulgerid: eighty miles S. of Mount Atlas. *Long.* 4. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Guerigny, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nevers: eight miles N. Nevers.

Guerlesquin, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morlaix: three leagues and a quarter SE. Morlaix, and four and three quarters N. Carhaix.

Guermange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieuze: one league and a quarter E. Dieze, and three and a quarter W. Sarburg.

Guernaduas, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-two miles ESE. Spirito Santo.

Guernsey, an island in the English Channel, about thirty miles in circumference; still governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though subject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants, and diocese of Winchester, the French language is universally made use of. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long lived. The soil is rich and fertile, the corn raised is enough for the island, and cattle are bred in sufficient quantities to victual their ships, with plenty of game and fowl. A lake, about a mile in circumference, situated in the north-west part of the island, is stored with excellent carp, and sea fish of various kinds are caught in plenty. The island is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and steep, from one of which is collected *emery*, or *emeril*, used by lapidaries and cutlers, to polish precious stones, steel, &c. The principal drink of the richer class is wine from France; of the inferior, cider, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the island. Coals are imported from England, and, through the scarcity of wood and fuel, the poor are compelled to burn seaweed. When the reformation was first introduced into the island, the Genevan ritual was observed, but for a long time a translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England has been used universally. It is divided into ten parishes, with only eight churches. The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. *Long.* 2. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Guerricaiz, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay: nine miles E. Bilbao.

Guescar, see *Huescar*.

Guschbart, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Abbeville: four leagues NNE. Abbeville.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on a small river, containing ten parishes, seven convents, and three hospitals, said to have been founded 930 years before Christ; the present name, which signifies the *Moon*, was given by the Moors, from whom it was taken by Alphonso VI. In the year 1706, it was taken by the allies: thirty-four miles WNW. Cuença, and forty-three E. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Gueteria, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Orio, three leagues W. St. Sebastian.

Guetaring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles NE. St. Veit.

Guetenstain, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: six miles S. Lavamund, and fourteen ESE. Volkenmarck.

Guettau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles ESE. Freystatt.

Guevetlan, see *Seconusco*.

Guengbon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbon-Lancy: eleven miles E. Bourbon.

Gueux, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: five miles W. Reims.

Guffin, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, near Aberconway.

Guglingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Zaber: eighteen miles N. Stuttgart, and twenty-two SSE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Gugnecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bruyères: one league and a half NW. Bruyères, and two and a half NE. Epinal.

Guguan, or *St. Philip*, one of the Mariane or Ladrone Islands. *Long.* 146. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Gublau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: one mile NE. Grotkau.

Gubr, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: five miles NNE. Militsch.

Gubrau, or *Gurau*, a town of Silesia, and principal place of a circle, in the principality of Glogau, burned by the Russians in the year 1759: seventeen miles E. Gros Glogau.

Gubrau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: six miles SW. Grotkau.

Gubre, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: sixteen miles E. Lar.

Guiana, a very extensive country of South America,

America, bounded on the north by the provinces of Venezuela and New Andaluſia, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by the river of the Amazons, and on the weſt by New Grenada; 1500 miles in extent from eaſt to weſt, and from 300 to 600 in breadth from north to ſouth. Several ſettlements have been formed on the ſea coaſts by the Dutch, by the French, and by the Portugueſe: the latter have been united to the government of the Brazils, and are now conſidered as part of that country. Dutch Guiana is bounded on the eaſt by the river Marawina, and on the weſt by Cape Naſſau; and contains the ſettlements of Surinam, Berbice, Eſſequebo, and Demerary, all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana is ſituated between the rivers Marawina to the north-weſt, and Oyapoco to the ſouth-eaſt, and goes by the name of Cayenne, from the iſland ſo called. The inland part of Guiana is but little known. Alphonſo de Ojeda firſt landed in this country in 1499, with Americus Veſputius, and John de la Coſa. He went over a part of it; but this expedition afforded him only a ſuperficial knowledge of ſo vaſt a country. Many others were undertaken, at a greater expence, but turned out ſtill more unſucceſsful. A report prevailed, though its origin could not be diſcovered, that, in the interior parts of Guiana, there was a country known by the name of *El Dorado*, which contained immenſe riches in gold and precious ſtones; more mines and treaſures than ever Cortez and Pizarro had found. This fable not only inflamed the ardent imagination of the Spaniards, but fired every nation of Europe. Sir Walter Raleigh, in particular, determined, in 1595, to undertake a voyage to Guiana; but he returned without diſcovering any thing relative to the object of his voyage. See *Surinam*, *Cayenne*, &c.

Guibara, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-five miles N. St. Jago.

Guibarra, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal which runs into the Atlantic: thirteen miles N. Killybegs.

Guiche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: three leagues and a quarter NNE. Charolles, and three and a half NW. Cluny.

Guicquelleau, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: one league WNW. Leſneven.

Guidel, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: five miles NW. l'Orient.

Guidel, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: one league and three quarters S. Quimperlé, and five and a half ESE. Concarneau.

Guidore, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, five miles S. from Bloody Farland's Point.

Guienne, before the revolution, a province of France, which made part of the government of the ſame name; about 160 miles in length, and eighty-five in breadth, of which Bourdeaux is the capital. The word is a corruption of Aquitania, an ancient kingdom and country of great extent, and ſaid by Cæſar to be ſeparated from the reſt of Gaul by the river Garonne. The word Aquitania, or Aquitaine, is ſaid, and with great probability, to be derived from the abundance of its rivers and ſprings of water.

Guierche, ſee *Guerche*.

Guſoni, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four leagues and a half S. Corte.

Guignen, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhedon: ſix leagues NNE. Rhedon, and four and a half SSW. Rennes.

Guildford, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the ſide of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames. The town is ancient, and was a conſiderable place before the northern conqueſt. Near it are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which is ſaid to have been taken by the Dauphin of France in the year 1216. Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, is ſaid to have had a palace here. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It contains three churches, a public grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI, and an hoſpital for the maintainance of ſingle aged men and women. The ſummer aſſizes are held alternately at Guildford and Croydon. Here is a weekly market on Saturday: thirty-one miles NNE. Chicheſter, and thirty SSW. London.

Guildford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: twelve miles E. Newhaven.

Guildford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: twelve miles E. Yixonton.

Guildford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 137 miles WNW. Newbern. *Long.* 79. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Guilleſtre, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun; taken by prince Eugene in the year 1692: three leagues NNW. Embrun.

Guillon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Avallon: seven miles E. Avallon.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former situated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, surrounded with walls, low, weak, and defended only by a single barbican, which yet exists. The New Town was founded in the year 1427, and owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded by Mumadona, niece of Don Ramirez, king of Castile and Leon, and widow of the count of Tuy and Porto, in the year 927. It contains six churches, four hospitals, and six convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains fifteen squares, fifty-seven streets, eight gates, four bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. Here is likewise a manufacture of linen, in high estimation: ten miles SE. Braga, and twenty-seven NNE. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Guimaras, or *Imaras*, one of the Philipine Islands, about ten leagues in circumference, covered with trees, and producing a great quantity of sarsaparilla: about two leagues from the island of Panay.

Guimbala, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the south of Tombut, near a large lake, from which the Niger is said to take its rise.

Guingamp, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts: three posts and a half W. St. Brieuc, and sixty and a quarter W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Guiomere, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. It is of but small extent towards the coast, but considerable in land. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and slaves.

Guinea. The great region known by the name of Guinea is divided into the two large countries of Upper and Lower Guinea, of which the latter is commonly called *Congo*. These two together extend above 2500 miles along the sea coast. The most general division of Upper Guinea is into three parts, viz. the Grain Coast, or Malagueta, Guinea Proper, and Benin, which, together, extend 500 leagues from east to west. The country of Guinea Proper extends from Cape Palmas to the river Volta, about 120 leagues along the sea coast, which bounds it on the south. It has the kingdom of Benin on the east; Gago and Melli on the north; and Malagueta on the west. The Europeans divide it into two parts, the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast. See *Benin*, *Congo*, &c.

Guinea (New), an island of the Pacific Ocean, situated to the north of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Straits. The land is in general low, but fertile; most of the trees and plants common to the South Sea Islands are produced here, among which are the cocoa-nut, plantain, and bread-fruit trees. *Long.* 131. to 153. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. to 12. S.

Guines, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Calais: two leagues S. Calais, and one and a half W. Ardres.

Guiolle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Genies-de-Rivedolt: eight leagues NNE. Rhodez.

Guipavas, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brest: one league and a half NE. Brest, and two W. Landerneau.

Guipy, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Redon: four leagues and a half NE. Redon, and two W. Bain.

Guipuscoa, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the east by France, on the south-east by Navarre, on the south by Alava, and on the west by Biscay; twenty-five miles in length from north to south, and from fifteen to twenty in breadth from east to west. The country is mountainous and woody, and it is supposed that formerly the whole country was covered with wood; among the trees are chesnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an astonishing quantity of apple-trees for cyder, and other fruit-trees; but these forests begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been established to manufacture the iron found in the mountains, supposed to be the best in Europe. Those places which are free from wood are well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees than any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

Guisi, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-five miles N. Trinidad.

Guiscard, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Noyon: five miles N. Noyon.

Guise, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise. It was besieged by the Spaniards, without success, in the year 1650: twenty miles N. Laon, and fourteen E. St. Quentin.

Guishden, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Mayo, and runs into the Moy, in the county of Galway.

Guisoni, a town of the island of Corsica: fixteen miles S. Corte.

Guisopa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eight miles N. Cervera.

Gujrat,

Gujurat, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: fifty miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Gulde, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Scaggerack, a few miles ENE. from Randers.

Guldenſtein, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen: three miles SE. Bogenſee.

Guldenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty miles SSW. Oldeburg.

Gull Iſle, a ſmall iſland near Cape St. John, in the iſland of Newfoundland.

Gullſpang, a river of Sweden, which forms a communication between the Skaker and the Wenner Lakes.

Gulpe, a river of the duchy of Limburg, which runs into the Geul, two miles above Fauquemont.

Gulpen, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg: four miles S. Fauquemont.

Gulzow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: fourteen miles SE. Cammin.

Gumbinnen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, containing two churches, 200 houſes, and 3000 inhabitants; with ſome manufactures of cloth: fifty-ſix miles E. Konigſberg.

Gumboritz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixteen miles S. Olonetz.

Gumiel d'Izan, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty-eight miles W. Oſma.

Gümminen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: five miles W. Berne.

Gumibollam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mayſore country: fifty-three miles NNE. Bangalore, and ninety-eight E. Chittledroog.

Gumma, a town of Japan, in the province of Koodſuke.

Gumpenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſixteen miles W. Rottenmann.

Gumpoltſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Vienna.

Gumſoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: eighty miles SW. Cattack. *Long.* 84. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Gunaiſſog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-four miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Gundanilla, a town of the iſland of Porto Rico, on the ſouth coaſt.

Gundelfingen, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furſtenberg, which takes its name from a caſtle ſo called: twenty-one miles W. Ulm.

Gundelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, ſituated on the Brenz, near the Danube: thirty-eight miles W. Neuburg, and nineteen NE. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Gundelſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Neckar: thirty miles E. Heidelberg.

Gunderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles N. Sonneberg, and twenty-ſix NNW. Vienna.

Gundoroſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Donetz: 112 miles N. Azoph.

Gundruck, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Napaul, and runs into the Ganges, oppoſite Patna, in the country of Bahar.

Gunna, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt: one mile S. from Col.

Gunterſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: eight miles W. Hartzgerode, and fifty-two WSW. Deſſau.

Guntoor, a circar of Hindooſtan, immediately north of the Carnatic, and ſouth of the Kiſtnah; and extending along the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal about forty miles: lately ceded to the Engliſh. It is called alſo the circar of *Condavir*; and the circar of *Mortizanagar*: the ſea coaſt is flat, but there are ſeveral fortreſſes and ſtrong towns in the interior part.

Guntz, or *Keſſeg*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſurrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding in corn and wine: nine miles NW. Sarvar, and forty S. Vienna.

Guntzelſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Trieſing: five miles SE. Baden.

Guntzkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Wels.

Gunz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Gunzburg.

Gunzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Burgau, ſituated at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube; where the regency of the marggraviate reſides: five miles W. Burgau, and fifteen E. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Gunzenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl. It contains two churches and an hoſpital; and ſome time ſince there was a deſign to eſtabliſh an univerſity: ten miles SSE. Anſpach, and ſeventeen E. Dinkelſbuhl.

Gur-Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Limerick: ten miles S. Limerick.

Gurba, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt

of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a conſiderable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and ciſterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been ſwallowed up by the ſea: twenty-one miles SW. Clybea.

Gurbe, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighteen miles SE. Columbo.

Gurck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, within the territories of the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; the ſee of a biſhop. Its principal trade is in iron: twelve miles N. Clagenfurt, and 126 SW. Vienna.

Gurck, a river of Germany, which riſes from the Lake Sepach, in the north-eaſt part of Upper Carinthia, paſſes by the town of Gurck, in Lower Carinthia, and runs into the Drave, about a mile above Volkenmarck.

Gurckfeld, a town of Germany, in Lower Carniola, ſituated on the Save: twelve miles SSE. Cilli, and ſix W. Rein. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Gurdais, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: twenty-eight miles E. Ghizni, and 266 W. Lahore.

Gurev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caſpian Sea: 172 miles ENE. Aſtrachan, and 256 SE. Saratov. *Long.* 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Gurez, a town of Walachia: twenty miles WSW. Kimnik.

Gurgovaiz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Viddin.

Guriel, a town of Aſia, and capital of a ſmall country or kingdom, on the eaſt coaſt of the Black Sea. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Gurnan, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: four miles S. Gumbinnen.

Gurovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Ingul: ſeventy-ſix miles WSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Gurrah, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar called *Gurrah Mundella*, ſituated on both ſides of the Nerbuddah river; the town ſtands about five miles north of the ſame river: 168 miles SSW. Allahabad, and 208 SW. Benares. *Long.* 80. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 9. N.

Gurrah, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country; ſeventy-three miles NE. Bangalore, and 112 WNW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

Gurrah Mundella, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, 170 miles in length, and from forty to eighty in breadth, between the countries of Allahabad and Berar. The river Nerbuddah croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. The principal towns are Gurrah and Mundella.

Gurſchdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half NW. Ziegenhals.

Gurtnamackin, a river of Ireland, which riſes near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, hides itſelf in the earth ſeveral times, and after a concealed courſe of two miles, finds a paſſage below high water mark, among the rocks in Galway Bay, eight miles S. Galway.

Gurumea, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the ſea at St. Sebaſtian, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

Gurunhuel, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſt, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Guingamp: two leagues SW. Guingamp.

Guſdall, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania: eighty-five miles N. Chriſtiania.

Guſinoi Nos, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

Guſſolengo, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, on the Adige: ſix miles WNW. Verona.

Guſtavſwerth, a fortreſs of Finnland, in the province of Nyland, near Helſingfors.

Guſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Göthen: five miles W. Bernburg.

Guſti, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſeventy-five miles N. Schiras.

Guſtow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: twelve miles SW. Bergen.

Guſtrow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on the Nebel river, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade: ſixteen miles S. Roſtock, and twenty-nine E. Wiſmar. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Guſum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-two miles SSE. Nordkioping.

Gutentag, or *Dobrodlen*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln.

Gutenzell, or *Guttenzell*, a ciſtertian abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1240, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire; ſhe has a ſeat on the Imperial bench. The Roman month is ten florins; and the tax thirteen rix-dollars, forty-ſix kruitzers: twelve miles S. Ulm, and ten E. Biberach.

Gutera, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: twenty-miles N. Girgenti.

Guttenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NNE. Gratz.

Guttenbaag, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles N. Pettaw.

Guttenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy

archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SW. Baden.

Gutterlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: one mile NNW. Auma.

Guttſtadt, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: forty-four miles S. Konigſberg.

Gutzkow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: twenty-four miles S. Stralſund, and nine S. Greifswalde.

Guul, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim Bay, fourteen miles W. Drontheim.

Guyern, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: twenty-nine miles SE. Anſpach.

Guzel-biſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles NE. Miletus.

Guzerat, a country of Hindooſtan, in the form of a peninſula, between the Arabian Sea and the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richeſt provinces of the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, ſugar, fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September: during the other months the ſky is perpetually clear and ſerene; an abundant night dew refreſhes the plants, which during the day have been ſcorched by the rays of a hot ſun. This province contains a great number of conſiderable towns, with flouriſhing manufactures, and in the woods abound different ſorts of timber fit for building. It is chiefly poſſeſſed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worſhip of the Bramins. Here are alſo Moguls, Arabians, Perſians, Armenians, and Europeans. Great part of this country was conquered by the Engliſh, under the command of general Goddard, but reſtored to the Mahrattas, ſoon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

Guznoorgul, a province of Aſia, in the Kuttore country.

Gwaljor, a ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud, ſituated on a vaſt rock, about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top, the height from the plain below, 200 or 300 feet almoſt perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock. This fortreſs was taken by colonel Popham by ſurpriſe, in the month of Auguſt, 1780. The town is ſituated at the foot of the mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole ſurrounded with a wall: ſixty miles S. Agra, and 150 WSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 78. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

Gweger, a river which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea.

Gwelly, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, about four miles S. from Caernarvon.

Gwendraeth Fag, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the ſea, a little below Kidwelly.

Gwendraeth Vaure, a river of Wales, which runs into the ſea, a little below Kidwelly.

Gwenrow, or *Gwenurow*, a river of North Wales, which paſſes by Wrexham.

Gwetherick, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanymthefry, in Caermarthenſhire.

Gwilly, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Caermarthen.

Gwyne, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea near Fiſcard, in Pembrokeſhire.

Gwythel, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordſhire.

Gy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: ſix leagues SW. Veſoul, and three E. Gray.

Gyalgur, ſee *Gavill*.

Gyarmath, a town of Hungary: twenty miles ESE. Levens.

Gyey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: four leagues NW. Langres.

Gykow, a town Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles W. Lutkenborg.

Gyrow, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee: five miles below Bala, in Merionethſhire.

Gyrt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: thirty-miles SSE. Nordkioping.

Gyſſens, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 117. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

Gyſſone, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-nine miles S. Corte.

Gythow, or *Jethow*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, between the iſland of Guernſey and the Greater Sark.

Gzat, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: eighty-eight miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Gyula, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on an iſland, in the river Kores, with a caſtle: ninety-two miles WSW. Coloſvar, and fifty NNW. Temeſwar.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.